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**POCKET FORMULARY**



THE  
POCKET FORMULARY  
AND  
SYNOPSIS OF THE  
BRITISH & FOREIGN PHARMACOPŒIAS  
COMPRISING  
STANDARD AND APPROVED

*Formula*

FOR THE PREPARATIONS AND COMPOUNDS EMPLOYED  
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## P R E F A C E

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THE present edition of this work, besides comprising the whole of the formulæ of the 1867 edition of the British Pharmacopœia, and of the Appendix of 1874, contains copious selections from the principal foreign pharmacopœias, from the hospital pharmacopœias of this and of other countries, from the chief works on Medicine, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy, and from British and foreign periodicals.

It differs from previous issues in embodying a more extensive selection of formulæ from the latest editions of the United States, French, and German pharmacopœias, and also in illustrating the points of similarity and of difference between the kindred formulæ of these three works, and those of our own pharmacopœia; an arrangement it is believed that may be regarded as incorporating the substance of the three foreign pharmacopœias. Since the formulæ contained in the three last-named pharmacopœias are in greater request, a more liberal selection has been made from their pages than from other foreign official sources.

Save when retained for purposes of comparison, or when not supplanted by more modern versions, the formulæ of the London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and previous British pharmacopœias have been omitted. Care, however, has been taken to preserve the value of the book as one of reference, by retaining all the older and time-honoured matter.

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The list of synonyms has been revised and considerably added to.

The Editor trusts it will be found that the new edition of the 'Pocket Formulary' is calculated not only to maintain the reputation of the book as a useful companion to the dispensing chemist, but to serve as a handy compendium of ready reference to the physician and the general practitioner.

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## REFERENCES.

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- B. British Pharmacopœia.
- L. London Pharmacopœia or College.
- E. Edinburgh Pharmacopœia or College.
- D. Dublin Pharmacopœia or College.
- U. S. Pharmacopœia of the United States.
- P. The Paris Codex, or French Pharmacopœia.
- G. Pharmacopœia Germanica, or German Pharmacopœia.
- AUST., BAT., PRUS., RUS., SPAN. PH., &c. The Austrian, Batavian, Prussian, Russian, Spanish Pharmacopœias, &c.
- CH. Pharmacopœia Chirurgica, and Ph. Medico-Chirurgica
- M. Magendie's Formulary.
- H. Hospital Formularies, as GUY'S H., ST. B. H., CHAR. H., MID. H., U. C. H., ST. GEO. H., CUT. H., GLAS. H., TH. H., &c. Those of Guy's, St. Bartholomew's, Charing Cross, Middlesex, University College, St. George's, Cutaneous, Glasgow, and Throat Hospitals.
- F. H., IT. H., GERM. H. French, Italian, and German Hospital. [These are chiefly taken from the latest edition of the 'Nouveau Formulaire Pratique des Hôpitaux,' edited by Mialhe.]

The individual Names attached to the Formulæ are those of the Authors to whom they are commonly attributed, or from whose works they have been taken. The latest editions of the Pharmacopœias are intended, except where the date is affixed.

\* \* \* See Appendices 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

## SIGNS, ABBREVIATIONS,

### USED IN THE FORMULÆ.

- C or Cong. Congius. Imperial Gallon.  
 O Octarius. Pint of 20 fluid ounces, u  
 o. m.  
 lb Libra. Avoirdupois pound.  
 ʒ Uncia. Avoirdupois ounce.  
 fʒ Fluiduncia. Fluid Ounce.  
 ʒ Drachma. Drachm (60 grains).  
 fʒ Fluidrachma. Fluid Drachm (60 min  
 ʒ Scrupulus. Scruple (20 grains).  
 m Minimum. Minim (1-60th of fʒj).  
 gr. Granum, or grana. Grain, or grains.  
 ss. Semis. A half.  
 Sesqui. One and a half.  
 q. p. Quantum placet. As much as you ple  
 q. s. Quantum sufficit. As much as is suffic  
 p. æq. Partes Æquales. Equal parts.  
 Aa, Ana, and Sing. Of each ingredient.  
 M. Misce. Mix.  
 S. A. Secundum Artem. According to art.  
 O. M. Old wine measure.  
 Co. or Comp. Compound.  
 Pp. Precipitate.  
 Pulv. or p. Pulvis. Powder.  
 Sp. Gr. Specific gravity.  
 Tr. Troy weight.  
 d. water. Distilled water.  
 wt. By weight.

*\* \* Unless otherwise stated, the weights an  
 the following formulæ are those of the British p  
 1867, vide APPENDIX I, p. 488.*

## THE POCKET FORMULARY.

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**ABSINTHINUM.** *Absinthin.* Dr. LUCK. Treat dried worm-wood with alcohol of sp. gr. '863, until exhausted of bitterness. Having distilled the clear liquid to a syrup, transfer it to a stoppered bottle, and shake it up with ether. When the ether has separated, remove it with a syringe. Repeat this several times, and distil the mixed ethereal solutions. From the dry remainder some brown resin is to be removed, by means of water rendered alkaline by ammonia. The Absinthin is left.

**ACETAS CALCIS.** See Calcis Acetas. [*Note.* The Salts *generally* are placed under their respective bases; as *Potassa* Acetas; *Plumbi* Acetas; *Soda* Acetas.]

**ACETUM.** Vinegar is procured in this country from malt, by fermentation, &c. French vinegar (*Acetum Gallicum*) is made from wine. B. An acid liquid, prepared from malt and unmalted grain, by acetous fermentation. Sp. gr. 1·017—1·019 (445·4 gr., or f 3j neutralize at least 402 gr. measures of the vol. solution of soda, corresponding to 4·6 per cent. of anhydrous acetic acid). Dose f 5j—ij. The English maker is allowed by law to use  $\frac{1}{1000}$ th of its wt. of Sulphuric Acid. U.S., P., G. no Sulphuric Acid.

**ACETUM ALLII.** Fresh garlic 3j, distilled vinegar f 5xij.

**ACETUM ANTHYSTERICUM.** Castor 5ij, galbanum 5iv, rue 3j, vinegar lbij. Macerate and strain.

**ACETUM ANTISEPTICUM.** *Four-Thieves' Vinegar.* See Acidum aceticum aromaticum, E.

**ACETUM AROMATICUM.** P. *Aromatic Spirit*  
*Strong* acetic acid ʒj, camphor ʒij, oil of lav  
*oil of cloves* ʒss, oil of cinnamon gr. xx. [*A*  
*maticum* G. is made with aromatic tinctures,  
 acetic acid, and water. See Acidum aceti  
 ticum, E.]

**ACETUM CANTHARIDIS.** B. *Epispasticum.* N  
 acetic acid with f ʒij of glacial acetic acid, a  
 this mixture cantharides in powder ʒij for two  
 temperature of 200° F., then transfer the ingre  
 they have cooled, to a percolator, and whe  
 excess to pass, pour f ʒv of acetic acid over tl  
 When the percolation is complete, press conti  
 water, filter, mix the liquids, add acetic ac  
 ʒjss. To promote prompt vesication. See a  
 Canthar. Vesic. 1

**ACETUM OPII.** E. Opium, sliced,  $\text{ʒiv tr.}$  distilled vinegar  $\text{f ʒxvj.}$  Triturate the opium with a little of the vinegar, add the rest, macerate 7 days, strain, press, and filter. [Dose, 6 drops to 24; 20 drops equal to 30 of tinct. opii.]

D. directs  $\text{ʒiss}$  of coarsely powdered opium to be macerated for 7 days in  $\text{Oj}$  of dilute acetic acid, with occasional agitation. This is probably intended to be of the same strength as tinctura opii. Dose, 10 to 30 drops.

**ACETUM RUBI IDEI.** P. *Raspberry Vinegar.* Macerate 3 parts of the fruit with two parts of white vinegar for 10 days, and strain without pressure. The vinegars of other fruits are prepared in the same manner.

**ACETUM RUTÆ.** E. 1744. Rue  $\text{lbj tr.}$ , vinegar  $\text{Cj.}$  Digest and strain.

**ACETUM SANGUINARIÆ.** U. S. As Acetum Lobelini.

**ACETUM SCILLÆ.** B. Macerate squill, bruised,  $\text{ʒiiss}$  in dilute acetic acid  $\text{Oj}$  for 7 days, then strain with expression, add proof spirit  $\text{f ʒiss}$ , and filter. L. Similar. U. S. 1 to 7½, P. 1 to 12, G. 1 to 10.

**ACETUM SINAPIS.** BERAL. Mustard  $\text{ʒj}$ , vinegar  $\text{f ʒxij.}$  Distil  $\text{f ʒvij.}$  For outward use, as a counter-irritant.

**ACIDUM ACETICUM.** B. Made from wood by destructive distillation (28 per cent. of anhydrous acetic acid). Sp. gr. 1.044. 182 gr. require for neutralization 1000 gr. measures of the volumetric solution of soda. See A. Pyroligneum. U. S. 30 per cent. anhyd. acid. G. 30 per cent. P. sp. gr. 1.06.

**ACIDUM ACETICUM GLACIALE.** B. Concentrated acetic acid, corresponding to at least 84 per cent. of anhydrous acid. B. 1864. Place acetate of soda  $\text{ʒxx}$  in a porcelain basin on a moderately warm sand bath, apply heat till it liquefies, and continuing the heat, stir until the salt becomes pulverulent; let the heat be now raised so as to produce fusion, and then instantly remove the salt from the fire. As soon as it has cooled, break up the mass, and place it in a stoppered retort capable of holding three pints, and connected with a Liebig's condenser. Pour sulphuric acid  $\text{ʒvij}$  wt. on the salt, quickly replace the stopper, and when the distillation of acetic acid begins to slacken, continue it with the aid of heat until  $\text{f ʒvj}$  have passed over. Mix  $\text{f ʒj}$  of the acetic acid thus obtained with

f 3j of the solution of iodate of potash previously mixed with a little mucilage of starch; and if it gives rise to a blue colour, agitate the whole product of distillation with a quarter of an ounce of black oxide of manganese perfectly dry and in fine powder, and redistil. Sp. gr. 1.065. D. From acetate of lead and hydrochloric acid gas. Sp. gr. 1.065. G. *Acidum Aceticum* P. *Acide Acétique* crystallisable.

**ACIDUM ACETICUM DILUTUM.** B. Acetic acid Oj, dist. water Oviij. Sp. gr. 1.006. 440 gr., or f 3j, neutralize 313 gr. measures of volumetric solution of soda (8.63 per cent. anhydrous acetic acid, or 16 gr. in f 3j). U.S. Same.

**ACIDUM ACETICUM AROMATICUM.** E. 1889. Dried rosemary 3j tr., lavender flowers 3ss tr., origanum 3j tr., bruised cloves 3ss, acetic acid Oiss. Macerate 7 days, strain, express, and filter. This is substituted for the old *Acetum Antisepticum*, or *Four-Thieves' Vinegar*, which contained, in addition rue, garlic, &c.

**ACIDUM ACETICUM CAMPHORATUM.** E. Camphor (pulverized with spirit) 3ss tr., strong acetic acid f 3viss. D. Camphor 3j, rect. spirit f 3j, strong acetic acid Oss.

**ACIDUM ANTIMONIUM.** [*Ac. Stibicum*, P.] Antimonie acid is precipitated when diluted sulphuric acid is added to the washings of *Diaphoretic Antimony* (Antimonium Calcinatum).

**ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM (PURUM).** B. 1864. Commercial arsenious acid, purified by sublimation.

*Antidotes for Arsenic and Arsenical preparations.—If vomiting is not already induced, give 20 grs. sulph. zinc in water; or give mustard and water, and promote vomiting by large quantities of albuminous drinks; and every five or ten minutes give a teaspoonful of moist peroxide of iron, prepared according to the formula given below; or calcined magnesia, or charcoal in large doses. In great depression give brandy or sp. chloroform combined with henbane or opium.*

\* **MOIST PEROXIDE OF IRON** (*Antidotum Arsenici* G). Sol. persulphate of iron (sp. gr. 1.317) 3vj (wt.) Water 3vij, mix and add calc. magnesia 3vj, previously rubbed up with 3vij water, shake well together until a thin and smooth paste is formed. This freed from the supernatant liquid, forms the antidote for arsenic. The sol. of sulph. of iron, as well as the magnesia in suspension, should be kept in readiness, and separate, so as to be available for immediate use.

**ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM PREPARATUM.** White arsenic levigated as *Creta præparata*.

**ACIDUM ARSENICUM.** Obtained by treating arsenious acid with nitric acid in slight excess, and boiling down to dryness in a platinum vessel.

**ACIDUM BENZOICUM.** B. *Flowers of Benzoin*. Prepared, by sublimation, from benzoin. B. 1864. Place benzoin  $\text{ʒiv}$  in a cylindrical pot of sheet iron, furnished with a flange at its mouth; and having fitted the pot into a circular hole in a sheet of pasteboard, interpose between the pasteboard and flange a collar of tow, so as to produce a nearly air-tight junction. Let a cylinder of stiff paper open at one end, eighteen inches high, and having a diameter of at least twice that of the pot, be now inverted on the pasteboard and secured to it by slips of paper and flour paste. Pass two inches of the lower part of the pot through a hole in a plate of sheet tin, which is to be kept from contact with the pasteboard by the interposition of a few corks; and let a heat just sufficient to melt the benzoin (that of a gas lamp answers well) be applied, and continued for at least 6 hours, that benzoic acid may be sublimed. Let the product thus obtained, if not quite white, be pressed firmly between folds of filtering paper, and again sublimed. Dose, from 5 to 30 grains.

**ACIDUM BORACICUM.** M. WACKENRODER. Dissolve 40 parts of borax in 100 of boiling water, and add 25 of hydrochloric acid to the hot solution. Let the acid which crystallizes on cooling be collected on a filter, drained, washed with cold water, and lastly dried at  $234^{\circ}$  F. It may be rendered more pure by recrystallizing. [It is usually precipitated by sulphuric acid, a portion of which it obstinately retains.] Dose, 5 to 15 grains.

**ACIDUM CARBOLICUM.** B. *Phenic Acid, Phenol*. Obtained from coal tar by fractional distillation, and subsequent purification.

*Antidotes.* Calc. magnesiae, or bicarbonate of soda in milk at short intervals. In the absence of these, chalk, soap and water, or the plaster from the ceiling. Olive oil additionally.

"Carbolic acid unites with the stronger bases, but the



compounds are very unstable, and difficult to obtain in a definite form."—*Watts*.

**ACIDUM CARBONICUM.** Put fragments of marble, or chalk, into a gas bottle and pour upon it hydrochloric or sulphuric acid previously diluted with eight or ten times its weight of water, and collect in a dry vessel by displacement.

**ACIDUM CHROMICUM.** Mix four measures of a cold saturated solution of bichromate of potash with five of oil vitriol; as the liquid cools, the chromic acid separates in crimson needles, which, however, contain Sulphuric Acid.

**ACIDUM CHRYSOPHANICUM. PARRISH.** By extracting rhubarb with weak alkaline alcohol, precipitating by carbonic acid, dissolving in 50 per cent. alcohol containing a little caustic potash, precipitating by acetic acid, dissolving in boiling alcohol, mixing the filtrate with water, and recrystallising from alcohol. See *Araroba. Appendix.*

**ACIDUM CITRICUM. B.** Boil lemon juice Oiv and add prepared chalk *zivas* by degrees till there is no more effervescence. Collect the deposit on a calico filter, and wash it with hot water till the filtered liquor passes from it colourless. Mix the deposit with a pint of distilled water, and gradually add sulphuric acid *f. ziiiss*, previously diluted with a pint and a half of distilled water, applying for half an hour sufficient heat to produce ebullition, and constantly stirring. Separate the acid solution by filtration, wash the insoluble matter with cold distilled water, and add the washings to the solution. Concentrate to the density of 1.21, cool, and after twenty-four hours decant the liquor from the crystals of sulphate of lime which have formed; concentrate further till a film forms on its surface, and set it aside to cool and crystallize. Purify the crystals, if necessary, by a second crystallization. 70 gr. of the cryst. dissolved in water are neutralized by 1000 gr. measures of the volum. sol. of soda. Dose, 5 to 30 grains. *Refrigerant.*

**ACIDUM FORMICUM.** Exists naturally in ants. Obtained by the action of binoxide of manganese and sulphuric acid on starch. Formerly given in chronic rheumatism.

**ACIDUM GALLICUM. B.** Place galls in coarse powder *thj* in a porcelain dish, pour on as much distilled water as will convert them into a thick paste, and keep them in this

moistened condition for six weeks, at a temperature of between 60° F. and 70° F., adding distilled water from time to time to supply what is lost by evaporation. At the end of that time boil the paste for twenty minutes with f̄xlv of the water, strain through calico, and when the fluid has cooled, collect on a filter the crystalline deposit which has formed, and let it drain. Press it strongly between folds of filtering paper, and redissolve in 3x of boiling distilled water. When the fluid has cooled to 80° F. pour it off from the crystals which have formed, wash these with 3ij of ice-cold distilled water, and dry them, first by filtering paper, and finally at a temperature not exceeding 100° F. By boiling the undissolved portion of the galls with an additional 3xlv of water, filtering into a capsule containing the liquor decanted from the crystals in the preceding process, evaporating to the bulk of 3x, and cooling to 80° F., an additional quantity of acid may be obtained, which, however, is usually a little darker in colour than the product of the previous crystallization. Dose, as an astringent, gr. iij to gr. x. Larger doses have been given to expel the tape-worm.

**ACIDUM HYDRIODICUM.** Dr. BUCHANAN'S *Medicinal Hydriodic Acid* is made by dissolving separately 264 gr. of tartaric acid and 330 gr. of iodide of potassium, each in f̄ss of distilled water. Mix the solutions, agitate, and, when settled, decant the clear liquid, adding water to make up the measure f̄3vj½. [f̄3j contains gr. v of iodine. Dose, f̄jss to f̄3j, gradually increased to f̄3iv.] The iodide of potassium used must be free from iodate of potash. As the acid quickly decomposes, Mr. Murdoch proposes to make it into a strong syrup, each drachm of which shall be equiv. to two grains of iodine.

Hydriodic Acid is also obtained by passing sulphuretted hydrogen into a mixture of iodine suspended in water, and concentrating by a gentle heat.

**ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM.** B. The hydrochloric (muriatic) acid of commerce is usually impure, containing sulphurous and sulphuric acids, iron, arsenic, &c. Dilute f̄3xlv sulphuric acid with 3xxxij of water, and when the mixture has cooled, pour it upon chloride of sodium, dried, lbij, previously introduced into a flask having the

capacity of at least one gallon. Connect the flask by corks and a bent glass tube with a three-necked bottle, furnished with a safety tube, and containing  $\text{℥iv}$  of water; then, applying heat, conduct the gas into a second bottle containing  $\text{℥l}$  distilled water, by means of a bent tube dipping about half an inch below its surface; and let the process be continued until the product measures  $\text{℥lxxvj}$ . The bottle containing the distilled water must be carefully kept cool during the whole operation. Sp. gr. 1.16; 114.8 gr., in  $\text{℥ss}$ . water, neutralize 1000 gr. measures of the volumetric solution of soda. U.S. 81.8 per cent. of hydrochloric acid gas. P. (*Acide chlorhydrique*) 84 per cent. G. 25 per cent.

*Antidotes.*—*Calc. magnesia, or bicarb. soda in milk at short intervals. In the absence of these, chalk, soap and water, or the plaster from the ceiling.*

**ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM DILUTUM.** B. Dilute hydrochloric acid  $\text{f ℥viij}$  with distilled water  $\text{f ℥xvj}$ , then add distilled water till at a temperature of 60° F. it measures  $\text{f ℥xxviss}$ . Sp. gr. 1.052. [ $\text{f ℥vj}$  neutralize 1000 gr. measures volumetric solution of soda, and contain 1 equivalent, or 36.5 gr. of hydrochloric acid.] Dose  $\text{m℥—xxx}$ . U.S. 1 to 3. (Acid 1.088.) G. p.  $\text{ss}$ . acid and water (wt.).

**ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM DILUTUM.** B. Dissolve ferrocyanide of potassium  $\text{℥ij}\frac{1}{2}$  in  $\text{℥x}$  of distilled water, then add sulphuric acid  $\text{f ℥j}$ , previously diluted with  $\text{℥iv}$  of distilled water and cooled. Put them into a retort, and adapt this to a receiver containing  $\text{℥viij}$  of water, which must be kept carefully cold. Distil with a gentle heat until the fluid in the receiver measures  $\text{f ℥xviij}$ . Add to this  $\text{℥iij}$  of the water, or as much as may be sufficient to bring the acid to the required strength of 2 per cent. by wt. [Sp. gr. .997. 100 gr., or 110 minims, precipitated with a solution of nitrate of silver, give a precipitate of cyanide of silver, which, when dried, weighs 10 gr. 270 gr., rendered alkaline by liquor sodæ, require 1000 gr. measures of volumetric solution of nitrate of silver before a permanent precipitate begins to form.] D. Same strength. E. 4 per cent. U.S. 2 per cent. (wt.) anhydrous acid. P. 10 per cent. by wt.

*Antidotes.*—*℥j carb. potash dissolved in about ℥j water, and directly afterwards 10 grains sulphate iron also dis-*

solved in about  $\mathfrak{zj}$  water, to which should be added  $\mathfrak{zj}$  Tinct. Ferri perchlor. Whilst this is being prepared, and subsequently, cold affusion to the head and neck, artificial respiration, and if practicable, strong coffee and brandy.

**ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM SCHEELII.** The original process of Scheele does not yield an acid of uniform strength, and is probably never followed. It is therefore impossible to state precisely what is intended when Scheele's acid is prescribed, or to discover the ground on which it is preferred by certain physicians to the preparation of the Pharmacopœia, which is of a known and definite strength. As prepared by different makers, it has been found to contain from 3 to 5 per cent. of real acid. The following is Scheele's process:—Mix  $\mathfrak{zij}$  of Prussian blue with  $\mathfrak{zvj}$  of red precipitate of mercury, and add  $\mathfrak{zvj}$  of water. Boil for some minutes, constantly agitating; pour the whole on a filter, and wash the residuum on the filter with  $\mathfrak{zij}$  of hot water, which is to be added to the filtered liquor. Add to this  $\mathfrak{ziss}$  of clean iron filings, and  $\mathfrak{zij}$  of sulphuric acid, shake well, and let it settle; then pour the clear liquor into a retort, and distil a fourth part into a receiver well luted and kept cold.

**ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM VEGETABILE. SCHRADER.** Essential oil of bitter almonds  $\mathfrak{zj}$ , rectified spirit  $\mathfrak{zix}$ , distilled water  $\mathfrak{zix}$ . Dose, 2 to 3 drops, in sugared water.

**ACIDUM HYDRO-SULPHURICUM AQUA SOLUTUM. P. Solution of Sulphuretted hydrogen.** Pass a current of sulphuretted hydrogen gas (procured by acting on sulphide of iron by diluted sulphuric acid) through cold distilled water, till it ceases to be absorbed.

**ACIDUM IODICUM. M. BOURSON.** Treat one part of iodine with four parts of strong nitric acid (sp. gr. 1.5) by the aid of a gentle heat. Evaporate to dryness, and leave the mass exposed to the air till it deliquesces. Then put it in a warm and dry place till crystals form. Dose, 3 to 6 grains.

**ACIDUM LACTICUM. U.S.** Mix together eight parts of sugar, one of common cheese, three of chalk, and fifty of water, and set aside in a warm place (about 80° F.) for two or three weeks. A mass of small crystals of lactate of lime results. Remove these, recrystallize from hot water, decompose by sulphuric acid, avoiding excess, digest in alcohol,

filter off the sulphate of lime, and evaporate the clear solution to a syrup. This residue is lactic acid, sp.gr. 1.212.

**ACIDUM MECONIUM.** *Meconic Acid.* Mix ʒj meconate of lime (formed in making hydrochlorate of morphia by the E. process) with Oj of boiling water, and add ʒij of hydrochloric acid; redissolve the crystals, which the liquor deposits in cooling, in the same quantity of water and acid, till they are freed from lime. [Probably inert. It has been proposed as an antidote for corrosive sublimate, but without success.]

**ACIDUM NITRICUM.** B. Made by distilling nitrate of potash or soda with sulphuric acid and water. Contains 70 per cent. by wt. of hydrated, or 60 per cent. of anhydrous, nitric acid. Sp.gr. 1.42. [90 gr. with ʒss distilled water neutralize 1000 gr. measures of solution of soda.] B. 1864. Pour sulphuric acid f ʒxvij upon nitrate of potash lbij previously introduced into a plain retort; pass the neck of the retort at least five inches into the glass tube of a Liebig's condenser, and distil over the acid with a heat which towards the end of the process must be raised so as to liquefy the contents of the retort. Sp. gr. 1.5; ʒj neutralizes 121.5 measures of the volumetric solution of soda. Acidum nitricum of commerce is stated by E. to be from 1.380 to 1.390. When diluted with water it should precipitate but slightly, if at all, with solution of nitrate of baryta, or nitrate of silver. U.S. same. P. same. G. sp. gr. 1.185.

*Antidotes, as for Acid. Hydrochlor.*

**ACIDUM NITRICUM FUMANS.** PRUS. PH. Distilled from lbiv of nitre and lbij of oil of vitriol.

**ACIDUM NITRICUM DILUTUM.** B. To nitric acid f ʒvj add distilled water at temperature of 60° F. to measure f ʒxxxj. [Sp. gr. 1.101. f ʒvj neutralize 1000 gr. measures of volumetric solution of soda. f ʒvj correspond to 1 equivalent (54 gr.), of anhydrous nitric acid.] U.S. 3 oz. tr. acid in 16 oz. o. m. G. p. æ. acid and water by wt.

**ACIDUM NITROSUM.** The red fuming nitric acid (nitric acid containing nitric peroxide) is improperly so termed. See Acidum Nitricum Fumans. In its weaker forms it is termed Aqua Fortis.

**ACIDUM NITRICUM ALCOHOLISATUM.** P. Nitric Acid, com-

mercial, 1 part, wt. rectified spirit, 3 parts, wt. Mix.  
Dose, f ʒss, in sugared water.

**ACIDUM NITRO-HYDROCHLORICUM.** (See *Acidum Nitro-muriaticum*.)

**ACIDUM NITRO-HYDROCHLORICUM DILUTUM.** B. Mix nitric acid f ʒiij, hydrochloric acid f ʒiv, and distilled water f ʒxxv, letting the acids remain for 24 hours in a bottle partially closed, then gradually adding the water. [Sp. gr. 1·074. f ʒvj neutralize 920 gr. measures of volumetric solution of soda.] U.S. Acid. nit. ʒiiss (tr.) Acid. Hydrochlor. ʒiiss (tr.) Water to Oj o. m.

**ACIDUM NITRO-MURIATICUM.** D. Nitro-hydrochloric acid. *Aqua Regia*. Nitric acid f ʒj, muriatic acid f ʒij. Mix in a green-glass bottle, furnished with an accurately ground stopper, and keep in a cool place. Dose, 5 drops, properly diluted.

**ACIDUM OXALICUM.** *Acid of Sugar*. Obtained on the large scale by oxidizing saw-dust with a mixture of caustic potash and soda.

*Antidotes.*—*Chalk, whiting, or magnesia, in some demulcent drink. The plaster from the ceiling if nothing else is at hand.*

**ACIDUM OLEICUM.** A by-product resulting from the splitting up by superheated steam of the fats and oils used in the manufacture of stearin candles. The best is known as pale cloth oil.

**ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM DILUTUM.** B. Put nitric acid f ʒvj, diluted with ʒviij of distilled water, into a tubulated retort connected with a Liebig's condenser, and, having added phosphorus 413 gr., apply a very gentle heat until f ʒv of liquid have distilled over. Return this to the retort, and renew and continue the distillation until the phosphorus has entirely dissolved. Transfer the contents of the retort to a porcelain capsule, and evaporate the liquid until it is reduced to f ʒiv. Transfer to platinum vessel, and evaporate to about f ʒij, and till orange vapours cease to form. Mix when cool in such an amount of distilled water that the volume shall become one pint. [It contains 10 per cent. by wt. of anhydrous acid. Sp. gr. 1·08. f ʒvj, or 355 gr., correspond to 35·5 gr., or half an equiv. of anhydrous phosphoric acid. Dose, from mxx to mxxx, properly diluted.]

U.S. sp. gr. 1.056. P. 1.45. G. 20 per cent. acid, sp. gr. 1.20.

**ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM GLACIALE.** Occurs as a transparent glassy mass, very deliquescent, sp. gr. 2.

**ACIDUM PYROGALLICUM.** By sublimation from gallic acid. Largely used in photography.

**ACIDUM PRUSSIUM vel BORUSSICUM.** See Acidum Hydrocyanicum.

**ACIDUM PYROLIGNUM.** E. Diluted acetic acid procured by the destructive distillation of wood. Sp. gr. 1.034. 100 grains neutralize 58 of carb. soda. *Acidum Aceticum s. ligno venale*, D., same strength as B.

**ACIDUM SACCHARICUM.** Saccharic acid is obtained by accurately decomposing saccharate of baryta by sulphuric acid.

**ACIDUM SALICYLICUM.** *Salicylic Acid.* Originally procured from the vol. oils of *Spiraea Ulmaria* and *Gaultheria procumbens*, but now prepared artificially by the following method adopted by Kolbe. In a strong crude soda liquor of known strength is dissolved a sufficiency of previously melted crystals of carbolic acid to saturate the caustic soda. The solution is then evaporated in an iron capsule, and by means of stirring brought to a dry powder. The sodium carbolate so obtained is gradually heated in a retort to a temperature of 220° to 250° C. in a continuous current of dry carbonic acid. The reaction is ended when at the above-mentioned temperature no more carbolic acid passes over. The salicylic acid is procured by decomposing with hydrochloric acid the disodic salicylate formed by the above process. Non-poisonous, and prevents putrefaction and fermentation, and operates generally as an antiseptic. Given in typhoid and rheumatic fever, and in 10-gr. doses as an antipyretic. Prof. Thiersch uses it in powder, either alone or mixed with starch, for destroying the fetor arising from cancerous surfaces and uncleansed wounds. 1 part in 50 of water promotes the healing of granulating substances. Very insoluble in water, but its solubility may be largely increased by the addition of citrates of ammonia and potash, phosphate of soda, acetate of ammonia, or borax. It is also readily soluble in glycerine.



distilled water f 3lxxvij. When cooled to 60° F., add distilled water to measure f 3lxxxiiiss. Sp. gr. 1.084. [f 3vj, or 880 grains, neutralize 1000 gr. measures volum. solution of soda, and correspond to 1 equivalent (40 grains), of anhydrous acid. Dose, mv—xxx.] U.S. 3ij tr. in Oj o. m. G. 1 to 5. by wt. P. 1 in 10 by wt.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM ALCOHOLICUM. P. *Eau de Rubel*. Add gradually 10 parts of sulphuric acid to 80 parts of rectified spirit, both by weight, and when cold  $\frac{1}{2}$  part of red poppy petals; digest for 4 days and filter. From 3ss to 3j to Oj of water as an acidulous drink. Externally as an escharotic.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM AROMATICUM. B. Mix sulphuric acid f 3ij gradually with f 3xl of rectified spirit, then add cinnamon 3ij, and ginger 3j4, both in coarse powder, and digest for 7 days, agitating frequently. Filter. Sp. gr. .937. [f 3vj neutralize 880 grain-measures of volumetric solution of soda, and contain 88.2 grains of anhydrous acid. About three fourths as strong in acid as Acid. Sulph. Dil. Dose, mx—xxx.] U.S. Ginger 3j tr., Cinnam. 3iiss tr., percolated with rect. sp. until Oj o.m. is obtained. Then add 3vj tr. sulphuric acid previously mixed with Oj o.m. rect. sp.

ACIDUM SULPHYDRIUM (HYDROSULPHURIUM) AQUA SOLUTUM. Cold water fully saturated with sulphuretted hydrogen gas, produced from sulphide of iron and diluted sulphuric acid.

ACIDUM SULPHUROSUM (AQUA SOLUTUM). B. Put sulphuric acid f 3iv, and wood charcoal, in small pieces, 3j, into a glass flask; heat, and pass the evolved gas through a small wash bottle containing 3ij of water, to the bottom of a second bottle containing distilled water 3xx, which must be kept cold. Continue the distillation until the bubbles of gas in the wash bottle appear to be equalled by those passing through the fluid in the larger bottle. The product should be kept in a stoppered bottle, and in a cool place. Sp. gr. 1.04. P. Sulphurous acid gas (procured by gently heating 3 parts of sulphuric acid with 2 of quicksilver, in a glass matrass) is to be conveyed, first through a very little water to purify the gas, and then into the water to be charged, till the latter is fully saturated. A Woolfe's apparatus should be used, with a tube passing

from the last bottle into a vessel of moistened chalk, to absorb the excess of gas. U.S. sp. gr. 1.035.

**ACIDUM SULPHO-CARBOLICUM.** GUY. Mix cautiously by the aid of heat, perfectly pure Sulph. acid, and Calvert's Carbolie acid No.2, in the proportion of 49 parts by wt. of the former to 94 of the latter. Put into flask with narrow neck, into which is inserted a thermometer, and cover by means of a paper diaphragm to prevent escape of fumes; place on a sand-bath and *heat gradually* until the temperature reaches 290° F. Keep at this point 10 or 15 minutes, then let gradually cool. Sp. gr. 1.288; very sol. in water, alcohol and ether. See Sulpho-carbolates under the bases.

**ACIDUM TANNICUM.** B. *Tannin or Tannic Acid.* B. Expose powdered galls to a damp atmosphere for 2 or 3 days. Add sufficient ether to form a soft paste. Leave in a well-closed vessel for 24 hours. Then quickly enveloping in a linen cloth, press strongly to separate the liquid. Powder the cake, mix with ether to which 1-16th of its bulk of water has been added, to form a soft paste, and express as before. Mix the liquids, and with the aid of a little heat let them evaporate to a soft extract. Place it on earthen plates, and dry in hot-air chamber at a temperature not exceeding 212° F. Dose, gr. ij—x. Astringent, externally and internally.

**ACIDUM TARTARICUM.** B. Boil acid tartrate of potash  $\text{℥xlv}$  with two gallons of distilled water, and add gradually prepared chalk  $\text{℥xiiss}$ , constantly stirring. When the effervescence has ceased, add chloride of calcium  $\text{℥xiiss}$ , dissolved in Oij of distilled water. When the tartrate of lime has subsided pour off the liquid, and wash the tartrate with distilled water until it is rendered tasteless. Pour sulphuric acid  $\text{f ℥xij}$ , first diluted with 3 pints of the water, on the tartrate of lime, mix thoroughly, boil for half an hour with repeated stirring, and filter through calico. Evaporate the filtrate at a gentle heat until it acquires the specific gravity of 1.21, allow it to cool, and then separate and reject the crystals of sulphate of lime which have formed. Again evaporate the clear liquor till a film forms on its surface, and allow it to cool and crystallize. Lastly, purify the crystals by solution, filtration (if necessary), and recrystallization. 75 gr. dissolved in

water require for saturation 1000 gr. measures of the volum. solution of soda. Dose, from gr. x to xxx.

**ACIDUM VALERIANICUM.** P. Bruised valerian 10 oz., sulphuric acid (1·84) 10 oz. by wt., bichromate potash 6 oz. Water Oiss. Digest the valerian with the other substances for 24 hours, distil until the distillate ceases to have an acid reaction, saturate the distilled liquid with carbonate of soda, and decompose the soda salt with sulphuric acid, decant, and rectify. [Valerianic acid may also be obtained from fusel oil. See Sodæ Valerianas.]

**ACONITIA.** B. Pour upon aconite root in coarse powder lbxiv, 3 gallons of rectified spirit, mix them well, and heat until ebullition commences; then cool and macerate for four days. Transfer the whole to a displacement apparatus, and percolate, adding more spirit, when requisite, until the root is exhausted. Distil off the greater part of the spirit from the tincture, and evaporate the remainder over a water-bath until the whole of the alcohol has been dissipated. Mix the residual extract thoroughly with twice its weight of boiling distilled water, and, when it has cooled to the temperature of the atmosphere, filter through paper. To the filtered liquor add solution of ammonia in slight excess, and heat them gently over a water bath. Separate the precipitate on a filter, and dry it. Reduce this to coarse powder, and macerate it in successive portions of pure ether with frequent agitation. Decant the several products, mix, and distil off the ether until the extract is dry. Dissolve the dry extract in warm distilled water acidulated with sulphuric acid; and, when the solution is cold, precipitate it by the cautious addition of solution of ammonia diluted with four times its bulk of distilled water. Wash the precipitate on a filter with a small quantity of cold distilled water, and dry it by slight pressure between folds of filtering paper.

It is an energetic poison, chiefly used in outward applications. Processes are contained in the Pharmacopœias of U. S., P., and G.

*Antidotes.*—Ammonia or Brandy, with artificial respiration if necessary; cold affusion and friction with warm towels to the back and limbs.

**ADIPS BENZOATUS.** B. Melt prepared lard lbj by the

heat of a water-bath, add benzoin, reduced to coarse powder, 160 gr., and frequently stirring, continue heat for two hours; finally, remove residual benzoin by straining. U. S. (*Ung. Benzoini*) Tinct. Benz. ʒij, o. m. Lard 16 oz. tr., add tinct. to the lard melted over a water-bath, stirring constantly till sp. has evaporated; remove from bath and stir until cold. P. Benzoin 1, Lard 25.

**ADEPS MYRISTICÆ.** See **OLEUM MYRISTICÆ EXPRESSUM.**

**ADEPS PRÆPARATUS.** B. Take of the internal fat of the abdomen of the hog, perfectly fresh, lbxiv. Remove as much as possible of the membranes, cut the fat into small pieces, put into a suitable vessel with about 4 galls. of cold water, and, while a current of water is running through the vessel, break up the masses of fat with the hands, exposing every part to the water, that whatever is soluble may be carried away. Collect the washed fat on a sieve or in a cloth, drain away water, liquefy fat at heat not exceeding 212° F, strain through flannel, pressing residue while hot; then put into a pan heated by steam, and keep at a temperature a little but not much above 212° F, stirring continually, till it becomes clear and free from water. Finally, strain through flannel. It melts at about 100° F.

**ADEPS OXYGENATUS.** See **Unguentum Oxygenatum.** [Another preparation of lard, intended to facilitate its combination with quicksilver, may here be described. The fat is melted and poured in a shower or fine stream into a large vessel filled with cold water; it is then placed on a hair or wicker sieve, in a cool dry cellar, for a few weeks or months.]

**ADEPS OVILLUS PRÆPARATUS.** Mutton suet is prepared in the same way as lard. Other fats are similarly treated.

**ÆRUGO PRÆPARATA.** *Diacetate or subacetate of copper.* D. directs it to be prepared by trituration and sifting.

**ÆTHER ACETICUS.** B. *Acetic Ether.* May be obtained by distilling a mixture of 8 parts of dry acetate of soda, 5 of rect. sp., and 10 of sulphuric acid; adding the distilled product to half its weight of chloride of calcium in a stoppered bottle, letting them remain together for 24 hours, and then decanting, and rectifying the ethereal liquid. Sp. gr. 0.910. Sol. in all proportions in rect. sp. and ether. 1 part dissolves in 11 or 12 of water at 60° F. Dose, ℥xx—lx.

**ÆTHER CANTHARIDALIS.** *ÖTFINGER.* Powdered cantharides 1 part, ether 2 parts; digest for 3 days, and express.

**ÆTHER CHLORICUS.** The so-called medicinal chloric ether is an alcoholic solution of chloroform, of variable strength. Mr. Redwood states that what is sold in this country consists of 1 part of chloroform to 6 or 8 of alcohol. Dose,  $\text{mxx}$  to  $\text{xxx}$  in water, as an antispasmodic. See *Spiritus Chloroformi*.

**ÆTHER MURIATICUS.** *P. Æther Hydrochloricus.* Into a retort connected with a Woelfe's apparatus, put equal weights of alcohol and hydrochloric acid, and distil with a gentle heat. The first bottle should contain a little warm water, and the others be surrounded with ice. Dose,  $\text{mxx}$  to  $\text{f3ss}$ .

**ÆTHER.** (*Æther Sulphuricus*, E. & D., *Æther Rectificatus*, L. 1824.) *B. Ether.* Mix sulphuric acid  $\text{f3x}$  and  $\text{f3xij}$  of rectified spirit in a glass matrass capable of containing at least two pints, and, without allowing the mixture to cool, connect the matrass by means of a bent glass tube with a Liebig's condenser, and distil with a heat sufficient to maintain the liquid in brisk ebullition. As soon as the ethereal fluid begins to pass over, supply fresh spirit through a tube into the matrass in a continuous stream, and in such quantity as to equal the volume of the fluid which distills over. This is best done by using a tube furnished with a stopcock to regulate the supply, connecting one end of the tube with a vessel containing the spirit raised above the level of the matrass, and passing the other end through a cork fitted into the matrass. When the whole of the spirit has been added, and  $\text{f3xij}$  have distilled over, the process may be stopped. Dissolve chloride of calcium  $\text{3x}$  in distilled water  $\text{3xij}$ , add slaked lime  $\text{3ss}$ , and agitate the mixture in a bottle with the impure ether. Leave the mixture at rest for ten minutes, pour off the light supernatant fluid, and distil it with a gentle heat until a glass bead of specific gravity 0.735 placed in the receiver begins to float. The ether and spirit retained by the chloride of calcium and by the residue of each rectification may be recovered by distillation and used in a subsequent operation. Sp. gr. 0.735.

Contains about 92 per cent. per volume of pure ether.  
Dose,  $\text{mxx}$  to  $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ ; usually a *small* teaspoonful, in water.  
U. S. sp. gr. 0.750. P. 0.723. G. 0.728.

**ÆTHER PURUS.** B. (Ether free from alcohol and water.)

Put ether  $\text{Oij}$  with distilled water  $\text{Oj}$  into a bottle, and shake together. Let them rest for a few minutes, and when separated decant off supernatant ether; mix with  $\text{Oj}$  more water, again let them separate, and decant. Put the washed ether with fresh burnt lime  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$ , and chloride of calcium  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$  into a retort, with receiver closely attached, let them stand for 24 hours, then distil with a gentle heat. Sp. gr. not above .720. U. S. same (*Æther fort.*)

**ÆTHER SULPHURICUS CUM ALCOHOLE.** See Spiritus *Ætheris Sulphurici*.

**ÆTHER PHOSPHORATUS.** P. Macerate 1 part of phosphorus with 50 of ether, for a month, in a dark place, shaking occasionally. Decant the clear solution and keep it in a dark place. Dr. COPLAND directs 2 grains of pure phosphorus, and  $\mathfrak{g}\mathfrak{j}$  of oil of peppermint, or oil of valerian, to be digested with  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$  of ether. Dose, 5 to 10 drops, with some mucilaginous liquid.

**ÆTHER TEREBINTHINATUS.** DURANDE. Ether 3 parts, rectified oil of turpentine 1 part. From 20 to 40 drops in whey, as a solvent for biliary calculi.

*Other Ethereal preparations will be found among the Tinctures, Solutions, and Spirits.*

**ÆTHIOPS ABSORBENS.** Hydrargyrum cum Cretâ.

**ÆTHIOPS ANTIMONIALIS.** GUIBORT. Levigated black sulphuret of antimony 2 oz., mercury 1 oz. Mix. *Alterative.* Dose, 8 to 15 grains. Dr. PLUMMER's *Æthiops* was prepared from equal parts of golden sulphuret of antimony and calomel. PORT. PH. directs 3 parts of precipitated sulphuret of antimony, and 2 of purified mercury.

**ÆTHIOPS GRAPHITICUS.** Triturate 2 parts of plumbago with 1 of quicksilver. Dose, gr. viij.

**ÆTHIOPS MARTIALIS.** Black oxide of iron. See *Ferri Oxidum Nigrum*.

**ÆTHIOPS MINERALIS.** See *Hydrargyri Sulphuretum cum Sulphure*.

**ÆTHIOPS SACCHARATUS.** SOUBEIRAN. Quicksilver 1 part, white sugar 2 parts. Triturate together with a few drops

of water, till the quicksilver is extinct. BAUME'S *Sole* *vermifuge mercuriel* consists of *Ethiops mineral* 2 parts, quicksilver 3, sugar 7.

**ETHIOPS VEGETABILIS.** Burn dried bladder-wrack (*Fucus vesiculosus*) in a covered crucible, with a perforated lid, till vapours cease to rise. Dose, gr. v to x twice a day, in scrofulous affections of the skin or glands. The dose is sometimes increased to 3j or more.

**ALCOHOL. E. Absolute Alcohol.** Rectified spirit Oj. Lime ʒiviiij tr. Break the lime into small fragments; expose the spirit and lime together to a gentle heat in a glass matras till the lime begins to slake; withdraw the heat till the slaking is finished, preserving the upper part of the matras cool with damp cloths. Then attach a refrigeratory apparatus, and with a gradually increasing heat, distil off ʒjviij. Density should not exceed .796. D. Nearly the same, with only 10 ounces of lime; a chloride of zinc bath and a Liebig's condenser to be used, and the first 2 ounces rejected. Sp. gr. .796. U. S. sp. gr. .817. P. .796.

**ALCOHOLATA.** The ALCOHOLATS of the P. Codex will be found under SPIRITUS.

**ALCOHOLATURÆ.** P. These are spirituous tinctures prepared from fresh plants. See SUCCI ALCOHOLATI.

**ALCOHOL AMMONIATUM.** See Spiritus Ammoniac.

**ALCOHOL AMYLICUM. B. Amylic Alcohol. Fusel Oil.** An oily liquid, separated in the rectification or distillation of crude spirits, produced by the fermentation of saccharine solutions of yeast. Sp. gr. .818. Used to make valerianate of soda. D. *Fusel Oil.* Take of the light liquid, which may be obtained at any large distillery by continuing the distillation for some time after the pure spirit has been all drawn off, q. p. Introduce it into a small still or retort, connected with a condenser, and apply heat so as to cause distillation. As soon as the oil begins to come over unmixed with water, the receiver should be changed, and the distillation being resumed and carried nearly to dryness, the desired product will be obtained. The liquid drawn over during the first part of the distillation will consist of an aqueous fluid surmounted by a stratum of fusel oil: the latter should be separated and preserved for use.



ALCOHOL DILUTUS and ALCOHOL FORTIUS. The former names of *proof* and *rectified* spirit. See Spiritus.

ALCOHOL SULPHURICUM. P. See Acidum Sulphuricum Alcoholisatum.

ALOE COLATA. Heat aloes by steam in a tin vessel till sufficiently soft; then strain it through a hair sieve.

ALOINUM. *Alöin*. Mix powdered Barbadoes aloes with clean sand, and lixivate it with cold water in a percolator. Evaporate the solution *in vacuo* to the consistency of syrup, and set it aside for two or three days. Press the crystalline mass between folds of blotting paper, and purify by repeated crystallization from hot water. Dose, gr. j to ij.

ALLOXANUM. *Alloxan*. To nitric acid of 1.45 to 1.5 density, in a porcelain vessel, gradually add half its weight of dry uric acid, adding each portion very carefully and waiting till the effervescence is over, and the liquid cold, before adding more. Put the mass on porous paper, or brick, for 24 hours, to dry; then dissolve it by heat in its own weight of water, filter, and set aside in a warm place, that crystals may form. Diuretic; dose 10 to 15 grains.

ALUMEN EXSICCATUM. B. *Dried or burnt alum*. Melt alum in a porcelain vessel, and increase the heat, not allowing it to exceed 400° F., till it ceases to give off aqueous vapour, and has lost 47 per cent. of its weight. Reduce to powder. Must be kept in a stopped bottle.

ALUMEN SACCHARINUM. Alum ʒvj tr., white lead ʒvj, sulphate of zinc ʒij, white sugar ʒiss tr. Mix the powder into a paste with vinegar and white of egg. Used in eye-waters and cosmetic washes.

ALUMINA. *Earth of alum*. Dissolve alum in water, and precipitate by carbonate of potash; wash the precipitate freely with distilled water; redissolve it in hydrochloric acid, precipitate by ammonia, and wash it as before.

ALUMINÆ ACETAS. Dissolve fresh precipitated alumina in strong acetic acid; filter the solution, and evaporate it to a gelatinous consistence.

ALUMINÆ SULPHAS. U.S. *Aluminii Sulphas*. By dissolving p. æ. of ammonia alum and carbonate of soda in separate portions of boiling water, mixing and digesting, till the

carbonic acid is evolved. The pp. is collected, washed and dissolved in sulphuric acid somewhat diluted, and then evaporated at a moderate heat to dryness.

**ALUMINÆ TANNAS.** An article has been sold under this name which does not appear to be a definite compound, and contains but little tannin.

**AMMONIÆ AQUA.** See *Liquor Ammonias*.

**AMMONIÆ ACETATIS AQUA.** See *Liquor Ammonias Acetatis*.

**AMMONIÆ ARSENIAS.** Saturate solution of arsenic acid with ammonia (which should be in slight excess), and evaporate by a gentle heat, that crystals may form on cooling. See *Liquor Arseniatis Ammonias*.

**AMMONIÆ BENZOAS.** B. Dissolve benzoic acid  $\text{ʒij}$  in solution of ammonia  $\text{f ʒiij}$  previously mixed with distilled water  $\text{ʒiv}$ , evaporate at a gentle heat, keeping ammonia in slight excess, and set aside, that crystals may form. Dose, gr. x—xx.

**AMMONIÆ BICARBONAS.** D. Expose finely powdered sesquicarbonate of ammonia to the air, on a sheet of paper, for 24 hours. Enclose it in a well-stopped bottle. Dose, gr. v to xx.

**AMMONIÆ BITARTRAS.** To a solution of a given quantity of tartaric acid, add q. s. of ammonia or its carbonate to neutralize it; then add to it a solution of the same quantity of tartaric acid. The bitartrate precipitates.

**AMMONIÆ CARBONAS.** B. Produced by submitting a mixture of sulph. ammonia or chloride of ammonium, and carbonate of lime to sublimation. The so-called "Volcanic Ammonia" which is evolved during the manufacture of borax from carb. soda and boracic acid, is much to be preferred to that made from bones or gas-liquor. Dose, 3 to 10 grs.

**AMMONIÆ CARBONAS PYRO-OLEOSUM.** See *Sal Cornu Cervi*.

**AMMONIÆ CITRAS.** See *Liquor Ammonias Citratis*.

**AMMONIÆ HYDRIODAS.** P. *Ammonii Iodidum*. Digest iodine with half its weight of clean iron-filings, in distilled water, till a colourless solution is obtained. Filter, and immediately add sesquicarbonate of ammonia in slight excess. Filter, concentrate by rapid evaporation, and crystallize by refrigeration. It is rather more active than iodide of potassium.

**AMMONIÆ HYDROCHLORAS.** See *Ammonii Chloridum*.

**AMMONIÆ HYDROSULPHURETUM.** E. Pass sulphuretted hydrogen gas (from  $\text{℥iiss}$  of sulphuret of iron,  $\text{f℥xv}$  of water, and  $\text{f℥iiss}$  of oil of vitriol, passing the gas first through a little water) into  $\text{f℥iv}$  of solution of ammonia, till the liquid ceases to give a precipitate when added to a saturated solution of sulphate of magnesia. It should be kept in a green-glass bottle with an accurately ground stopper. Sp. gr. .999. *Poisonous.* Dose, 4 to 8 drops in water, in *diabetes*.

**AMMONIÆ LIQUOR.** See Liquor Ammonia.

**AMMONIÆ NITRAS.** B. Saturate diluted nitric acid with solution of ammonia or carbonate ammonia; evaporate until crystals are formed, and keep these fused at a temperature not exceeding  $320^{\circ}$  F., until the vapour of water is no longer emitted. Dose, gr. x to xxx, refrigerant and diuretic.

**AMMONIÆ OXALAS.** E. Dissolve  $\text{℥viij}$  of carbonate of ammonia in Oiv of water; add gradually  $\text{℥iv}$  of oxalic acid, concentrate by boiling, and set aside to crystallize.

**AMMONIÆ PHOSPHAS.** B. To dilute phosphoric acid Oj add strong solution of ammonia until the solution is slightly alkaline. Evaporate liquid, adding more ammonia from time to time to keep it in slight excess. When on cooling crystals are formed, dry them quickly on filtering paper placed on a porous tile, and preserve in a stoppered bottle.

**AMMONIA PRÆPARATA.** Ammonia Carbonas.

**AMMONIÆ SESQUICARBONAS.** See Ammonia Carbonas.

**AMMONIÆ SUCCINAS IMPUREUS.** P. Spirit of hartshorn neutralized with succinic acid (salt of amber), and filtered. Dose, a few drops as an antispasmodic.

**AMMONIÆ SULPHAS.** Saturate diluted sulphuric acid with carbonate of ammonia, and evaporate the solution, that crystals may form as it cools. Dose, gr. xv to xxx. *Diuretic and stimulant.*

**AMMONIÆ TARTRAS.** See Liquor Ammonia Tartratis.

**AMMONIA TARTARIZATA.** Saturate a solution of tartaric acid with one of carbonate of ammonia in slight excess. Evaporate to dryness, with a very gentle heat. *Diuretic* in doses of a few grains.

**AMMONIÆ SUCCINATAS.** Mix one part of pure succinic acid with four parts of water, and add ammonia in slight excess; filter, evaporate, and crystallize. This compound is also prepared in a liquid form by saturating spirits of hartshorn with succinic acid. *Antispasmodic and sudorific.*

**AMMONIÆ VALERIANAS.** WOOD and BACHE. Saturate valerianic acid with strong solution of ammonia. Evaporate at 150° Fahr. to a syrupy consistence. Mix with twice its bulk of alcohol, and allow it to evaporate spontaneously, when crystals will form. Dose, 2 to 8 grains, epilepsy, hysteria, &c.

**AMMONIO-CITRAS FERRI.** See Ferri Ammonio-citras.

**AMMONIACUM PRÆPARATUM.** L. Boil lump ammoniacum in sufficient water to cover it, strain through a hair sieve, and evaporate it so far that it shall be hard when it is cold.

**AMMONII BROMEDUM.** B. *Bromide of Ammonium.* No formula. U.S. Bromine ʒij tr. iron wire in pieces, ʒj tr. Sol. Ammonia ʒivss, o. m., dist. water q. s. Add the iron and then the bromine to Oss o. m. dist. water in a Oij glass flask, loosely cork and agitate until there is no odour of bromine, and the liquid is of a greenish colour. Mix the sol. ammonia with Oss dist. water, and add it to the mixture in the flask, agitate and heat by water-bath for half an hour, then filter, and when the liquid has all passed, wash the pp. on a filter with boiling dist. water. Evaporate the sol. until a pellicle begins to form, then stir it constantly with a glass rod at a mod. heat until it granulates. [To 1 part of iron filings, in 5 parts of water, add gradually 3 parts of bromine, agitate, and heat gently till the whole is dissolved, forming a greenish liquid. To this add 1½ parts of bromine. To this solution add solution of ammonia till a precipitate ceases to be formed. Filter, and evaporate to crystallization. [ROYLE and HEADLAND.] Dose, 2 to 20 grains, used as the Bromide of Potassium. *Ammonia Hydrobromas.*

**AMMONII CHLORIDUM.** B. Chloride of Ammonia. *Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, Muriate of Ammonia, Sal Ammoniac.* Neutralize hydrochloric acid with ammonia, and evaporate to dryness. [Generally prepared by subliming

with common salt the sulphate of ammonia obtained from gas liquor or bone spirit.] Dose gr. v—xx.

AMMONII IODIDUM. See Ammonia Hydriodas.

AMYGDALINUM. *Amygdalin*. Boil well-pressed cake of bitter almonds twice in strong alcohol; strain through linen, and press the residue. Remove any oil that may appear, heat the liquid again, and filter. In a few days part of the amygdalin crystallizes out. Concentrate the residuary liquor to a sixth part, and add ether, which will throw down the amygdalin. Press it between blotting-paper, wash it with ether, redissolve in boiling alcohol, and set aside to crystallize.

AMYLENE. A volatile liquid hydrocarbon. Obtained by distilling fusel oil with anhydrous phosphoric acid. Proposed by Dr. Snow as an anæsthetic for inhalation, but since given up as dangerous.

AMYL NITRIS. B. Mr. Umney states that *true nitrite of amyl* should be made by passing nitrous acid into amyl alcohol, which has been previously submitted to a fractional distillation, until the portion retained for use has a boiling point of 132° C. A nitrite so prepared, when deprived of any excess of acid it may contain by rectification over fused carb. potash, will have a boiling point of 98°—99° C. For details of manufacture consult a paper by Mr. Tanner, *Ph. Journ.*, Nov. 25th, 1871. By inhalation, the vapour of 2 to 5 minims with caution.

AMYLAMINÆ HYDROCHLORAS. M. Dujardin Beaumetz states that in small doses this salt may be employed with advantage in typhus. In large doses it causes asphyxia and death.

AMYL IODIDUM. DR. BUCHANAN. Triturate 24 grains of iodine with a little water, and gradually add ʒj of powdered white starch. Continue the trituration till the compound assumes a uniform blue colour. Dose, ʒss.

AMYLUM CUM CERÂ. Melt wax, and stir it into four times its weight of starch or arrow-root. *Demulcent*.

ANTHRACOKALI. POYLA. Carbonate of potash ʒvj, lime ʒivss, water Oiv. Proceed as in making liquor potassæ, and concentrate the clear solution by boiling in an iron vessel, till an oily looking liquor remains; then stir in ʒv of finely powdered mineral coal; remove from the fire, and

continue stirring till the whole is reduced to a uniform powder, which is to be immediately put into small dry bottles. Dose, gr. ij, twice or thrice a day, for skin diseases, scrofula, chronic rheumatism, &c.

**ANTHRACOKALI SULPHURATUM.** As the last, adding, with the coal,  $\text{ziv}$  of sulphur. Dose and uses as the last.

**ANTIDOTUM ARSENIOL. G.** See Acidum Arseniosum Purum.

**ANTISEPTICUM POTERII.** Fuse together 4 parts of regulus of antimony and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  of fine tin; pour it on a metal plate, reduce it to powder, and deflagrate it in a red-hot crucible with 15 parts of nitre; keep it hot for some time, then wash it, and dry with a gentle heat. Dose, gr. ij to x in hectic fevers, &c.

**ANTIMONIUM CALCINATUM.** L. 1788. *Diaphoretic Antimony. Calx of Antimony. Matière perlée de Kerguelais.* Sesquisulphuret of antimony  $\text{zviij}$ , powdered nitre  $\text{xxiv}$ . Mix and deflagrate by spoonfuls, in a crucible heated to redness. Burn for half an hour, and, when cold, powder. [When washed with distilled water, it forms *Calx Antimonii Lota*. The washings yield *Antimonie Acid* by the addition of sulphuric acid.]

**ANTIMONII CALX SULPHURATA.** HUFELAND. Mix 10 parts of burnt oyster-shells, 4 of sulphur, and 3 of crude antimony; and calcine them in a luted crucible for an hour.

**ANTIMONII CERUSSA.** BATE. As Antimonium Calcinatum, substituting metallic antimony for the sulphide. The *Ant. Cerussa Solaris* was made by igniting antimony by means of a lens.

**ANTIMONII CHLORIDUM.** *Terchloride, Muriate, or Butter of Antimony.* Distilled from a mixture of 1 part of sesquisulphuret of antimony, and 2 of corrosive sublimate (L. 1745), or from 1 part of crocus of antimony, 2 of common salt, and 1 of sulphuric acid (L. 1788). But the *liquid chloride* is more usually obtained by dissolving the crude or roasted sulphuret in hydrochloric acid. (See *Liquor Antimonii Chloridi*.) The chloride of the shops contains iron and free acid.

**ANTIMONII CINIS.** *Antimony Ash.* The roasted tersulphide.

**ANTIMONII CROCUS.** L. 1788. *Crocus, or Saffron, or Liver of Antimony.* Powdered sesquisulphuret of antimony  $\text{ij}$ ,



nitre ℥j, common salt ℥j. Mix, and deflagrate by portions in a heated crucible. Pour out the fused mass, and separate it from the scoria. When reduced to powder, boiled, and afterwards repeatedly washed with water, it forms *Crocus Antimonii Lotus*.

**ANTIMONIUM DIAPHORETICUM ABLUTUM.** See Antimonium Calcinatum. The PRUS. PH. directs 2 parts of nitre to 1 of regulus of antimony.

**ANTIMONII OXYCHLORIDUM.** D. *Antimonii Oxydum Nitro-Muriaticum. Algaroth's Powder.* Prepared by adding the chloride (liquor terchloridi) of antimony to water, and washing the precipitate.

**ANTIMONII OXIDUM.** B. *Oxide of Antimony.* Pour solution of chloride of antimony f℥xvj into water Cij, mix thoroughly, and set aside until the precipitate which forms shall have subsided. Remove the supernatant liquid by a siphon, add one gallon of distilled water, agitate well, let the precipitate subside, again withdraw the fluid, and repeat the processes of affusion of distilled water, agitation, and subsidence. To the precipitate add carbonate of soda ℥vj, previously dissolved in two pints of distilled water, leave them in contact for half an hour, stirring frequently, collect the deposit on a calico filter, and wash with boiling distilled water until the washings cease to give a precipitate with a solution of nitrate of silver acidulated by nitric acid. Lastly, dry the product at a heat not exceeding 212° F. [This is used in preparing the potassio-tartrate of antimony, and pulvis antimonialis.] Dose, gr. j—iv.

**ANTIMONIUM SULPHURATUM.** B. *Antimonii Oxysulphuretum, Oxysulphuret, or Precipitated Sulphuret of Antimony.* Mix black antimony ℥x with solution of soda Oivss, and boil for two hours with frequent stirring, adding distilled water occasionally to maintain the same volume. Strain the liquor through calico, and, before it cools, add to it by degrees dilute sulphuric acid till the latter is in slight excess. Collect the precipitate on a calico filter, wash with distilled water till the washings no longer precipitate with chloride of barium, and dry at a temperature not exceeding 212° F. Similar to Antimonii Oxysulphuretum, L.; Antimonii Sulphuretum

Aureum, E.; and Ant. Sulphuretum Præcipitatum, D.  
Dose, gr. i—v. P. *Soufre doré d'antimoine*. G. *Stibius sulphuratum aurantiacum*.

ANTIMONII TARTARATUM. B. *Antimonii Potassio-tartras*. Mix oxide of antimony  $\text{ʒv}$  and acid tartrate of potash in fine powder  $\text{ʒvj}$  with sufficient distilled water to form a paste, and set aside for twenty-four hours. Then add distilled water up to Oij, and boil for a quarter of an hour, stirring frequently. Filter, and set aside the clear filtrate to crystallize. Pour off the mother liquor, evaporate to one third, and set aside, that more crystals may form. Dry the crystals on filtering paper at the temperature of the air. Dose, as an emetic, from 1 to 2 grains; as a diaphoretic and expectorant,  $\frac{1}{15}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a grain; as a nauseant,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  a grain; as an antiphlogistic,  $\frac{1}{2}$  a grain to 3 grains. *Antidote*.—Tannic acid.

ANTIMONII TARTARIZATI LIQUOR. See Vinum Antimoniale.

ANTIMONII REGULUS. *Metallic Antimony* is obtained by heating the tersulphuret with half its weight of clean iron filings, in a covered crucible; or by heating the oxide or oxychloride with twice its weight of cream of tartar to dull redness.

ANTIMONIUM NIGRUM. B. *Sulphidum Sulphuretum. Sesqui-Sulphuretum. Tersulphuretum*. Native sulphide of antimony purified from siliceous matter by fusion, and afterwards reduced to fine powder.

ANTIMONII ET SODII SULPHURETUM. SCHLIPPE'S *Antimonial Salt*. M. VANDEN CORPUT. Mix 8 parts of effloresced sulphate of soda, 6 of sulphuret of antimony, and 3 of charcoal, and expose to a red-heat in a covered Hessian crucible till the fused mass ceases to throw up a scum. Boil the residue in a porcelain vessel with 1 part of sulphur and sufficient distilled water, and set the filtered liquor aside for crystallization.

ANTIMONII SUBHYDROSULPHAS. See Kermes Mineralis.

ANTIMONII SULPHIDUM. *Sulphide of Antimony*. See Antimonium Nigrum.

ANTIMONII TANNAS. Add to a decoction of cinchona bark a solution of potassio-tartrate of antimony as long as a precipitate is thrown down; collect and dry the precipitate. It may also be made with a solution of tannin instead of the decoction. Dose, iij to viij gr., as a contra-stimulant.



IONII TERCHLORIDUM. See Liquor Antim. Chlor.

IONIIUM VITRIFACTUM. *Glass of Antimony*. L. 1788. In powdered tersulphuret of antimony in a shallow open vessel till the sulphurous vapours cease. Put it in a crucible, of which it will occupy two thirds, and, being fitted a cover, apply a gradually increased heat till the matter fuses; and pour it on to an iron plate. Unstable and violent in its operation.

IONII VITRUM CERATUM. L. 1746, and Dr. YOUNG. Take ʒj of yellow wax in an iron ladle, and add ʒj of sulphur of antimony in fine powder. Keep it over a gentle fire, free from flame, for about half an hour, or till it comes nearly of the colour of snuff. Pour it out on a piece of paper, and when cold reduce it to powder. Dose, ʒi gr. ij—v, in *dysentery*.

MORPHIA. Obtained by treating Morphia with excess of hydrochloric acid, under pressure. Dr. Juarez has given it in doses of one to two grains every two hours in bronchitis.  $\frac{1}{10}$ th grain acts as a prompt emetic. Hypodermic,  $\frac{1}{20}$ th to  $\frac{1}{10}$ th of a grain. A convenient formula is 1 grain dissolved in 200m of water, from which the desired quantity can be measured.

PTISANA. P. The Apozema differs from the PTISANA, in being milder, and unlike the latter is not intended to be taken *ad libitum*.

PTISANA ACETOSÆ COMPOSITUM. P. Fresh sorrel leaves ʒiv, white leaves ʒij, do. of white beet, do. of chervil, of each ʒj, salt ʒij, fresh butter ʒss, water Ov. Let the plants be boiled until they are cooked, then add butter and strain.

PTISANA ANTISCORBUTICUM. P. Bruised roots of burdock, of each ʒj, boiling water Ov. Infuse for 2 hours, strain, and add antiscorb. syrup 10 oz. By wine-glassfuls.

PTISANA ANTI-COLICUM. DEGLAND'S mixture for Lead colic. Senna ʒij, sulphate of soda ʒj, syrup of buckthorn water ʒxvj. By wine-glassfuls.

PTISANA DIURETICUM. The 5 roots (species diureticae) ʒj, boiling water ʒxvj. Infuse half an hour, strain, and add ʒj, syrup of the 5 roots ʒj. Dose, a wine-glassful.

PTISANA EMETO-CATHARTICUM. Emetic tartar gr. j, sulphate of soda ʒiv, veal broth fʒxvj. By glassfuls till it

operates. The *Eau de Trévez* (Fr. H.) consists of sulphate of magnesia ℥j, emetic tartar gr. ss, water Oij.

APOZEMA FERRIFUGUM. *Decoctum Cinchonæ.*

APOZEMA DIOTUM DE FELTE. See *Decoctum Sarsæ* (positum).

APOZEMA PURGANS. See *Mistura Purgans*. P.

APOZEMA DIOTUM PTIRANA REGALE. P. *Senna* ℥iss, phosphate soda ℥iss, aniseed and coriander of each ℥ss; parsley ℥iss, cold water Ov, one lemon sliced. Macerate for 24 hours, stirring occasionally; strain, press, and filter. By glassfuls, in the morning, till it operates.

APOZEMA SUDORIFICUM. *Decoctum Guaiaci.*

APOZEMA VERMIFUGUM. *Decoctum Granati.*

AQUE DESTILLATÆ. For the Distilled Spirits, *see* called *waters* [AQUE SPIRITUOSÆ], *see* SPIRITUS. In other formulae for *perfumed waters*, and *facitious waters*, will be found in the *Druggists' General Recipe Book*.

AQUA ABIEITIS. P. Bruised buds of spruce fir lb, w 8lbs., distil 4lbs. Let the buds macerate in the w some hours before distilling.

AQUA ABSINTHII. P. Wormwood tops lbj, water q. s. D. Idiv.

AQUA ACIDI CARBOLICI. U. S. Glycerite of Carbolic A 5x o. m., dist. water to make up Oj., o. m.

AQUA ACIDI CHROMICI. P. See Liq. Acidi Chromici.

AQUA FLOREM ACACIÆ. As Aq. Rosæ, from fresh flow of Robinia pseudo-acacia. It contains prussic a ZELLER.

AQUA ACETATIS AMMONIÆ. E. and D. See Liquor Ammonis Acetatis.

AQUA ACIDI CARBONICI. U. S. *Aqua Aerata*. W charged by pressure with 5 times its volume of carb acid gas. Cooling; allays thirst and vomiting. Should be brought into contact with copper or lead.

AQUA ACIDULA ALKALINA. See Liquor Potassæ Effervescens; and Liquor Sodæ Effervescens.

AQUA AERE ORBATA. Water deprived of air by boiling, cooled in closed vessels. It should always be used in purging sulphuretted and chalybeate waters; and is tolerable for those containing carbonic acid gas.

**AQUA ÆTHEREA.** P. *Eau Éthérée.* Mix 1 part of ether with 8 of water; agitate frequently in a bottle with a ground stopper; let it rest 24 hours, separate the supernatant ether, and keep the water for use. Dose, f ʒiv to f ʒj, diluted.

**AQUA ÆTHEREA CAMPHORATA.** P. Camphor ʒij, ether ʒvj, distilled water f ʒxv. Dissolve the camphor in the ether, and add the water. Shake the mixture occasionally, and in 24 hours decant; or draw off the water as required from beneath the supernatant ether. Dose, f ʒj—iv.

**AQUA ALBUMINOSA.** White of 2 eggs, water Oj. Beat up the whites with a little of the water, and add the rest. Strain through a sieve and add aq. flor. aurant. ʒij. As an antidote for corrosive sublimate.

**AQUA ALEXITERIA SIMPLEX.** L. 1746. Fresh mint lbj, tops of sea wormwood lbss, angelica leaves lbss, water q. s. Distil Cong. iiss.

**AQUA ALEXITERIA SPIRITUOSA.** See Spiritus Alexiterius.

**AQUA ALUMINOSA BATEANA.** *Liquor Aluminis Compositus.*

**AQUA AMMONIÆ.** See Liquor Ammonia.

**AQUA AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ.** U.S. Oil of bitter almonds mxxvj, carbonate of magnesia ʒj; rub together, then with f ʒxxxij of distilled water gradually added, and filter.

**AQUA AMYGDALARUM AMARARUM.** P. Mix lbij of fresh cake of bitter almonds (from which the oil has been expressed) with enough water to form a thin pap; then introduce it into a still, attach the head and worm, and let them macerate for 24 hours; distil lbiv, by means of steam conducted to the bottom of the still by a tube connected with a boiler. Filter the distilled water through wet paper. G. has two strengths; the *Aqua Amygdalarum Amararum Concentrata* obtained by distillation from bitter almonds, contains  $\frac{1}{1000}$ th of its weight of anhydrous hydrocyanic acid. The *Aqua Amygdalarum Amararum diluta* (KIRSCHWASSER) is made by adding 1 part of the concentrated to 19 dist. water. Dose of the diluted, from 10 to 30 drops. There are many other formulæ for this water in the foreign pharmacopœias, differing widely in strength, but most of them very powerful. A concentrated water, obtained in distilling the essential oil, is sometimes used to flavour confectionery, and as an ex-



**AQUA BISSELL.** A styptic nostrum, supposed to contain *Creasote*.

**AQUA BOUYESSIS LEPONT.** Monosulphide Sodium gr. iss, Sulphate Soda 3 grs., Chloride Calcium gr. iss, Chloride Sodium gr. iss. Dist. water 22 oz. The mineral waters of Barèges, Bagnères-de-Luchon, Cauterets, and St. Sauveur, are very similar.

**AQUA BORAGINIS.** P. From Borage; as *Aqua Lactucæ*.

**AQUA BROMINII.** See *Solutio Brominii*.

**AQUA BRYONIE.** See *Spiritus Bryoniae*.

**AQUA CALCIS.** E. See *Liquor Calcis*.

**AQUA CALCIS COMPOSITA.** D. 1826. (*Aqua Benedicta Composita*.) Rased guaiacum wood  $\frac{1}{2}$ lb, liquorice root  $\frac{3}{4}$ j, sassafras bark  $\frac{3}{4}$ ss, coriander seeds  $\frac{3}{4}$ ij, fresh lime-water Ov. Macerate 2 days in a close vessel and strain.

**AQUA CALCIS CARBONATIS.** *Carrara Water.* A pint contains about 16 grains of carbonate of lime, held in solution by carbonic acid gas. *Antilithic.*

**AQUA CALCIS MURIATIS.** See *Liquor Calcii Chloridi*.

**AQUA CAMPHORÆ.** B. *Mistura Camphoræ. Camphor Water. Camphor Mixture. Camphor Julep.* Enclose camphor  $\frac{3}{4}$ ss, broken into pieces, in a muslin bag, and attach this to one end of a glass rod, to keep it at the bottom of a bottle containing Cj distilled water. Macerate for 2 days, then pour off the solution as required. Dose,  $\frac{3}{4}$ j to f $\frac{3}{4}$ j. U. S. uses additionally Magn. Carb. and S. V. R. P. dissolves camphor in S. V. R., so that 300 parts of the water contain 1 of camphor.

**AQUA CAMPHORATA BATEANA.** See *Aqua Cupri Sulphatis Camphorata*.

**AQUA CARMELITANA.** See *Spiritus Melissa Compositus*.

**AQUA CARUI.** B. As *Aq. Anethi*.

**AQUA CARYOPHYLLI.** P. Cloves  $\frac{1}{2}$ j tr., water q. s. Macerate for 12 hours, and distil  $\frac{1}{2}$ vij.

**AQUA CASCARILLÆ.** P. Cascarilla bark  $\frac{1}{2}$ ij tr., water q. s. Distil Cj.

**AQUA CASSIÆ.** E. Cassia bark,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ss troy, rectified spirit f $\frac{3}{4}$ ij, water Cij. Distil Cj.

**AQUA CASTOREI.** L. 1746. Castor  $\frac{3}{4}$ j, water q. s. Distil  $\frac{1}{2}$ ij.

**AQUA CERASI NIGRI.** PRUS. PH. Black cherries (crushed

in the hands, and the stones broken in a mortar) in water q. s. Distil ℥xx. It contains prussic acid. [A very dilute water of bitter almonds is often substituted for it. It should never be administered unless its exact strength is known.]

AQUA CERASORUM AMYGDALATA. G. Made by mixing 1 part of Aq. Amygdal. Amar. (containing 1 part of anhydrous hydrocyanic acid in 720 parts) with 23 parts of distilled water.

AQUA CHALYBEATA AERATA. SOUBEIRAN. Water freed from air Oj, sulphate of iron gr. ss. Charge with 5 volumes of carbonic acid gas. Or, sulphate of iron gr. i, carbonate of soda gr. iv; water, freed from air and charged with 5 volumes of gas, Oj. BEWLEY'S *Aqua Chalybeata* is a solution of citrate of iron in aerated water flavoured with orange peel. It contains about gr. ij of citrate in f 3j. Dose, 3ij. P. *Eau ferré gazeuse* consists of tartaric iron 3ss, bottled with 24 oz. of aerated water. The same for spa water.

AQUA CHENOPODII VULGARIS. Stinking goose-foot ℥ij, water ℥vj. Distil ℥iij. Dose, f 3j to ij, in hysteria.

AQUA CHLORINII. See Chlorinii Liqueur.

AQUA CHLOROFORMI. B. Chloroform f 5j, dist. water 5xxv. Put into a Oij stopped bottle and shake them together until the chloroform is entirely dissolved. Dose, f 3ss to f 3j.

AQUA CINNAMOMI. B. Cinnamon 3xx; as Aqua Anethi. U.S. same. G. 1 to 10. P. 1 to 4.

AQUA CINNAMOMI SPIRITUOSA. G. (*Aqua Cinnamomi Vinosa*.) Bruised cinnamon ℥ij, proof spirit (893) ℥ij, water 20lb. Distil ℥xx.

AQUA COCHLEARIS. P. Fresh scurvy-grass ℥ij, water q. s. Distil ℥ij.

AQUA CORIANDRI. GUIBOUT. From coriander seeds, as Aqua Angelicæ.

AQUA CORTICIS AURANTII. L. 1746. Rind of oranges 3v, water q. s. Distil Oj.

AQUA CREASOTI. G. Creasote 3j wt. distilled water Ovj. Shake together, and keep in a well-closed bottle. U.S. Creasote f 3j, distilled water Oj, o.m.

AQUA [CUPRI SULPHATIS] CAMPHORATA. BATE'S *Camphorated Lotion*. See Lotion Cupri Camphorata.

**AQUA DESTILLATA.** B. Take of water Cx. Distil from a copper still, connected with a black-tin worm; reject the first half gallon, and preserve the next 8 gallons. It should remain clear on the addition of either lime water, chloride of barium, nitrate of silver, oxalate of ammonia, or hydrosulphuric acid (sulphuretted hydrogen).

**AQUA FABARUM.** From bean-flowers; as Aqua Sambuci.

**AQUA FENICULI.** B. as Aqua Anethi.

**AQUA FORMICARUM.** Distilled from red ants, with water q. s.

**AQUA FORTIS DUPLEX.** Nitric acid of sp. gr. 1.36. Aq. Fortis Simplex is acid of sp. gr. 1.22. Dr. PEREIRA.

**AQUA FRAGARÆ.** Strawberries lbij, water q. s. Distil lbij.

**AQUA HORDEATA.** See Decoctum Hordei.

**AQUA HUNGARICA.** *Queen of Hungary's Water.* Originally distilled with brandy from the herb. See Spiritus Rosmarini.

**AQUA HYDROCYANICA VEGETABILIS.** SCHRAEDER. Essential oil of bitter almonds ʒj, rectified spirit ʒiss, distilled water ʒxvj. tr. Mix well, and filter through wet filtering paper. [Intended as a substitute for Aqua Lauro-Cerasi.]

**AQUA HYDROGENII.** Water charged with hydrogen gas.

**AQUA HYDROSULPHURATA.** See Acidum Hydro-sulphuricum Aqua Solutum.

**AQUA HYSSOPI.** P. From fresh hyssop; as Aqua Absinthii.

**AQUA HYSTERICA.** As Spiritus Bryoniæ Comp., omitting the Bryony. [Under the names of Pennyroyal and Hysteria Water is sold in the shops a mixture of ʒss comp. spirit of bryony and Oss of pennyroyal water.]

**AQUÆ IODURÆ.** LUGOL's original ioduretted waters consisted respectively of  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , and 1 grain of iodine, dissolved in alcohol, ʒxvj of water, and ʒij of sea salt. For the present form see Solutiones Iodinii.

**AQUA JAVELLI.** *Eau de Javelle.* See Liquor Potassæ Chlorinatæ.

**AQUA JUNIPERI.** P. From bruised juniper berries, as Aq. Meliloti.

**AQUA LACTUÆ.** P. Fresh lettuce stalks lbx, water lbxx. Distil lbx.

**AQUA LAURO-CERASI.** B. Chop the fresh leaves of common laurel lbj, crush them in a mortar, and macerate them in

water Oils for twenty-four hours. Distil 1 pint of li. Shake the product, filter through paper, and preserv a stoppered bottle. The dose is from  $\mathfrak{v}$  to  $\mathfrak{xxx}$ . is more frequently prescribed in this kingdom than Amygd. Amara, but is liable to the objection that quantity of prussic acid it contains is variable. P. dir 1 part of fresh leaves and 4 of water;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  parts of water to be drawn over; the strength of the distilled be taken by means of a titrated sol. sulph. copper, as be diluted with distilled water, so as to obtain *Aq. Ls Cerasi* containing 5 parts wt. of anhydrous hydrog acid in 10,000. G. directs 12 parts of leaves, 86 of w and 1 of sp. rect. to be distilled so as to yield 10 part liquid, and to be diluted if necessary so as to equ strength *Aq. Amygd. Amar. Cono.*

**AQUA LAVANDULÆ.** P. Flowering tops of lavender water q. s. Distil by steam bñv. [The simple and fumed spirits of lavender are also termed *lavender* or Several formulæ for the latter will be found in the *D gists' General Receipt Book.*]

**AQUA LILIORUM CONVALLIUM.** BRUNS. PH. Flowe lily of the valley flj, water flvj. Distil flj.

**AQUA LIMONIS.** E. 1817. Fresh lemon-peel flj, water Distil flx.

**AQUA LITHARGYRI ACETATIS.** See Liquor Plumbi Diacet

**AQUA MAGNESIÆ CARBONATIS.** See Liquor Magnesie bonatis.

**AQUA MAGNESIÆ CITRATIS.** M. MAURY. Mix 3ij of cined magnesia, 3j of carbonate of magnesia, 3iss t sugar (with a drop or two of oil of orange- or lemon-p citric acid 3viss, in a Oj bottle of water. Cork im diately; in half an hour it will be ready to dr *Laxative.*

**AQUA MARINA FACTITIA.** *Sea Water.* Common salt j sulphate of soda 3vij, chloride of calcium 3iss, chlorid magnesium 3vj, iodide of potassium 3j, bromide of pc sium 3ss, water 4 gallons. The salts are to be in crys A simpler substitute used as a bath is flj of salt to fl of water.

**AQUA MENTRICARIÆ.** From corn-chamomile; as A Mentha.



- AQUA MELILOTI.** P. Dried flowers of melilot lbj, water q. s. Distil 4 lbs.
- AQUA MELISSÆ.** P. From fresh tops of balm, as Aq. Absinthii.
- AQUA MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ.** B. English oil of peppermint fʒiss, water Ciss. Distil Cj. G. From the leaves. U. S. Stronger.
- AQUA MENTHÆ VIRIDIS.** B. (*Vulgaris*, 1745; *Sativa*, 1788.) From oil of spear mint, as Aqua Menthæ Piperitæ. U. S. Stronger. G. From fresh herb.
- AQUA MENTHÆ PULEGIÆ.** From pennyroyal herb, or oil, as Aqua Menthæ Piperitæ.
- AQUA MYRTI.** GRAY. Myrtle flowers lbij, water q. s. Draw a gallon.
- AQUA NAPHÆ.** Aqua Florum Aurantii.
- AQUA NIGRA.** See Lotio Hydr. Nig.
- AQUA NITROGENII PROTOXIDI.** See Aqua Oxygenii.
- AQUA OPII.** G. Opium, sliced and dried, ʒj; put it into a glass retort with ʒx of water, and distil ʒv.
- AQUÆ OPHTHALMICÆ.** *Eye Waters.* See Collyria.
- AQUA ORIGANI.** P. As Aqua Meliloti, from wild marjoram flowers.
- AQUA OXYGENII.** Water charged by pressure with oxygen gas. But what is sold as oxygenous water is stated by Dr. PEREIRA to be an aqueous solution of protoxide of nitrogen (laughing gas); each bottle containing about a quart of the gas. Dose, 2 bottles daily. Excitant.
- AQUA OXYMURIATICA.** See Chlori Liquor.
- AQUA PARIETARIÆ.** P. From wall pellitory; as Aq. Lactucæ.
- AQUA PERSICÆ.** P. Fresh peach leaves cut small lbj, water lbv. Distil gently 3lbs.
- AQUA PETROSELINI.** P. From parsley seed; as Aqua Angelicæ.
- AQUA PRÆDÆNICA.** See Lotio Hydrargyri flava.
- AQUA PICIS.** Bp. BERKELEY. Mix a quart of wood tar with Cj of cold water; stir together for a quarter of an hour, and filter. Keep it in a closed vessel. Taken in various chronic disorders, to the amount of a pint daily. P. 1 in 30.

- AQUA PIMENTÆ.** B. Bruised pimento  $\bar{x}iv$ , water  $\bar{C}j$ . Distil  $\bar{C}j$ .
- AQUA PLANTAGINIS.** P. From fresh plaintain leaves; as Aqua Lactucæ.
- AQUA POTASSÆ.** See Liquor Potassæ.
- AQUA POTASSII SULPHURETI.** See Aq. Sulph. Potassæ.
- AQUA PULEGII.** See Aq. *Menthæ Pulegii*.
- AQUA PULLENÆ ARTIFICIALIS.** Sulphate of soda  $\bar{z}iv$ , sulphate of magnesia  $\bar{z}v$ , chloride of calcium  $\bar{z}j$ , chloride of magnesium  $\bar{z}iv$ , chloride of sodium  $\bar{z}ij$ , water  $\bar{C}j$ , carbonic acid gas  $\bar{C}v$ .
- AQUA RABELLI.** See Acidum Phosphuricum Alcoholisatum.
- AQUA RAPHANI.** See Aqua Chloridæ Potassæ.
- AQUA REGIA.** The former of nitro-hydrochloric acid.
- AQUA RHODII GUIBOURT.** Gum of gum arabic 1 part, water 8 parts. Macerate, and distil.
- AQUA ROSÆ.** B. I. Dried roses  $\bar{b}x$ , water  $\bar{C}j$ . Distil a gallon.  $\bar{F}_4$  should be preferred; but those which have been pressed, by beating them with twice their weight of salt, are sometimes used. P. same. U. S. 1 in  $2\frac{1}{2}$ . G. 1 in 5.
- AQUA ROSMARINI.** *Aqua Anthos.* Rosemary in flower  $\bar{b}j$  tr., water q. s. Infuse 24 hours, and distil a gallon.
- AQUA RUBI IDÆI.** Fresh raspberries  $\bar{b}vj$ , water q. s. Distil  $\bar{C}j$ . G. Take  $\bar{b}x$  of the cake left after expressing the juice, and add water q. s., so as to distil  $\bar{b}xx$ .
- AQUA RUTÆ.** Fresh rue 1 part, water q. s. Macerate 24 hours, and distil 10 parts.
- AQUA SALVIÆ.** P. As Aqua Lavandulæ.
- AQUA SAMBUCL.** B. From fresh elder flowers; as Aqua Rosæ. The flowers preserved by salt are sometimes used when the fresh flowers cannot be obtained. P. Dried flowers, 1 part, water q. s.; distil 4 parts.
- AQUA SANTALI.** From yellow saunders; as Aqua Meliloti.
- AQUA SAPPHIRINA.** Liquor Cupri Ammoniaci.
- AQUA SASSAFRAS.** P. From sassafra; as Aq. Meliloti.
- AQUA SEDATIVA.** *Eau Sedative de Raspail.* *Eau, ou Lotion Ammoniacale Camphrée.* No. 1 Liq. Ammon. (923) 6 parts, Camph. sp. 1 part, salt 6 parts, water 10 parts. No. 2 contains 8, and No. 3, 10 parts of Liq. Ar.
- AQUA SEDLITZENSIS.** P. *Eau Saline purgative*

sulphate of magnesia  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , water  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xxiv}$ , dissolve, and charge the solution with carbonic acid gas.

**AQUA SELTERANA.** *Selters, or Seltzer Water.* P. Dissolve chloride of sodium 17 grs., cr. carbonate of soda gr.  $\text{xij}$ , sulph. soda gr.  $\text{iss}$ , in water  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xij}$ . Dissolve also chloride of calcium gr. v, chloride of magnesium gr.  $\text{iv}$ , in water  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xij}$ . Mix the solutions, and aerate with carbonic acid gas.

**AQUA SERPYLLI.** P. From mother of thyme; as Aqua Meliloti.

**AQUA SINAPIS NIGRÆ.** GUIBOURT. Mix 1 part of ground black mustard seed with 8 of water; macerate for 12 hours, and distil 4 parts, by means of steam conducted by a tube from a boiler to the bottom of the still. Filter through moistened paper to separate the oil. Used externally as a rubefacient.

**AQUA SODÆ EFFERVESCENS.** U. S. A solution of  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$  of bicarbonate of soda in  $\text{Oj}$  o. m. of water, charged with carbonic acid under a pressure of 7 atmospheres.

**AQUA SODII SULPHURETI.** *Eau Sulfurée. Barèges Water.* See Aq. Bonnensis. A stronger solution is prepared for baths. See Solutio ad Balneum Baretginense.

**AQUA SPADANA.** *Spa Water.* See Aq. Chalabæata Aerata.

**AQUÆ SPIRITUOSÆ.** Many of the distilled spirits were formerly termed waters. See Spiritūs.

**AQUA SULPHURATA.** L. 1745. Water  $\text{lbj}$ , sulphur  $\text{ibss}$ . Burn the sulphur in successive portions, in an iron spoon, over the water in a closed vessel.

**AQUA SULPHURETI AMMONIÆ.** See Ammonia Hydrosulphuretum.

**AQUA SULPHURETI POTASSÆ.** D. 1826. Sulphur 1 part, solution of potash 11 parts. Boil for 10 minutes, and filter. Dose,  $\text{mxx}$  to  $\text{xl}$ .

**AQUA TANACETI.** P. Flowering tops of tansy  $\text{lbvj}$  tr., water q. s. Distil Cj.

**AQUA TILIÆ.** P. From lime-tree flowers; as Aqua Meliloti.

**AQUA ULMARIE.** From meadow-sweet; as Aqua Sambuci.

**AQUA VALERIANÆ.** P. Valerian root  $\text{lbij}$ , water q. s. Distil Cj; as in Aq. Anisi Stel.

**AQUA VANILLÆ.** NIEMANN. Vanilla  $\text{lbj}$ , water  $\text{lbxij}$ . Macerate 24 hours, and distil  $\text{lbvj}$ .

**AQUA VICENSIS.** *Eau de Vieily.* Carbonate of soda  $\mathfrak{ss}$ , chloride of sodium gr. ij, chloride of calcium gr. viij, sulphate of soda gr. viij, sulphate of iron gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , sulphate of magnesia gr. ij, water Oj. Charge with  $3\frac{1}{2}$  volumes of carbonic acid gas.

**AQUA VIOLARUM.** Violets 1 part, water 4. After 6 hours distil 2 parts.

**AQUA VITRIOLICA CAMPHORATA.** L. 1788. Sulphate of zinc  $\mathfrak{ss}$ , water  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , spirit of camphor  $\mathfrak{ss}$ .

**AQUA VULNERARIA.** From the same herbs as Spiritus Vulnerarius, but with water only.

**AQUA VULNERARIA ACIDA.** See Mistura Vulneraria.

**ARGENTI AMMONIO-CHLORIDUM.** SERRE. Saturate boiling liquor ammonia with fresh precipitated and carefully washed chloride of silver; filter whilst at boiling heat, and let the crystals, which form on cooling, be dried between blotting-paper, and immediately put into well-stopped bottles. Dose, from  $\frac{1}{16}$ th of a grain.

**ARGENTI CHLORIDUM.** Precipitate solution of nitrate of silver by an excess of chloride of sodium; wash the precipitate thoroughly with distilled water, dry it quickly, and keep it from the light. Dose  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. to ij gr., or more, as a tonic and antispasmodic. It is the *Calx Lunæ* of BATE, &c., who extended the dose to gr. x.

**ARGENTI CYANIDUM.** L. Dissolve  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$  of nitrate of silver in Oj of distilled water. Add Oj of diluted hydrocyanic acid, collect the precipitate, wash, and dry it. Dose,  $\frac{1}{12}$ th to  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a grain.

**ARGENTI IODIDUM.** Dr. PATTERSON. Dissolve separately, in distilled water, equal weights of iodide of potassium and nitrate of silver. Mix the solutions, wash the precipitate with distilled water, and dry it with a gentle heat. Dose,  $\frac{1}{8}$ th to  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a grain in stomach affections; gradually increased to  $\frac{1}{2}$  or 1 grain in epilepsy.

**ARGENTI NITRAS.** B. *Lunar Caustic.* Add nitric acid  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{s}$ , and dist. water  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}$  to refined silver  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , in a flask, and apply a gentle heat till the metal is dissolved. Decant the clear liquor from any black powder which may be present, into a porcelain dish, evaporate, and set aside to crystallize; pour off the liquor, and again evaporate and crystallize. Let the crystals drain in a glass funnel, and

dry them by exposure to the air, carefully avoiding the contact of all organic substances. To obtain the nitrate in rods, fuse the crystals in a capsule of platinum or thin porcelain, and pour the melted salt into proper moulds. Nitrate of silver must be preserved in bottles furnished with accurately ground stoppers. [If impure silver is used, the copper may be removed by washing the salt with pure nitric acid, or heating it in an iron spoon, and again dissolving and crystallizing.] Dose, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  to gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Tonic. Externally it is employed as a caustic, and to arrest some inflammatory affections. By introducing a platinum wire as a core, it is rendered less liable to break when introduced into cavities. Either iodide of potassium or the cyanide will remove the stains caused by nitrate of silver. The cyanide is a most potent poison.

*Antidotes for nitrate of silver.*—*Solut. of common salt and emollient drinks.*

**ARGENTUM NITRICUM CUM KALI-NITRICO.** G. Nitrate silver 1 part, nitrate potash 2 parts. Powdered, mixed, and fused together, they make a milder form of caustic. The nitre may be increased from 2 to 4 parts.

**ARGENTI OXIDUM.** B. Dissolve crystallized nitrate of silver  $\mathfrak{zss}$  in  $\mathfrak{z}iv$  of distilled water, and, having poured the solution into a bottle containing solution of lime Oiiiss, shake the mixture well, and set it aside, to allow the deposit to settle. Draw off the supernatant liquid, collect the deposit on a filter, wash it with  $\mathfrak{z}vj$  of distilled water, and dry it at a heat not exceeding  $212^{\circ}$  F. Keep it in a stoppered bottle. 29 grains, heated to redness, leave 27 gr. of metallic silver. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. to gr. ij, in cases of gastralgia, pyrosis, nervous affections, hæmorrhages, &c., twice or thrice a day.

**ARGENTI PULVIS.** Heat the oxide to dull redness in a porcelain crucible; when cold, triturate it in an agate mortar, and pass it through a sieve.

**ARGENTI SULPHAS.** Add gradually to a sol. nitrate silver, a sol. of sulph. soda, until a pp. ceases to form, and wash and dry it.

**ARNICINUM.** From *arnica montana*; as *Lobelia*. Dose scarcely determined.

ARSENICI ET HYDRARGYRI HYDRIDATIS. See Liquor Arsenici et Hydr. Hydriodatis.

ARSENICI IODIDUM. M. BIETT. Mix 16 parts of metallic arsenic with 100 of iodine, and heat them in a glass retort till the iodide sublimes. Or digest them with water till combined, and evaporate the filtered solution to dryness at a very gentle heat. See Liquor Arsenici Periodidi.

ARSENICUM ALBUM SUBLIMATUM. *Arsenious Acid*. Commercial arsenic powdered and resublimed. See *Acid. Arsen. Pur.*

ARSENICUM ANTIMONIS. 3ij of black sulphur and melt together, ,

ARSENICUM PURUM. at the sealed end of diameter and 18 inches 8 inches of dry and cool the portion containing few ignited coals beneath sublimation. The metal to the cool end.

STAMOND'S *Caustic*. Mix 3j of white arsenic, fumes.

3ij of white oxide of arsenic in a glass tube, of  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch diameter, having covered it with powdered charcoal, and heated the charcoal to redness, place a piece of arsenic so as to effect its slow sublimation. The arsenic will be found attached

ASPARAGINUM. *Asparagin*, or *Althein*. From asparagus juice; but more conveniently from marsh-mallow root. Slice the root, macerate it twice in cold water, evaporate the mixed liquor to half, strain repeatedly through flannel, and evaporate to the consistence of syrup. Expose it to the air for some days; wash the crystals which form, with a little water, and purify by recrystallization. The juice of the climbing vetch is said to yield it abundantly. Sedative, in heart-affections, &c. Dose, a few grains.

ASSAFETIDA PRÆPARATA. L. As Ammoniacum Præparatum.

ATROPIA. *Atropine*. B. Take of belladonna root recently dried, and in coarse powder, lbij, rectified spirit Ox, slaked lime 3j, dilute sulphuric acid q. s., carbonate of potash q. s., chloroform f 3ij, purified animal charcoal q. s., distilled water f 3x. Macerate the root in 2 quarts of the spirit for 24 hours, with frequent stirring. Transfer to a displacement apparatus, and exhaust with the remainder of the spirit by slow percolation. Add the lime to the tincture placed in a bottle, and shake occasionally several times. Filter, add the dilu



acid in very feeble excess, and filter again. Distil off three fourths of the spirit, add to the residue the distilled water, evaporate at a gentle heat, but as rapidly as possible, until the liquid is reduced to one third of its volume and no longer smells of alcohol; then let it cool. Add very cautiously, with constant stirring, a solution of the carbonate of potash so as nearly to neutralize the acid, care, however, being taken that an excess is not used. Set to rest for six hours, then filter, and add carbonate of potash in such quantity that the liquid shall acquire a decided alkaline reaction. Place it in a bottle with the chloroform; mix well by frequently repeated brisk agitation, and pour the mixed liquids into a funnel furnished with a glass stop-cock. When the chloroform has subsided draw it off by the stop-cock, and distil it on a water-bath from a retort connected with a condenser. Dissolve the residue in warm rectified spirit; digest the solution with a little animal charcoal; filter, evaporate, and cool until colourless crystals are obtained. *G. Atropinum.* [M. MEIN obtained 3 grains from 1000 grains of the root.] A powerful poison. Dose, from  $\frac{1}{15}$ th of a grain. Processes will be found in the U.S., P. and G. Pharmacopœias.

*Antidotes.*—An emetic of  $\mathcal{Z}$ j sulphate of zinc, in water; afterwards opium cautiously administered. *Jaborandi* in powder, diffused in water, is asserted to be very antagonistic to atropine and its salts.

**ATROPIÆ SULPHAS.** B. Mix atropia 120 grains with aq. dest.  $\mathfrak{z}$ iv, and add gradually acid. sulph. dil. until the alkaloid is dissolved, and the solution is neutral. Evaporate to dryness at a temperature not exceeding 100° F.

**ATROPIÆ VALERIANAS.** P. Dissolve valerianic acid in ether, and add atropia just sufficient to saturate the acid. Let the ether evaporate.

**AURI PULVIS.** P. Triturate leaf-gold with 10 or 12 times its weight of sulphate of potash, and wash out the latter with boiling water. Dose, gr.  $\frac{1}{15}$ th to  $\frac{1}{4}$ th grain; or applied in frictions to the tongue.

**AURI [TER] CHLORIDUM.** Introduce into a glass matrass 1 oz. wt. of acid. nit. sp. gr. 1.32 previously mixed with 3 oz. wt. of acid. hydrochlor. sp. gr. 1.17. Put into the

mixed acids 1 oz. rolled gold in small pieces; heat by sand-bath, and when the metal has dissolved, pour into a porcelain dish, and evaporate till vapours of chlorine begin to appear. Set aside to crystallize.

**AURO-CHLORIDUM SODII.** *P. Soda-muriate of Gold.* Dissolve 85 parts of chloride of gold, and 16 chloride of sodium, in a little water; concentrate by evaporation, that crystals may form as it cools. Dose, as the last. Both require to be very cautiously administered.

**AURI CYANIDUM.** *DEFOSSES.* Boil fresh precipitated oxide of gold (washed, but not dried) with diluted hydrocyanic acid, till the liquid assumes a beautiful yellow tint; and evaporate the clear solution to dryness at a gentle heat. Dose,  $\frac{1}{10}$ th to  $\frac{1}{5}$ th of a grain.

**AURI IODIDUM.** *P.* To a solution of terchloride of gold add a solution of iodide of potassium as long as it occasions a precipitate. Wash this with alcohol, and dry it with a gentle heat. *M. MELLER* substitutes iodide of ammonium for iodide of potassium. Dose, as the last.

**AURI OXYDUM.** *P. Peroxide of gold, or auric acid.* To a solution of 1 part of chloride of gold in 40 of distilled water, add 4 parts of fresh calcined magnesia. Boil together, and wash the sediment with distilled water, then with pure nitric acid diluted with 20 parts of water, and again with water. Dry it in the shade. Dose, from  $\frac{1}{10}$ th to  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a grain.

**AURUM MUSIVUM.** See Stanni Persulphuretum.

**AURUM STANNO PARATUM.** *P. Purple of Cassius.* Dissolve 1 part of chloride of gold in 200 parts of distilled water. Dissolve also 1 part of pure tin in 3 of nitro-hydrochloric acid, without heat, and dilute with 100 parts of distilled water. Add the solution of tin very gradually to the solution of gold so long as it causes a precipitate. Wash this by decantation, and dry it by a gentle heat.

**BALNEA MEDICATA.** Baths of cold or heated water, vapour, and heated air, are used medicinally. The following are the temperatures at which they are usually applied:

**WATER.** *Cold*, 50° to 70° F. *Temperate*, 75° to 80° F. *Tepid*, 85° to 92°. *Warm*, 92° to 98°. *Hot*, 98° to 100°.

**VAPOUR.** If breathed—*Tepid*, 90° to 100°. *Warm*, 100° to 110°.



to 110°. *Hot*, 110° to 130°. If not breathed—*Tepid*, 96° to 106°. *Warm*, 106° to 120°. *Hot*, 120° to 160°. *HOT AIR*. As a *Sudorific*, 85° to 100°. As a *Stimulant*, 100° to 130°. Water (usually warm), vapour, and heated air, are often medicated by being charged with the active principles of various herbs and other drugs. The principal kinds in use are mentioned below. There are various contrivances for applying them either to particular parts, or to the whole surface, except that of the head. Dr. LYNCH has suggested one which combines a vapour and hot-air bath. In the absence of suitable apparatus, Dr. SERRE suggests a simple plan of applying hot vapour—a lump of quick lime, wrapped in a wet cloth, and covered with a dry one, is placed on each side of the patient in bed, and allowed to remain until perspiration is established. Probably the vapour might be medicated by placing the required ingredients between the two cloths.

**BALNEUM ACIDUM.** U. C. H. Acid. nitro-hydrochlor. dil. 12 oz., water 30 gallons. Dr. SCOTT'S *Nitro-muriatic Bath*. Hydrochloric acid fʒiij, nitric acid fʒij, water, fʒv. Mix. As a knee- or foot-bath, or for sponging, fʒiij of this diluted acid are mixed with each gallon of water. Two gallons of water suffice for an ordinary foot-bath, and will serve for a week, adding daily ʒss of the mixed acid and Oj of water. In winter it should be warmed. Time of application 20 or 30 minutes daily [Sir J. R. MARTIN says 15 minutes], for 2 or 3 weeks; afterwards every second or third day. As a *general* bath it should be weaker. SOUBEIRAN prescribes from 4 to 16 ounces of nitro-hydrochloric acid to 60 gallons of water; the same quantity of hydrochloric acid is sometimes used. Earthen or wooden vessels should be used.

**BALNEUM ALKALINUM.** P. Washing soda ʒviiij, warm water 60 gallons, or q. s. As a *foot-bath*, ʒij of carbonate of potash, or of soda, to q. s. of water.

**BALNEUM ALUMINIS.** See *Balneum Astringens*.

**BALNEUM AMMONIÆ HYDROCHLORATIS.** lbiv of sal ammoniac to a bath, for an adult.

**BALNEUM ANTIMONIALE.** SOUBEIRAN. Emetic tartar ʒj to ʒij, water 64 gallons, or q. s. In lumbago and some diseases of the skin.

**BALNEUM AROMATICUM.** P. Aromatic herbs,  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$  (Species Aromaticæ), water, q. s. Infuse for an hour in  $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$  of water, press and add to 60 gallons water. The aromatic vapour bath is made by causing steam to pass through the same herbs.

**BALNEUM ASTRINGENS.** MOST. Dissolve  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$  of alum in 6 or 8 pailfuls of cold water, and add one pailful of whey. In extensive burns.

**BALNEUM BARETGINESE.** P. *Bais artificiel de Barèges.* Monosulphide sodium 2 oz., common salt 2 oz., dried carb. soda 1 oz., water  $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{x}$ . Or add  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}$  of concentrated Bareges water (Solutio ad balneum Bareginense) to a bath of 60 or 70 gallons.

**BALNEUM BENZOICUM.** Benzoin is sometimes used in the same way as camphor. See next article.

**BALNEUM CAMPHORÆ.** About  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{s}$  of camphor is placed upon a heated plate within, or communicating with, the chamber of the bath.

**BALNEUM CARBONICUM.** Carbonic gas acid (procured by the action of diluted sulphuric acid on chalk or marble) is applied to the body (except the head), or to particular parts, by means of a suitable apparatus.

**BALNEUM CHLORINII.** M. Chlorine gas (procured by gently heating in a glass retort  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$  to  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$  of black oxide of manganese,  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$  of common salt, and  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$  of sulphuric acid previously mixed with  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$  of water) is applied in the same way as carbonic acid (see B. Carbonicum), at the temperature of  $104^{\circ}$  to  $115^{\circ}$  F. [Mr. WALLACE says  $150^{\circ}$ ] for half an hour. The quantity of materials may be gradually increased to triple this quantity. Care must be taken to confine the gas securely, so that the patient shall not breathe it. In chronic liver diseases.

**BALNEUM CONII COMPOSITUM.** CUT. H. Extract of hemlock  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , powdered starch  $\mathfrak{h}\mathfrak{j}$ , boiling water  $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{j}$ . Boil. Use  $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{j}$  to  $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{x}$  of water.

**BALNEUM CREASOTI.** CUT. H. Creasote  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , glycerine  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , boiling water  $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{j}$ . Mix. To be added to  $\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{x}$  of water.

**BALNEUM ELECTRICUM.** The patient, insulated on a glass-legged seat, is put in contact with the prime conductor of an electrical machine.

**BALNEUM FERRI IODIDI.** DORVAULT. Iodide of iron

may be gradually increased till  $\mathfrak{zss}$  is reached for each bath. Water q. s.

**BALNEUM FURFURIS.** Boil lbiv of bran with Cj of water and add it to the bath, which should be used at 90° F.

**BALNEUM GELATINII.** P. Dissolve Gelatin  $\mathfrak{zxxvij}$  in water by means of heat, and add to 60 gallons water.

**BALNEUM GLYCERINI COMPOSITUM.** CUT. H. Tragacanth lbj, glycerine lbj, water Cij; boil till dissolved. Oj to Cxxx of water.

**BALNEUM HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI.** F. H. *Bains anti-syphilitiques.* From 5 to 10 grains of corrosive sublimate in water q. s. for a bath. Rarely used. See Balneum Mercuriale.

**BALNEUM IODURETÆ.** P. Iodine  $\mathfrak{ziss}$ , iod. potassium  $\mathfrak{zv}$ , dissolve in 60 gallons water. For children, about  $\frac{1}{4}$ th the strength. Wooden vessels must be used.

**BALNEUM IODINII.** CUT. H. Iodine  $\mathfrak{zij}$ , solution of potash  $\mathfrak{zij}$ , water Oj. Dissolve. Oj to be added to Cxxx of water.

**BALNEUM MARINUM.** CUT. H. Common salt lbvij, sulphate of magnesia lbj, solution of chloride of calcium lbj, water Cij. Dissolve. Add Oj to Cxxx of water. See also Aqua Marina. A common substitute is 3 oz. of bay salt to 5 gallons of water. As a pediluvium, add a handful of salt to a pailful of water; to which a little mustard is sometimes added.

**BALNEUM MERCURIALE.** CUT. H. Corrosive sublimate  $\mathfrak{ziiij}$ , hydrochloric acid  $\mathfrak{zj}$ , water Cij. Oj to be added to Cxxx of water.

**BALNEUM MURIATICUM,** RICHARD. Hydrochloric acid  $\mathfrak{zij}$  —iv, water 16 pails. *In prurigo and lichen.*

**BALNEUM OLEOSUM.** Cold baths of olive or other oils, to which aromatic plants may be added, are used in the East as a preservative from the plague: the patient remains in them about half an hour.

**BALNEUM PLUMBARIUM.** P. Carb. soda  $\mathfrak{zliiss}$ , salt  $\mathfrak{zv}$ , sulph. soda  $\mathfrak{zj}$   $\frac{1}{4}$ , bicarb. soda  $\mathfrak{zv}$ , bruised gelatin  $\mathfrak{zliiss}$ , water 60 gallons.

**BALNEA PNEUMATICA.** Air of different temperatures, and variously impregnated with volatile remedies, is applied locally or generally to the body. Lately, compressed air has been applied locally; and M. TABARIE has caused

patients to *breathe* compressed air for 2 or 3 hours daily, in some cases of *aphonia*. On the other hand, the removal of the pressure of the atmosphere, by dry cupping or an exhausting syringe, is employed as a revulsive.

**BALNEUM QUERCII.** Dr. ELAESSER. Boil 3 handfuls of oak-bark (tied up in linen) in 3 quarts of water for half an hour, and add to a bath for a child.

**BALNEUM RESOLVENS.** F. H. Common salt  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , sulphide of potassium  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , carbonate of soda  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , decoction of sage q. s. Dissolve, and add warm water for a bath.

**BALNEUM SALINUM.** See *Balneum Marinum*.

**BALNEUM SALINUM GELATINOSUM.** Common salt  $\mathfrak{f}\text{ij}$ , Flanders glue  $\mathfrak{f}\text{ij}$ . Dissolve separately in water by heat, and add water q. s. for a bath.

**BALNEUM SAPONIS.** F. H. Soap  $\mathfrak{f}\text{ij}$   $\frac{1}{2}$ , dissolve in hot water q. s. and add to the bath.

**BALNEUM SINAPIS.** P. Flour of mustard  $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$ , mix it with a little lukewarm water, let it stand as long as convenient, and add it to the warm bath.

**BALNEUM SODÆ CHLORINATÆ.** F. H. Liquid chlorinated soda  $\mathfrak{l}\text{b}\text{ss}$ , water q. s. for a bath. The French solution is weaker than that of our pharmacopœia.

**BALNEUM SULPHUROSUM.** The fumes of burning sulphur, with hot air or vapour, are employed in the cure of itch, &c. About  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$  of sulphur is used at once. Care must be taken to prevent the patient breathing the fumes.

**BALNEUM SULPHURATUM.** P. Sulphide of potassium  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , warm water  $\mathfrak{Cl}\text{x}$ . Sulphide of sodium is sometimes used.

**BALNEUM SULPHURATUM GELATINOSUM.** P. Add to the *Balneum Sulphuratum*  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ix}$  bruised gelatin, dissolved in hot water.

**BALNEUM SULPHURIS COMPOSITUM.** CUT. H. Precipitated sulphur  $\mathfrak{f}\text{iv}$ , hyposulphite of soda  $\mathfrak{f}\text{ij}$ , sulphuric acid  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , water  $\mathfrak{C}\text{ij}$ . Mix. A pint to be added to 30 gallons of water.

**BALNEUM TERREBINTHINATUM.** Dr. T. SMITH. Camphire from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint, common soda  $\mathfrak{f}\text{ij}$ , oil of rosemary  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , water q. s. "It calms the pulse, softens the skin, and renders respiration freer." For children and delicate persons  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$  of camphire may be sufficient.

**BALNEUM VAPORIS.** See *Balnea*. [*BALNEA VAPORIS* is also applied to the use of steam as a heating agent in

pharmaceutical operations. B. In the steam-bath the vapour of water is applied at a temperature above 212° F., but not exceeding 230 F. **BALNEUM ARENÆ**, or sand-bath, denotes the heating of a vessel through the medium of sand. **BALNEUM METALLICUM**, as a pharmaceutical agent, is made by melting together 8 parts of tin, 4 of lead, and 3 of bismuth. **BALNEUM OLEOSUM** is made with olive or fish oil, which may be heated to 500° F.]

**BALNEUM VICENSE.** P. *Bain artificiel de Vichy.* Bicarb. soda 17 oz., water 60 gallons.

**BALSAMUM ACETICUM CAMPHORATUM.** M. PELLETIER. Curd soap, 3v, camphor 3v, oil of thyme 3ij, acetic ether 3v. Digest the soap in the ether till dissolved, and add the rest. [Dr. Sanchez' gout balsam is similar.]

**BALSAMUM ACOUSTICUM.** DR. HUGH SMITH. Ox-gall 3iij, balsam of Peru 3j. Mix. In fetid discharges from the ear.

**BALSAMUM ACOUSTICUM CUM CREASOTÔ.** BOUCHARDAT. Comp. spirit of balm 3iiss, almond oil 3v, ox-gall 3x, creasote 10 drops.

**BALSAMUM ANODYNUM.** BATE. See Linimentum Opii.

**BALSAMUM AD APOPLECTICOS.** E. 1744. Expressed oil of nutmeg 3j; liquefy, and add oil of cloves, of lavender, and of rosemary, each 3ss, oil of amber ʒx, balsam of Peru 3j.

**BALSAMUM FIORAVANTI.** P. See Sp. Fioravanti.

**BALSAMUM GUAIAcinum.** L. 1745. Guaiac lbj, balsam of Peru 3iij, rectified spirit Oij.

**BALSAMUM HYDRIDATUM.** See Linimentum Ioduretum Gelatinosum.

**BALSAMUM LOCATELLI.** E. 1744. Melt lbj tr. of yellow wax with 13xxiv of olive oil, and add Venice turpentine lbiss. Remove from the fire, and add balsam of Peru 3ij, powdered dragon's blood 3j, and stir till cold. L. 1746 directed olive oil 3xvj, Venice turpentine lbss, yellow wax lbss, red saunders 3vj. [Dose, 3ss, with conserve of roses; also used as a gently stimulating ointment.]

**BALSAMUM NERVINUM.** *Baume Nerval.* P. Expressed oil of nutmegs (oil of mace) 3iv, beef-marrow 3iv; melt, and add oil of rosemary 3ij, oil of cloves 3j, balsam of Tolu 3ij, camphor 3j, dissolved in alcohol 3iv.

**BALSAMUM AD PERNIONES.** LEFEUNE. Camphor 3j, tincture

of benzoin  $\mathfrak{v}$ , iodide of potassium  $\mathfrak{v}$ , diacetate of lead  $\mathfrak{v}$ , rectified spirit (reduced to proof, with rose water)  $\mathfrak{ss}$ . Mix, and add a warm solution of curd soap  $\mathfrak{3x}$ , in  $\mathfrak{3xx}$  of the same spirit.

**BALSAMUM POLYCHRESTUM.** See Elixir Polychreston. E.

**BALSAMUM SAPONACEUM.** Linimentum Saponis.

**BALSAMUM SATURNINUM.** BATE. Acetate of lead  $\mathfrak{ss}$ , oil of turpentine  $\mathfrak{3xij}$ . Digest for some days.

**BALSAMUM SULPHURIS.** See Oleum Sulphuratum.

**BALSAMUM SULPHURIS ANISATUM.** E. 1722. Originally made by digesting 1 part of sulphur, 3 of turpentine, and 4 of oil of aniseed. A mixture of 1 part of oil of aniseed with 3 or 4 of balsam of sulphur is usually sold for it.

**BALSAMUM SULPHURIS TEREBINTHINATUM.** Digest 1 part of sulphur with 3 of oil of turpentine till dissolved.

[Similar compounds were formerly made with sulphur and Barbadoes tar; and with the empyreumatic oils of amber, benzoin, &c.]

**BALSAMUM TEREBINTHINATUM.** Olive oil  $\mathfrak{3vj}$ , oil of turpentine  $\mathfrak{3ij}$ , yellow wax  $\mathfrak{3j}$ , balsam of Peru  $\mathfrak{3ij}$ , camphor  $\mathfrak{3iss}$ .

**BALSAMUM TRANQUILLANS.** P. Fresh leaves of Belladonna, henbane, nightshade, tobacco, poppy, stramonium, of each  $\mathfrak{3ij}$ ; dried leaves of costmary, rosemary, rue and sage of each  $\mathfrak{3ss}$ ; dried tops of wormwood, hyssop, sweet marjoram, peppermint, buckbean and thyme, of each  $\mathfrak{3ss}$ ; flowers of lavender and elder, of each  $\mathfrak{3ss}$ ; olive oil 50 oz. Heat the green plants in the oil gently until all their water is dissipated; keep on the fire till the oil becomes of a green colour, and whilst still hot mix in the other plants, carefully dried and cut up. Digest for 12 hours on water bath, strain and filter. *Baume Tranquille de Chomel* is made by boiling lbj each of henbane, houndstongue, and tobacco, in 3 pints of white wine to 2 pints; and boiling the strained liquor with as much olive oil.

**BALSAMUM TRAUMATICUM.** Tinctura Benzoini Composita.

**BALSAMUM VITE.** HOFFMANN'S. *Balsamum Vitæ* consists of  $\mathfrak{3j}$  each of the oils of cinnamon, cloves, lemon, lavender, and marjoram;  $\mathfrak{3iss}$  each of ambergris and oil of rue, and  $\mathfrak{3x}$  of rectified spirit. That of GAUBIUS is similar.



*Baume de vie externe* consists of soap liniment and oil of turpentine. [The name *Baume*, or *Elixir de vie*, is also given to some *aloetic* compounds. The original form is—aloes  $\mathfrak{z}$ ix; rhubarb, gentian, zedoary, saffron, theriacæ, agaric, of each  $\mathfrak{z}$ j; proof spirit Oij. For another form, see the *Druggists' Receipt Book*. *Tinctura Rhei et Aloes* may be considered as replacing this remedy.]

**BARII BROMIDUM.** M. Boil a solution of bromide of iron (see *Solutio Ferri Bromidi*, MOHR) with fresh precipitated carbonate of baryta; filter and evaporate to dryness.

**BARII CHLORIDUM.** *Baryta Murias.* PAREIRA. Dissolve precipitated carb. baryta in hydrochlor. acid to saturation, and evaporate to dryness. Redissolve and crystallize. Dose  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a gr. See *Liq. Barii Chlor.*

**BARII IODIDUM.** M. Heat a fresh solution of iodide of iron with excess of carbonate of baryta; filter, and evaporate to dryness. Redissolve, and crystallize.

**BARII PEROXIDUM.** This is formed when a current of oxygen is passed over oxide of barium heated to dull redness.

**BARII SULPHURETUM.** *Barii Sulphidum.* Mix 24 parts of sulphate of baryta in very fine powder with 4 of powdered charcoal or lampblack. Heat the mixture for 3 hours at a low white heat, in a covered crucible; pulverize the product, and treat it with boiling water repeatedly. The hot and clear solution deposits the crystallized sulphuret on cooling; or it may be used to form the salts of baryta, by adding acids so long as they occasion effervescence, filtering, and concentrating the solutions.

**BARYTÆ CARBONAS.** *Barii Carbonas.* Carbonate of baryta is found native; but is also procured, for pharmaceutical purposes, by precipitating the nitrate or chloride with a carbonated alkali.

**BARYTÆ MURIAS.** See *Barii Chloridum*, above.

**BARYTÆ NITRAS.** Dissolve carbonate of baryta in pure diluted nitric acid, and evaporate to dryness. Dissolve it in water, filter, and evaporate, that crystals may form.

**BERBERINA.** Treat a watery extract of barberry root with rectified spirit as long as the latter acquires a bitter taste. Distil off the spirit from the filtered solution, and let the

residue cool. Let the crystals which form be recrystallized, first from rectified spirit, and then from water. [Dose, 5 to 10 gr., as a tonic; larger doses are laxative.]

**BETEL.** A masticatory compound consisting of the leaves of Piper betel, Areca nuts, and lime. *Sialagogue.*

**BEBERIA.** *Bibirina.* **Dr. RODIA.** The bark of the bebeeru or green-heart tree is first boiled with a solution of carbonate of soda, then exhausted with water acidulated with sulphuric acid, and ammonia added as long as it occasions a precipitate. To purify it, **Dr. MACLAGAN** directs the impure alkaloid to be washed and mixed with an equal weight of moist oxide of lead (Plumbi oxidum hydratum), and the mass dried and exhausted with alcohol. The clear solution, decanted and evaporated, leaves the alkaloid, which may be further purified by dissolving it in pure ether. Tonic and antiperiodic. Dose, gr. ij—xij.

**BEBERIA SULPHAS.** **B.** Take of bebeeru bark in coarse powder ℥ij, sulphuric acid ℥ss, slaked lime 3℥ or q. s., solution of ammonia q. s., rectified spirit f℥xvj or q. s., dilute sulphuric acid q. s., water Cj, distilled water q. s. Add the sulphuric acid to the water; pour upon the bebeeru bark enough of this mixture to moisten it thoroughly; let it macerate for 24 hours; place it in a percolator, and pass through it the remainder of the acidulated water. Concentrate the acid liquor to the bulk of Oj, cool, and add gradually the lime in the form of milk of lime, agitating well, and taking care that the fluid still retains a distinct acid reaction. Let it rest for two hours; filter through calico; wash the precipitate with a little cold distilled water, and add to the filtrate solution of ammonia until the fluid has a faint ammoniacal odour. Collect the precipitate on a cloth, wash it twice with 3x of cold water, squeeze it gently with the hand, and dry it on the water bath. Pulverize the dry precipitate, put it into a flask with 3vj of the rectified spirit, boil, let it rest for a few minutes, and pour off the spirit. Treat the undissolved portion in a similar manner with fresh spirit, until it is exhausted. Unite the spirituous solutions, add to them 3iv of distilled water, and distil so as to recover the greater part of the spirit. To the residue of the distillation add by degrees, and with constant stirring, dilute



sulphuric acid till the fluid has a slight acid reaction. Evaporate the whole to complete dryness on the water bath, pulverize the dry product, pour on it gradually Oj of cold distilled water, stirring diligently, filter through paper, evaporate the filtrate to the consistence of syrup, spread it in thin layers on flat porcelain or glass plates, and dry it at a heat not exceeding 140° F. Preserve the product in stoppered bottles. Dose, gr. j—iij, *as a tonic*; or gr. v—xx, *as an antiperiodic*.

**BENZOL.** A volatile hydrocarbon obtained by fractional distillation from Tar. It is a very excellent solvent for many intractable substances, such as sulphur, phosphorus, iodine, caoutchouc, &c., as well as for fatty bodies; a quality which renders it of great service in removing grease or oil from clothing.

**BISMUTHUM PURIFICATUM.** B. Put bismuth 3x and 3j of powdered nitrate of potash into a crucible, and heat them until both are fused. Continue the heat, constantly stirring, for fifteen minutes, or till the salt has solidified into a slag above the metal. Remove the salt, add nitrate of potash 3j to bismuth in crucible, and repeat process. Pour the fused bismuth into a suitable mould, and let it cool.

**BISMUTHI CARBONAS.** B. Mix nitric acid f 3iv with f 3iij of distilled water, and add in successive portions purified bismuth in small pieces, 3ij. When effervescence has ceased apply for 10 minutes a heat approaching ebullition, then decant solution from any insoluble matter. Evaporate to f 3ij, and add this in small quantities at a time to a cold filtered solution of 3vj carbonate of ammonia in Oij distilled water, constantly stirring. Collect precipitate on calico filter; wash till washings pass tasteless. Remove water by slight pressure of the hands, and dry at heat not exceeding 150° F. Dose 5 to 20 grs.

**BISMUTHI OXYDUM.** B. Bismuth. subnit. 1 lb; sol. of soda, Oiv. Mix and boil for 5 minutes; then having allowed the mixture to cool and the oxide to subside, decant the supernatant liquid, wash the pp. with dist. water, and finally dry the oxide over a water-bath. Dose 5 to 15 grs.

**BISMUTHI SUBNITRAS.** B. *Bismuthum Album. Subnitrate*.

*of bismuth.* Mix nitric acid f ʒiv with ʒiij of distilled water; and add purified bismuth in small pieces ʒij in successive portions. When effervescence has ceased apply for 10 minutes a heat approaching that of ebullition, and decant the solution from any insoluble matter that may be present. Evaporate the solution till it is reduced to f ʒij, and pour it into Css of distilled water. When the precipitate which forms has subsided, decant the supernatant liquid, and agitate the sediment with Css of distilled water. After 2 hours again decant, and, having placed the product on a filter, press with the hands and dry it at a temperature not exceeding 150° F. [Dose from 5 gr., sometimes increased to 15 or 20, as a tonic and antispasmodic, particularly in pyrosis and gastrodynia.]

**BISMUTHI VALERIANAS.** Dissolve met. bismuth in nitric acid, mixed with an equal vol. of water; evaporate to drive off excess of acid, and add to the remaining solution valerianate soda, containing a little free valerianic acid; wash the pp., which falls, with dist. water, and dry by a gentle heat.

**BOLI.** *Boluses* are extemporaneous compounds, which may be regarded as single doses of electuaries, or as large pills. They may be conveniently taken wrapped in moistened wafer paper.

**BOLUS ANTIPERIODICUS.** See Bolus ad Quartanum.

**BOLUS ASTRINGENS.** F. H. Cubebs ʒss, balsam of copaiba ʒij, sulphate of iron ʒj, powdered resin ʒiij. In boluses of gr. viij each. GER. H. Copaiva ʒij, p. gum Arabic ʒij, orange-flower water ʒij; triturate and add powdered cubebs ʒij. For 6 boluses, one three times a day.

**BOLUS COPAIBÆ.** MR. EVANS. Mix pure copaiva with one sixteenth of its weight of recently calcined magnesia, till thoroughly incorporated. Set it aside for a few days, to become solid, form it into oval boluses of ʒss each, on a hot slab, and wrap each in wafer paper. Place them in water for a few seconds before taking them. RIGHINI prescribes ʒv of copaiba, ʒiss of extract of rhatany, gr. xv of oil of sassafras, with magnesia q. s. For 80 boluses, 4 to 5 daily. See also Bolus Astringens, and Bolus Cubebæ.

**BOLUS CUBEBÆ.** VELPEAU. Powdered cubebs ʒvj, balsam

of copaiva  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , calcined magnesia q. s. For 36 boluses, to be taken in 2 days. See also Electuarium Cubebæ.

**BOLUS GUAIACI.** HOME, in *Quinsy*. Guaiacum resin  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ , elder rob q. s. GUY'S H. Guaiacum gr. xv, conf. rose caninæ q. s.

**BOLUS AD QUARTANUM.** F. H. Cinchona  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , carbonate of potash  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , tartarized antimony gr. xv, syrup q. s. To be divided into 60 boluses; one to be taken every 4 hours, during the intermission.

**BOLUS STANNI.** GUY'S H. Tin filings  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ , comp. tragacanth powder  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ , syrup q. s. In 3 boluses. Dose, 1 to 3.

**BOLUS VERMIFUGUS.** DR. CAMPBELL. Basilic powder  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , conserve of wormwood q. s. In 1 bolus for an adult, FOX. Powdered pomegranate root  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , assafœtida  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ , croton oil 3 or 4 drops, syrup q. s. Divide into 15 boluses; 5 daily for tape-worm. F. H. Wormseed,  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , calomel gr. v, camphor gr. xv, syrup q. s. For 3 doses; 1, 2, or 3 in the day.

**BRODIUM.** See Jusculum.

**BROMAL.** A colourless oily liquid, obtained by the action of bromine on alcohol. Like chloral, it yields a solid hydrate with water. Because of its powerfully irritant properties it seems unlikely to prove useful either as a hypnotic or an anæsthetic.

**BROMOFORM.** A colourless liquid obtained by distilling bromide of calcium with alcohol, of somewhat similar properties to chloroform, but much more irritating; hence it has been rarely employed medicinally.

**BROMUM.** B. *Brominium, Bromine.* No formula. From bittern; or from the mother-ley of certain brine-springs. To a gallon of the mother-liquor, in a retort, add  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$  of binocide of manganese, and  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}$  or  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{vj}$  of hydrochloric acid, and distil by the heat of a sand bath into a cooled receiver. See Solutio Brominii. A preferable process for obtaining bromine is given in WAGNER'S *Chemical Technology*.

**BRUCINA.** P. *Brucine.* Obtained from the alcoholic mother-liquor left after the preparation and removal of strychnia. The mother-liquor is saturated with oxalic acid and evaporated. The crystals of oxalate of brucia being separated are washed in cold absolute alcohol, and dissolved in

water, to which is added an excess of caustic lime. The precipitate is collected, dried, treated with boiling alcohol, and filtered. The brucine crystallizes from the filtrate on cooling; it may be purified by recrystallization.

**CADMIUM IODIDUM.** B. Formed by the direct combination of iodine and cadmium in presence of water.

**CADMIUM SULPHAS.** U. S. The metal cadmium is dissolved in nitric acid (diluted with an equal vol. of water), by the aid of heat; carb. soda (in the proportion of 3 parts to 2 of acid) is then added, which precipitates the carb. cadmium; this is thoroughly washed, and dissolved in sulphuric acid diluted with water, then evaporated, and set aside to crystallize.

**CAFFEINA.** *Caffeine*, or *Theine*. Boil pulverized unroasted coffee in distilled water, strain, and add tribasic acetate of lead to the decoction as long as it throws down a precipitate; pass sulphuretted hydrogen through the filtered solution, refilter, and evaporate, so that crystals may form on cooling. The salts of caffeine may be made by adding to a diluted acid sufficient caffeine to neutralize it, and exposing the solution to a heat of 104° F. Dose, gr. j, every hour or two, in hemicrania, &c.

**CALAMINA PRÆPARATA.** L. Burn the calamine (native carbonate of zinc), grind it, and prepare it in the same manner as chalk. See *Creta Præparata*. [A large proportion of what is sold as *Lapis Calaminaris* contains little or none of this mineral. It should almost entirely dissolve in diluted sulphuric acid, and the precipitate thrown down from this solution by ammonia or potash should redissolve in excess of either precipitant.]

**CALCII BROMIDUM.** M. Precipitate a solution of bromide of iron with an excess of slaked lime; evaporate to dryness; treat with water, filter, and again evaporate.

**CALCII CHLORIDUM.** B. *Chloride of calcium.* *Muriate of Lime.* Neutralize hydrochloric acid with carbonate of lime, add a little solution of chlorinated lime and slaked lime to the solution, filter, evaporate, and dry at a temperature of about 400° F. See *Liquor Calcii Chloridi*.

**CALCII IODIDUM.** From iodide of iron; as *Calcii Bromidum*.

**CALCII OXIDUM.** *Quick Lime.* See *Calx*.

**CALCIS ACETAS.** Add prepared chalk to acetic (or purified

white marble to be heated in a covered crucible at red heat for 3 hours, or till the residuum, slaked & pended in water, no longer effervesces on the addition of hydrochloric acid. L. directs it to be made from *calx* & *testis*. L. 1824. Carbonate of lime prepared from oyster-shells.

*CALX CHLORATA*. B. (*Calx Chlorinata*, L.) *Cl.* (*hypochlorite*) of lime. By passing chlorine gas (Chlorinium) into a vessel or chamber, in which lime is thinly spread, till the latter is fully saturated with chlorine.

*CALOMELAS*. See Hydrargyri Subchloridum.

*CALUMBINUM*. See Columbinum.

*CAMPHORA MONOBROMATA*. *Bromated, or Monobromes Camphor*. A crystallized compound formed when camphor and bromine are made to act upon each other under suitable conditions. In hysteria, nervous headache and infantile convulsions, and as a sedative in delirium tremens, and insomnia. For adults 2 to 5 grs., in a pill. Prof. Meigs gives minute instructions for its preparation in the *American Journ. of Pharmacy*, xlv, page 177.

*CANNABINUM*. See Resina Cannabis Indicæ.

*CANTHARIDINUM*. P. Exhaust powdered cantharides with rect. sp. by percolation; distil off the spirit from the filtered tincture, and leave the residue to deposit crystals, which may be purified by removing the green oily liquid from them and dissolving them in boiling alcohol, digesting with animal charcoal, filtering the hot solution, and crystallizing by refrigeration. [Mr. PROCTOR (U.S.) finds chloroform to be much the best solvent for cantharidin. It may be percolated through the powdered Spanish fly, and then allowed to evaporate spontaneously until a crop of crystals separate, which may be dried by pressure in bibulous paper.]

*CARBO ANIMALIS*. Bone black (called *ivory black*) is obtained by burning bones in close vessels. L. directs *Carbo animalis* to be prepared from blood.

*CARBO ANIMALIS PURIFICATUS*. B. Mix hydrochloric acid f 3x with distilled water Oj, and add bone black 3xvj, stirring occasionally. Digest at a moderate heat for two days, agitating from time to time; collect the undissolved

charcoal on a calico filter, and wash with distilled water till what passes through gives scarcely any precipitate with nitrate of silver. Dry the charcoal, and then heat it to redness in a covered crucible. Dose, 20 to 60 grs.

**CARBO LIGNI.** B. Obtained by burning wood, without access of air. *Antiseptic.* Dose, gr. x to ʒj.

**CARBONIS BISULPHURETUM.** *Carbonis bisulphidum, Bisulphide of Carbon. Sulphuret or Bisulphuret of Carbon.* Made by dropping sulphur into charcoal heated to redness in an earthen retort. Dose, as a sudorific in *rheumatism*, 2 drops, gradually increased to 5 or more. *Externally*, in liniments for rheumatic pains, &c. It is also dropped (40 to 50 drops) on the part, to promote the reduction of strangulated hernia. (KRIMER.)

**CARBONIS TER-CHLORIDUM.** What is sold under the name of terchloride of carbon appears to be an alcoholic solution of chloroform, and to be identical with the so-called chloric ether. See Ether Chloricus and Spiritus Chloroformi. Mr. Tuson prescribes from 1 to 4 drops in water 2 or 3 times a day in cancer. *Externally*, ʒj to ʒij to Oj of water. The precise quantity of chloroform contained in the solution he employs is not stated.

**CARYOCOSTINUM.** *Confectio Scammonii.* The old preparation contained less scammony.

**CASSIA PRÆPARATA.** L. Macerate broken cassia pods, in sufficient distilled water to cover them, for 6 hours, constantly stirring; strain the washed pulp through a hair sieve, and evaporate in a water bath to the consistence of a confection. Dose, ʒij—vj.

**CATAPLASMA ACETI.** BORIES. Wheat flour ʒij, vinegar ʒj. Applied cold, for sprains. [Verjuice is sometimes preferred.]

**CATAPLASMA ACIDI PYROLIGNOSI.** Dr. REECE. Bran lbj, linseed meal ʒj, impure pyroligneous acid q. s. [To scrofulous ulcers; occasionally mxxx tinct. ferri perchlor., and ʒij extract or powder of hemlock, are added.]

**CATAPLASMA ALUMINIS.** (*Coagulum Aluminis*, L. 1788.) Alum ʒj, white of 2 eggs. Agitate together till a coagulum is formed. Applied, between fine linen, to inflamed eyes, and also to chilblains.

**CATAPLASMA ANODYNUM.** P. Poppy heads ʒj, dried leaves

- of henbane  $\text{ʒij}$ , water  $\text{ʒxxiv}$ . Boil, strain, and add to the liquor  $\text{ʒiv}$  of emollient meals (see *Farina Emollientes*) to form a poultice.
- CATAPLASMA ANTISEPTICUM. F. H. Barley flour  $\text{ʒvj}$ , powdered Peruvian bark  $\text{ʒj}$ , water q. s. Boil, and when cool enough, add camphor in powder  $\text{ʒj}$ .
- CATAPLASMA AROMATICUM. Similar to Cataplasma Cumini.
- CATAPLASMA ASTRINGENS. FOY. Catechu  $\text{ʒj}$ , powdered oak-bark and barley meal, each  $\text{ʒj}$ , cold water, q. s.
- CATAPLASMA BELLADONNE. Dr. REECH. Extract of belladonna made in vacuo  $\text{ʒj}$ , oatmeal fines, boiling water, q. s.
- CATAPLASMA BYNES. GUY'S H. Ground malt, with yeast q. s. to form a poultice; to be applied warm.
- CATAPLASMA CALOIS. Slaked lime  $\text{ʒij}$ , oatmeal  $\text{ʒij}$ , lard  $\text{ʒiv}$ . Formerly used at Bath Hospital.
- CATAPLASMA CALOIS SULPHATIS. Sir W. BLISSARD. Paris plaster mixed with water to a soft paste, and applied before it hardens. Formerly applied to ulcers to form an artificial scab; now occasionally used to afford mechanical support in some surgical cases.
- CATAPLASMA CARBONIS. B. Macerate  $\text{ʒij}$  of bread in Oils of boiling water for 10 minutes near the fire, then gradually stir in  $\text{ʒiss}$  of linseed meal; with this mix  $\text{ʒij}$  of powdered wood charcoal, and sprinkle  $\text{ʒij}$  more over the surface.
- CATAPLASMA CEPE. Onions roasted and mashed.
- CATAPLASMA CONII. B. Mix hemlock leaf in powder  $\text{ʒj}$  and linseed meal  $\text{ʒiij}$ , and add them to boiling water  $\text{ʒx}$  gradually, constantly stirring.
- CATAPLASMA CUMINI. L. 1788. Cumin seeds  $\text{ʒij}$ , bayberries, scordium leaves, serpentaria root, of each  $\text{ʒiij}$ , cloves  $\text{ʒj}$ ; to be powdered together, and mixed with thrice their weight of honey. GUY'S H. Cumin seeds  $\text{ʒij}$ , bayberries  $\text{ʒiij}$ , wormwood  $\text{ʒvj}$ , pimento  $\text{ʒj}$ , treacle q. s.
- CATAPLASMA DAUCI. GUY'S H. Carrots boiled till soft, and bruised. [Scraped raw carrot is more stimulant.]
- CATAPLASMA AD DECUBITUM. G. *Plumbum Tannicum pulifforme*. Boil  $\text{ʒij}$  of oak-bark in q. s. water, to yield  $\text{ʒx}$  of strained decoction; add to this  $\text{ʒj}$  of liquid subacetate of lead, collect the precipitate on a filter, and put it into a bottle with  $\text{ʒij}$  of rectified spirit.



- CATAPLASMA DIGITALIS.** Mr. ALLARD. A strong decoction of foxglove, with bread-crumbs, or linseed meal q. s.
- CATAPLASMA DISCUTIENS.** Barley meal  $\text{ʒvj}$ , fresh hemlock  $\text{ʒij}$ , vinegar q. s. Boil, and add sal ammoniac  $\text{ʒss}$ . F. H. the same, with acetate of lead  $\text{ʒij}$ .
- CATAPLASMA EFFERVESCENS.** Fresh wort thickened with oatmeal, and a spoonful of yeast added.
- CATAPLASMA EMETICUM.** Bruised groundsel (*Senecio Vulgaris*), applied over the stomach, produces vomiting.
- CATAPLASMA EMOLLIENS.** P. Emollient meals (*Farinæ Emollientes*)  $\text{ʒiv}$ , cold water q. s. Mix, and boil together to a due consistence, stirring constantly.
- CATAPLASMA FARINÆ COMPOSITUM.** Dr. H. SMITH. Rye flour  $\text{lbj}$ , old yeast  $\text{ʒiv}$ , salt  $\text{ʒij}$ , hot water q. s.
- CATAPLASMA FECULÆ.** P. Potato starch  $\text{ʒij}$ ; mix with a little cold water, add to it  $\text{fʒxx}$  of boiling water, and boil for an instant. Potato or other starch is sometimes mixed with cold water as an application to fresh bruises. Cataplasms of rice and wheat starch made in the same manner.
- CATAPLASMA FECULÆ CEREVISIÆ.** GUY'S H. Ale-grounds, thickened with oatmeal; to be applied cold.
- CATAPLASMA FERMENTI.** B. Flour  $\text{ʒxiv}$ , water at  $100^{\circ}$  F.  $\text{fʒvj}$ , beer yeast  $\text{fʒvj}$ . Mix, and place near the fire till it rises.
- CATAPLASMA FICI.** A dried fig, roasted, or boiled (sometimes in milk), and split, is frequently applied to gum-boils, &c.
- CATAPLASMA FUCI.** Dr. RUSSELL. Fresh bladder fucus (*sea-wrack*) bruised. Applied to glandular tumours, &c.
- CATAPLASMA FURFURIS.** Fine bran with one tenth of linseed meal, with boiling water q. s. Mr. PAYNE recommends, as a cheap hospital poultice,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pecks of pollard,  $14\text{lb}$  linseed meal, and  $\frac{1}{4}\text{lb}$  lard.
- CATAPLASMA GALBANI.** Lily roots  $\text{ʒiv}$ , figs  $\text{ʒij}$ ; boil till soft, and bruise them with  $\text{ʒiss}$  of onions, and  $\text{ʒss}$  of galbanum triturated with yolk of egg, and linseed meal q. s. See C. Maturans.
- CATAPLASMA GALVANICUM.** RECAMIER. It consists of cotton wadding containing a layer of very thin zinc plates and another layer of copper ones. This pad, conveniently quilted, is enclosed in a bag one face of which is of quilted



calico, the other of impermeable tissue. The natural perspiration, confined by the impermeable tissue, excites galvanic action between the metals.

CATAPLASMA GOULARDI. See Cataplasma Plumbi.

CATAPLASMA HUMULI. Dr. TROTTER. Hops, softened with hot water. To foul ulcers.

CATAPLASMA HYOSCYAMI. GL. H. As Cataplasma Papaveris.

CATAPLASMA IODURETUM. LUGOL. To a common poultice add rubefacient solution of iodine (see Solutiones Iodinii) q. p.

CATAPLASMA JUGLANDIS. EFFECT. The fresh leaves of walnut, bruised, and with honey. Applied over the abdomen as a vermifuge.

CATAPLASMA LILII. The white lily, boiled, and bruised.

CATAPLASMA LINI. B. Seed meal  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$  with olive oil  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ ; then add boiling water  $\mathfrak{z}\text{x}$ , gradually, constantly stirring. P. without Gum.

CATAPLASMA MALI. The soft pulp of roasted apple. Applied to inflamed eyes; other ingredients are sometimes added.

CATAPLASMA MARCHANTIE. Two handfuls of the fresh plant (*Marchantia hemispherica*) to be boiled till soft, and beaten to a pulp, with linseed meal q. s. Applied over the abdomen in ascites.

CATAPLASMA MATURENS. L. 1745. Pulp of figs  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ , resin ointment  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , strained galbanum  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ . *Cataplasme Maturatif.* P. Species Emollientes. P.  $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$ . Proceed as in Cataplasma Emolliens. Mix, and while hot add resin ointment  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , softened with a little oil.

CATAPLASMA ORYZÆ. P. Rice flour, with boiling water q. s.

CATAPLASMA OXALIS. Mr. SANDFORD. Bruised sorrel leaves, mixed with oatmeal and beer.

CATAPLASMA PANIS. Pour boiling water on bread-crumbs, cover up till soaked, pour off the water, press gently, and beat it up with a spoon. A little oil may be added. Milk is frequently used, but is apt to become sour. The meal renders it more adhesive.

CATAPLASMA PAPAVERIS. GL. H. Decoction of

thickened with linseed meal. (Some surgeons use crumb.)

SMA PLUMBI. Goulard water ℥j, bread-crumb q. s.

SMA PLUMBAGINIS. BENGAL DISPENSATORY. Powdered bark of *Plumbago Rosea*, with flour and q. s. Applied for half an hour, it blisters.

SMA POTASSÆ ACETATIS. *Cataplasme Neutrale*. ℥ of potash ʒj, water Oj, crumb of bread q. s. To condition sores.

SMA QUERCUS MARINÆ. See Cataplasma Fuci.

SMA RAPI. GUY'S H. Peel turnips, boil them till eat them to a pulp, and apply warm.

SMA RESOLVENS. F. H. Resolvent meals (Farinae rescentes, P.) ʒviij, emollient decoction q. s., liquid tate of lead ʒij. See also Cataplasma Saponis.

SMA ROSÆ. Powdered alum ʒss, confection of roses Mix.

SMA RUBEFACIENS. P. Flour mustard made into ice with tepid water.

SMA SAPONIS. White soap ʒj, milk Oj, crumb ad ʒviij. Boil slightly. F. H. Almond soap ʒiv, flour, ʒviij, water q. s.

SMA SIMPLEX. D. *Simple Poultice*. Oatmeal 2 linseed meal 1 part, mixed with boiling water q. s.

H. Linseed meal 1 part, ground bran 2, boiling q. s.; to be applied warm, smeared with a little H. The simple linseed poultice and bread poultice so named. [In some hospitals poultices are exploded, simple water being preferred. Spongiohas been introduced as a medium for applying or medicated liquids.]

SMA SINAPIS. B. Mix gradually linseed meal ʒiiss boiling water ʒx, and add mustard in powder ʒiiss, ntly stirring. L. Similar. GUY'S H. directs the e of a common poultice to be sprinkled with flour of d. P. Mustard only, and cold water.

SMA SODÆ CHLORATÆ. B. *Chlorine Poultice*. nseed meal ʒiv gradually to boiling water ʒviij, g constantly; then mix in solution of chlorinated ʒij.

SMA SODÆ SULPHATIS. DR. KIRKLAND. Sulphate

- of soda  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , boiling water  $\text{fbss}$ , crumb of bread  $\text{q. s.}$  *In xerophthalmia.*
- CATAPLASMA SOLANI TUBEROSI. Raw potatoes, scraped, grated, or pounded in a mortar. To be used cold. See also Cataplasma Fæculæ.
- CATAPLASMA STIMULANS. Dr. HUGH SMITH. Rye flour  $\text{fbj}$ , old yeast  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ , common salt  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ .
- CATAPLASMA SUPPURANS. E. 1774. To an emollient cataplasm add bruised onions  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iss}$ , basilicon ointment  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ .
- CATAPLASMA TEREBINTHI. Turpentine  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , olive oil  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , lin. water  $\text{q. s.}$  To indolent, to deep burns, &c.
- CATAPLASMA TONICUM. Charcoal  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , camphor  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , ...
- CATAPLASMA ULMI. The powder (Ulmus fulva) mixed with ...
- CATAPLASMA VINI RUBRI. ... boiling water  $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$ ; stir it over a slow fire for a minute, remove; and add  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$  of red wine.
- CAUSTICUM ACIDUM HYDRARGYRI. NITRATIS. CUT. H. Dissolve  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$  of quicksilver in  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$  of nitric acid (sp. gr. 1.50).
- CAUSTICUM AMMONIACALE. GONDRET. See Unguentum Ammoniacale.
- CAUSTICUM ANTIMONIALE. See Antimonii Chloridum.
- CAUSTICUM ANTI-CANCROSUM. PLUNKETT'S *Caustic for Cancers*. Upright crow-foot, lesser spear-wort, of each  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , levigated white arsenic  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , sulphur  $\mathfrak{v}$ ; beat together to form a uniform paste, which is made into balls, and dried in the sun. The powdered paste is mixed, when required for use, with yolk of egg, and applied on bladder.
- CAUSTICUM ARSENIOSUM COMPOSITUM. CUT. H. Calomel  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iss}$ , vermilion  $\mathfrak{v}\text{ij}$ , arsenious acid  $\mathfrak{v}$  to  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ . Mix.
- CAUSTICUM AUREUM. RECAMIER. Chloride of gold gr. v, nitro-hydrochloric acid  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ . Applied on lint.
- CAUSTICUM CANTHARIDIS COMPOSITUM. CUT. H. Cantharides  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , strong pyroligneous acid  $\mathfrak{z}\text{viij}$ . Macerate for a week, and strain.
- REECE. Oil of turpentine  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , oatmeal  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ , boiling and, with more turpentine, to deep burns, &c.
- [ Powdered bark  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , turpentine  $\text{q. s.}$  bark of the slippery elm  $\text{er q. s.}$
- [ Linseed meal  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iss}$ , ...

CAUSTICUM COMMUNE FORTIUS. L. 1746. *Vienna Paste*.  
See Potassa cum Calce.

CAUSTICUM COMMUNE MITIUS. L. 1746. Soft soap and quicklime in equal parts; to be mixed at the time of using.

CAUSTICUM DEPILATORIUM. CUT. H. Quicklime  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , yellow sulphuret of arsenic  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , starch powder  $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$ . Mix.

CAUSTICUM ESCHAROTICUM. *Trochisques escharotiques avec le sublimé corrosif*. Perchloride mercury gr. xv, starch  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ . Levigate the two and mix them, and make into a paste with muc. tragac.; then divide into caustics of 2 grains each.

CAUSTICUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS. See Hydrargyri Nitras Liquidus; and Causticum Acidum Hydrarg. Nit.

CAUSTICUM HYDRARGYRI CUM ARSENICO. CUT. H. Quick-silver  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , arsenious acid  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , nitric acid  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ . Dissolve.

CAUSTICUM IODINII. LUGOL. Iodine  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , iodide of potassium  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , distilled water  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ . Mix.

CAUSTICUM LUNARE. Argenti Nitras.

CAUSTICUM NITRICUM. Dr. RIVALLIE'S *Solidified Nitric Acid*. On a piece of lint placed in an earthen vessel gradually drop concentrated nitric acid; press the gelatinous mass into a suitable shape, and apply it, with the forceps, on the part. Remove it carefully in 15 or 20 minutes. *For Cancerous Tumours*.

CAUSTICUM OPIATUM. MR. ELSE. Potash with lime  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , opium  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , soft soap q. s. Opium is occasionally added to other caustics.

CAUSTICUM PLUMBI OXYDI RUBRI. P. *Trochisques escharotiques avec le minium*. Perchloride mercury  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , red lead gr. xv, crumb of bread  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ ; make into a paste, and divide into caustics of 2 grs. each.

CAUSTICUM POTASSÆ BICHROMATIS. A saturated solution of bichromate of potash.

CAUSTICUM POTASSÆ COMPOSITUM. CUT. H. Hydrate of potash  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , quicklime  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , glycerine q. s. Mix.

CAUSTICUM POTENTIALE. See Potassæ Hydras.

CAUSTICUM SABINÆ COMPOSITUM. CUT. H. Powdered savin  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , burnt alum  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , levigated nitric oxide of mercury  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ . Mix.

**CAUSTICUM SULPHURICUM.** Saffron, triturated with oil of vitriol to a plastic paste.

**CAUSTICUM ZINCI.** Dr. CANQUOIN's *Caustics*, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Mix 1 part of chloride of zinc with 2, 3, and 4 parts of wheat flour, and sufficient water to form a paste. The powdered chloride and flour being quickly and carefully mixed, add the water to half the quantity, to form a soft paste, and mix with this as much of the remaining powder as will render it stiff. Form it into cakes, or wafers, of from half a line to four lines in thickness, according to circumstances. H. directs them to be rolled into cylinders. The part covered with a poultice. Dr. RAN... should not be thicker than one or two lines, 1... larger than from 6 to 10 hours. This will... char of a quarter inch depth. In *Cancers*, &c. Dr. ALEX. URE substitutes Paris plaster. Nitrate zinc has been suggested as a substitute for the chloride, it being less deliquescent than the latter.

**CAUSTICUM ZINCI ANTIMONIALE.** Dr. CANQUOIN's *Caustic*, No. 4. Chloride of zinc 1 part, chloride of antimony  $\frac{1}{2}$  part, flour  $2\frac{1}{2}$  parts. To be mixed as before, but formed into crayon-shaped rolls, of a consistence to be moulded to any required form. In *nodulated Cancerous Tumours*.

**CAUSTICUM ZINCI OPIATUM.** Powdered opium may be mixed with either of the preceding, to mitigate the pain.

**CERA ALBA.** *Bleached or White Wax.* Melted bees' wax is allowed to run through a perforated vessel upon a cylinder revolving in water; the ribands thus formed are exposed to the weather until their colour is removed, and are then melted into cakes.

**CERA PURIFICATA.** D. 1807. Melt bees' wax with a gentle heat; and, after allowing it to settle, carefully decant the wax from the sediment.

**CERATUM.** L. (*Ceratum Simplex*. L. 1851.) Yellow wax  $\frac{3}{4}$  tr., olive oil  $\frac{1}{4}$  tr. Melt the wax with a gentle heat, add the oil, and mix.

**CERATUM ÆRUGINIS.** G. Wax 12 parts, resin 6 parts, vine 4, verdigris 1.

**CERATUM ALBUM.** L. 1745. See *Ceratum Cetacei*.

CERATUM AMMONIACALE. RECHOUX. Carbonate of ammonia  
 ʒj, simple cerate ʒj. *In Croup.*

CERATUM ARSENIOL. U. S. White arsenic ʒj, cerate ʒj.  
 Mix.

CERATUM BELLADONNÆ. P. Extract of belladonna 1 part,  
 cer. galeni 9 parts.

CERATUM CACAO. Butter of cacao and oil of almonds, equal  
 parts. *Cosmetic.*

CERATUM CALAMINÆ. L. Melt together ʒviiss tr. of  
 yellow wax and Oj of olive oil; remove from the fire, and  
 as soon as it begins to thicken stir in ʒviiss tr. of pre-  
 pared calamine. E. Prepared calamine 1 part, simple  
 cerate 5 parts Mix well.

CERATUM CALAMINÆ CUM HYDRARGYRÒ. CH. Calamine  
 cerate ʒss, nitric oxide of mercury ʒss. Mix.

CERATUM CALMANS. ROUX. Cerate ʒj, cherry-laurel water  
 ʒss. Mix. Or, oil of almonds 4, white wax 1, cherry-  
 laurel water 3.

CERATUM CALOMELANOS. Calomel ʒj, spermaceti cerate ʒiv.

CERATUM CALOMELANOS COMPOSITUM. Calomel ʒj, calamine  
 cerate ʒiv.

CERATUM CAMPHORATUM. *Pommade du frère Cosme.* Olive  
 oil ʒxvj, wax ʒviij, camphor ʒj. Mix. *For Chilblains  
 and Wounds.*

CERATUM CANTHARIDIS. L. Spermaceti cerate (softened  
 by heat) ʒvi, finely powdered cantharides ʒj. Mix.

CERATUM EXTRACTI CANTHARIDIS. U. S. Cantharides in  
 fine powder ʒv tr., spirit (sp. gr. .817) Oils o. m. Resin  
 ʒiij tr., yellow wax ʒvi tr., lard ʒvij tr. Put the cantha-  
 rides into a percolator, and pour on spirit until the liquid  
 passes nearly colourless. Evaporate the filtrate by a water-  
 bath to a soft extract, mix this with the resin, wax and  
 lard previously melted together, and keep at 212° F. for a  
 quarter of an hour; strain through muslin and stir till  
 cold.

CERATUM CETACEI. L. Spermaceti ʒij tr., white wax  
 ʒviij tr., olive oil Oj; melt together the spermaceti and  
 wax, add the oil, and stir till cool.

CERATUM CINCHONÆ. Extract of bark ʒj, simple cerate ʒss  
 Mix.

- CERATUM CINNABARIS.** ALIBERT'S. *Antikerpetic Cerate.*  
Vermilion  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , camphor  $\mathfrak{g}\mathfrak{j}$ , cerate  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ .
- CERATUM CITRINUM.** L. 1746. Ceratum Resinae.
- CERATUM CONII.** St. B. H. Ointment of hemlock  $\mathfrak{h}\mathfrak{j}$ , spermaceti  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , white wax  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ .
- CERATUM COPAIBÆ.** Dr. HOULTON. White wax  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , balsam of copaiva  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ . Add the balsam to the wax, previously melted, and stir till cool.
- CERATUM COSMETICUM.** *Pommade en Crème.* Oil of almonds  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ , white wax  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}$ , spermaceti  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , rose water  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , tincture of balsam  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ .
- CERATUM CRETÆ ACETATIS.** Ceratum Neutrale, and Unguentum Plumbi Cc.
- CERATUM CRETÆ COMPOSITUM.** FANCH. H. Lead plaster  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , olive oil  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ , præparatum  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ , subacetate of lead  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ .
- CERATUM CROTONIS.** L. Lead plaster  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , lard with  $\frac{1}{2}$  a part of water  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , it one part of croton oil. *counter-irritant.*
- CERATUM FUSCUM.** See Emplastrum Fuscum.
- CERATUM GALENI.** P. *Cold Cream.* White wax  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ , oil of almonds  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$ ; melt, and gradually add  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$  of rose water, stirring till cold. G. *Unguentum leniens.*
- CERATUM GOULARDI.** See Ceratum Plumbi Compositum.
- CERATUM HYDRARGYRI COMPOSITUM.** L. Mercurial ointment (strong)  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$ , soap cerate  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$ , camphor  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ . Mix.
- CERATUM LAURO-CERASI.** See Ceratum Calmans.
- CERATUM LIMACUM.** White wax 3, spermaceti 3, oil of almonds 32, mucilage of snails 24 parts, otto of roses q. s.
- CERATUM LITHARGYRI ACETATIS.** See Ceratum Plumbi Compositum.
- CERATUM MELLIS.** CH. Olive oil  $\mathfrak{h}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ , wax  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ , lead plaster  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ ; melt together, and add  $\mathfrak{h}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$  of honey. Galbanum plaster is sometimes substituted for simple lead plaster.
- CERATUM MELLIS CUM TEREBINTHINÂ.** PARACELSUS. Common turpentine  $\mathfrak{h}\mathfrak{j}$ , the yolk of 20 eggs, honey  $\mathfrak{h}\mathfrak{j}$ . Beat together the honey and yolks, and add the turpentine, softened by heat.
- CERATUM MERCURIALE.** L. 1746. Strong mercurial ointment  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$ , lard  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , yellow wax  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$ . Mix.

**CERATUM METOPIL.** Dr. BARHAM. Hog-gum (gum of *Rhus Metopium*)  $\text{ʒiv}$ , lard  $\text{ʒiv}$ , white wax  $\text{ʒij}$ , powdered root of sweet *Aristolochia* (*A. odoratissima*)  $\text{ʒij}$ , yellow resin  $\text{ʒj}$ . *In rheumatic pains.*

**CERATUM NEUTRALE.** KIRKLAND. *Cer. Cretæ Acetatis.* Lead plaster  $\text{ʒviiij}$ , olive oil  $\text{ʒiv}$ , chalk  $\text{ʒiv}$ , distilled vinegar  $\text{ʒiv}$ , Goulard's extract of lead  $\text{ʒss}$ . Melt together the plaster and oil, add the chalk, and, lastly, the subacetate of lead, mixed with the vinegar.

**CERATUM OPIATUM.** P. Ext. opium 1 part, dist. water 1 part, cer. galeni 98 parts.

**CERATUM PLUMBI ACETATIS.** L. Acetate of lead finely powdered  $\text{ʒv}$ , white wax  $\text{ʒv}$ , olive oil  $\text{Oj}$ . Melt the wax with  $\text{ʒxxviiij}$  of the oil, and add the acetate of lead, previously triturated with the rest of the oil, and stir till they unite.

**CERATUM PLUMBI COMPOSITUM.** L. Add  $\text{ʒxxvj}$  of olive oil to  $\text{ʒxxviiij}$  of melted bees' wax, remove from the fire, and when it begins to thicken, gradually add liquor of subacetate of lead  $\text{ʒxxvj}$ ; stir till cool; and, lastly, add camphor  $\text{ʒj}$ , dissolved in olive oil  $\text{ʒʒiv}$ , and mix.

**CERATUM QUINIÆ.** Sulphate of quinine gr.  $\text{vj}$ , cerate  $\text{ʒj}$ . *Used endermically.*

**CERATUM RESINÆ.** L. Yellow resin  $\text{ʒxv tr.}$ , wax  $\text{ʒxv tr.}$ ; melt together, add olive oil  $\text{Oj}$ , and strain while warm through linen.

**CERATUM ROSATUM.** P. *Lip salve.* Oil of almonds  $\text{ʒij wt.}$ , white wax  $\text{ʒj}$ , carmine  $4\frac{1}{2}$  grs., melt, strain, and when nearly cold, add 6 drops of otto of roses.

**CERATUM RUBRUM.** Ch. Yellow wax and lard, of each  $\text{ibss}$ , resin  $\text{ʒss}$ , red sulphuret of mercury gr.  $\text{xvj}$ . Mix. *As a common dressing.*

**CERATUM SABINÆ.** E. Melt together 1 part of bees' wax and 4 of lard, add 2 of fresh savin, and boil together till the leaves are friable; then strain. For B. see Unguentum Sabinæ. It is injured by too much heat.

**CERATUM SAPONIS COMPOSITUM.** L. (*Ceratum Saponis*, 1836.) Boil together  $\text{Cj}$  of vinegar and  $\text{ʒxv tr.}$  of powdered litharge till they combine; then add  $\text{ʒx tr.}$  of soap; boil till



the moisture is dissipated, and, lastly, mix with these 3jiss. tr. of wax previously melted with Oj of olive oil.

**CERATUM SAPONIS DURUM.** Soap cerate may be rendered harder and more adhesive than it usually is by thoroughly evaporating the mixture. Some add diachylon plaster. See *Emplastrum Cerati Saponis*.

**CERATUM SIMPLEX.** E. Spermaceti 1, white wax 8, olive oil 6 parts. Heat the oil gently with the wax and spermaceti, stir briskly, and continue the agitation as it cools.

**CERATUM SULPHURATUM.** P. Washed sulphur 3j, cold cream (*Ceratum Galeni*) 3v, oil of almonds 3ss wt.

**CERATUM TABACI.** GER. H. Tobacco juice 3iij, wax 3iij, resin 3ss, olive oil q. s.

**CERATUM ZINCI CARBONATIS.** U. S. A substitute for *Ceratum Calaminaris*. Precip. carb. zinc 3ij tr. Ointment. U. S. 3x tr.

**CERATUM ZINCI COMPOSITUM.** MID. H. Equal parts of zinc ointment and compound lead ointment.

**CERATUM ZINCI CUM LYCOPODIÖ.** HUFELAND. Cerate 3ss, oxide of zinc gr. xv, lycopodium gr. xv. Mix.

**CERREI vel CERREOLI.** *Bougies* are made by dipping strips of soft linen cloth, rather wider at one end than the other, into certain emplastical or elastic compositions, folding them up firmly, and rolling them on a smooth slab. For elastic bougies, pieces of catgut, bundles of thread or cotton, or strips of fine open silk, are sometimes used.

The following are some of the compositions which have been held in most repute :

1. **BELL'S.** Lead plaster 3iv, yellow wax 3iss, olive oil 3iij.

2. **HUNTEE'S.** Olive oil 3biiij, yellow wax 3bj, red lead 3biss. Boil together over a slow fire till combined.

3. **SWEDIAUR'S White.** White wax 3bj, spermaceti 3iij, sugar of lead from 3ij to 3j. Boil together slowly.

4. **St. B. H. Red.** Wax 3bj, Chio turpentine 3iv; melt together, and add vermilion 3j. It must be well stirred.

5. **PIDERIT'S Wax.** Yellow wax 6 parts, olive oil 1 part.

6. **GOULARD'S. GUIBOERT.** Yellow wax, melted and mixed by stirring with from 1-24th to 1-3rd of extract of lead.

7. FALK'S *Mercurial*. Mercurial plaster ʒj, turpentine ʒss, powdered shell-lac gr. xv, calomel ʒj, red oxide of mercury ʒj.

8. DARAN'S. Olive oil (in which hemlock, tobacco, flowers of sweet trefoil, and St. John's wort, have been infused) 50, lard 15, wax 10, litharge 20 parts. DARAN'S *Emollient*. White wax ʒiv, spermaceti ʒiss, rose ointment ʒj, ceruss plaster (P.) ʒj.

9. SHARP'S. Lead plaster ʒij, Bergundy pitch ʒij, prepared antimony ʒss; mix, and add quicksilver ʒj triturated with sulphurated oil q. s.

10. *Elastic*. Boiled linseed oil (drying oil) ʒxij, amber ʒiv, oil of turpentine ʒiv, caoutchouc ʒv. This varnish is repeatedly applied to the web.

11. Dr. REECE. Lead plaster, tar, and powdered belladonna, on linen.

CEREVISIA ABIETINA. *Spruce Beer*. Dr. WOOD. Essence of spruce Oss, pimento and ginger, bruised, each ʒv, hops ʒv, water Ciiij. Boil for 5 or 10 minutes, strain, add Cxj of warm water, yeast Oj, molasses Ovj. Let it ferment for 24 hours. Diuretic and antiscorbutic.

CEREVISIA ANTISCORBUTICA. P. *Sapinette*. Fresh scurvy-grass ʒj, horse-radish root ʒij, buds of spruce fir ʒj, new beer Oiiiss. Macerate for 4 days, strain, press, and filter for use.

CEREVISIA ARMORACÆ. HUFELAND. Scraped horse-radish ʒv, new beer Oij; digest in a close vessel for 24 hours; strain, and add ʒj of syrup. A cupful twice a day.

CEREVISIA CANNABIS. BUCHAN, in *Jaundice*. Boil ʒij of hemp seed in Oiv of ale; sweeten with sugar. Oss every morning for 8 or 9 days.

CEREVISIA CATHARTICA. Senna ʒij, centaury ʒiss, worm-wood ʒiss, aloes ʒij, ale 3 or 4 gallons.

CEREVISIA CINCHONÆ. MUTIUS. ʒiv of bark, ʒxxv of sugar, and Ov of water, to be mixed with yeast, and fermented for 4 or 5 days.

CEREVISIA DIURETICA. DOURVAULT. Whole mustard seed ʒviij, juniper berries ʒviij, carrot seed ʒiiij, New Beer Cviij.

CEREVISIA PICIS. DUHAMEL. *Tar Beer*. Bran Oij, tar Oj, honey Oss, water Ovj. Mix them in an earthen pipkin,

and let the mixture simmer over a slow fire for 3 hours. When cool, add Oss of yeast, and let it work for 36 hours, then strain. Dose, a wineglassful before every meal. In bronchial diseases, incipient consumption, &c.

**CEREVISIA SARSÆ.** *Spanish Jarave.* Pour 4 gallons of boiling water on lbij Rio Negro sarsaparilla, ʒviiij powdered guaiacum bark, ʒiv each of rasped guaiacum wood, anise seed, and liquorice root; ʒij of bark of mezereon root, lbij of treacle, and 12 bruised cloves. Shake it thrice a day, and keep it in a warm place. When fermentation has set in, it is fit for use. Dose, a small tumblerful.

**CEREVISIA STOMACHICA.** Q Centaury tops, Roman wormwood, of each 4 hand., antian root ʒij, thin peels of 6 Seville oranges. Spani alia root, and Winter's bark bruised, of each ʒj, nev vj.

**CEREVISIA ZINGIBERIS.** DON, Infuse ʒiiss bruised ginger in Civ of boiling water. When cold, strain, and add lbiv of loaf sugar, Oss of sol yeast, and ʒij of cream of tartar. Ferment in a warm s. uation. When the fermentation subsides, rack off the clear liquor, and return it into the cooler, previously cleaned. In a day or two bottle it. [For Dr. LANE's fermented preparations, see *Liquores Vinosi*.]

**CEREVISIÆ FERMENTUM.** B. Yeast. The ferment obtained in brewing beer.

**CERI OXALAS.** B. It may be obtained as a precipitate by adding a solution of oxalate of ammonia to a soluble salt of cerium. Dose gr. j to ij. Recommended by Dr. Simpson in the vomiting of pregnancy.

**CETACEUM SACCHARATUM.** G. Spermaceti ʒj, powd. white sugar ʒij.

**CETRARINUM.** Digest bruised Iceland moss in rectified spirit, express, distil off most of the spirit, and filter the solution whilst hot. Purify the cetrarin which is deposited, by again dissolving it in spirit. *Febrifuge*; dose, gr. ij to v, every 3 hours.

**CHARTA ANTIRHEUMATICA.** M. BERG. Euphorbium 30, cantharides 15, alcohol 150 parts. Digest 8 days, filter, and add resin 60, turpentine 50 parts. Thin paper to be brushed over 2 or 3 times with this varnish. The follow-

**CHARTA EXPLORATORIA.** PRUS. PH. *Litmus paper, test paper.* Infuse 1 part of litmus in 4 of water, and dip unsized white paper into it, and dry. If the infusion be slightly reddened by the smallest quantity of sulphuric acid, it forms red litmus paper. Used to detect acids, the latter for alkalis.

**CHARTA CUM EXTRACTO GNIDII.** P. Yellow wax 24 oz., spermaceti 9 oz., olive oil 12 oz. wt., Venice turpentine 3 oz., ether. ext. mezereon 1½ oz.. Dissolve the ext. in 5 oz. rect. spirit, add the oil and the other substances. Melt, and heat, stirring it until the alcohol has evaporated, strain and spread on paper in the same manner as for charta epispastica. A stronger preparation is made by increasing the ext. to 2 oz.

**CHARTA FUMIFERA.** P. *Carton Antiasthmaticque.* Unsized grey filtering paper 3xij, nitre 3vj, belladonna, stramonium, digitalis, lobelia inflata, phellandrium, all in powder, 3ss of each; myrrh and olibanum in powder 3j of each. Tear the paper in pieces and soak it in water till quite soft; drain off the greater part of the water, and beat it into a paste; incorporate with it the powders previously mixed. Then put into tinned iron moulds, and dry by a stove; when dry divide into 36 rectangular pieces.

**CHARTA PRO FONTICULIS.** SOUBEIRAN. *Issue Paper.* White wax 10, spermaceti 5, elemi 5, turpentine 6 parts. Melt over a slow fire, and strain. To be spread on paper by a proper machine.

**CHARTA PICATA.** P. *Emplâtre du pauvre homme.* Resin 3ij, purified tar 3ij, yellow wax 3j. Melt together and spread on sheets of paper.

**CHARTA RESINOSA.** G. Paper thinly spread with common pitch.

**CHARTA SINAPIS.** B. Black mustard seeds in powder 3j, sol. of gutta-percha f3ij, or q. s. Mix so as to make a semifluid mixture, and having poured this into a shallow flat-bottomed vessel, such as a dinner-plate, pass strips of cartridge paper over its surface, so that one side of the paper shall receive a thin coating of the mixture. Then lay the paper on a table with the coated side upwards, and let it remain exposed to the air until the coating has

hardened. Before being applied let the mustard paper be immersed for a few seconds in tepid water.

**CHARTA VESICATORIA.** See Charta Epispastica, B., Tela Vesicatoria, and Sparadrapum Vesicans. TROUSSEAU'S Blistering-Paper is made by moistening blotting-paper with ethereal extract of cantharides, and applying it covered with a piece of adhesive plaster.

**CHLORAL HYDRAS.** B. Chloral produced by the action of dry chlorine gas on anhydrous alcohol, purified by treatment, first with sulphuric acid, and afterwards with a small quantity of lime, and finally converted into the solid hydrate by the addition of water. Dose, grs. x to xxx.

**CHLORAL HYDRAS CUM CAMPHORÂ.** See Pigmentum chloral et camphoræ.

**CHLOR-ALUM.** See Liquor Aluminii Chloridi.

**CHLORUM.** Chlorinium. Chlorine gas may be procured as directed for Liquor Chlori.

**CHLORODYNUM.** *Chlorodyne.* *Liquor Chloroformi Compositus.* Mr. SQUIRE. Dissolve hydrochlorate of morphia gr. viij and oil of peppermint mxvj in rectified spirit f̄3iv; mix chloroform f̄3iv and ether f̄3j with this solution; dissolve extract of liquorice ʒiiss in syrup f̄3xviiss, and add treacle ʒiv. Shake the two solutions together, and add dilute hydrocyanic acid f̄3ij. (This is one imitation of the secret nostrum of Dr. Collis Browne. Another is as follows.) Dr. OGDEN. Mix chloroform ʒvj, chloric ether ʒj, tincture of capsicum ʒss, oil of peppermint mij, hydrochlorate of morphia gr. viij, hydrocyanic acid (Scheele's) mxij, perchloric acid gr. xx, tincture of Indian hemp ʒj, treacle ʒi.

**CHLOROFORMUM.** B. *Chloroform.* Take of chlorinated lime lbx, rectified spirit f̄3xxx, slaked lime q. s., water Cijj, sulphuric acid q. s., chloride of calcium in small fragments ʒij, distilled water f̄3ix. Place the water and the spirit in a capacious still, and raise the mixture to the temperature of 100° F. Add the chlorinated lime and lbv of the slaked lime, mixing thoroughly. Connect the still with a condensing worm encompassed by cold water, and terminating in a narrow-necked receiver; and apply heat so as to cause distillation, taking care to withdraw the fire the moment that the process is well established. When the

distilled product measures  $\mathfrak{z}\text{l}$ , the receiver is to be withdrawn. Pour its contents into a gallon bottle half filled with water, mix well by shaking, and set at rest for a few minutes, when the mixture will separate into two strata of different densities. Let the lower stratum, which constitutes crude chloroform, be washed by agitating it in a bottle with  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$  of the distilled water. Allow the chloroform to subside, withdraw the water, and repeat the washing with the rest of the distilled water, in successive quantities of  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$  at a time. Agitate the washed chloroform for 5 minutes in a bottle with an equal volume of sulphuric acid, allow the mixture to settle, and transfer the upper stratum of liquid to a flask containing the chloride of calcium mixed with  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$  of slaked lime, which should be perfectly dry. Mix well by agitation. After the lapse of an hour connect the flask with a Liebig's condenser, and distil over the pure chloroform by means of a water-bath. Preserve the product in a cool place, in a bottle furnished with an accurately ground stopper. The lighter liquid which floats on the crude chloroform after its agitation with water, and the washings with distilled water, should be preserved, and employed in a subsequent operation. Sp. gr. 1.496. Dose, 2 to 10 drops, as an antispasmodic, properly diluted; but chiefly used by inhalation to produce insensibility. U. S. sp. gr. 1.486. P. 1.480. G. 1.496. U. S. P. and G. Pharmacopœias contain processes.

*Antidotes.* Plenty of fresh air, vigilant artificial respiration, and if the collapse continue, an injection of  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$  brandy into the rectum. The cheeks, abdomen, chest, and limbs, should be dabbled with a wet towel unremittingly.

**CHOCOLATA.** The nuts are picked, slightly roasted to loosen the envelopes, broken, winnowed, and cleansed from the skins, &c., again heated, and ground in a mill. The powder is then beaten to a paste in a warm iron mortar, and mixed with sugar.

**CHOCOLATA SIMPLEX VEL SALUTIS.** *Chocolat de Santé.* P. 9 pounds each of Caraque and Mairignan cacao, treated as above, with 15 pounds of sugar and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ounce of cinnamon, run into moulds and kept in tinfoil.

**CHOCOLATA LICHENIS.** P. Chocolate simple  $\mathfrak{z}\text{x}$ , saccharated

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former and  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. of the latter to 5ss of tobacco), and smoke it in paper, as a mercurial inhalation.

**CIGARRE STRAMONIL.** Stramonium leaves, rolled into the form of cigars. Smoked for the relief of asthma, but often without benefit. Henbane and belladonna are also used in this form.

**CIGARRE TABACI.** Tobacco leaves are formed into cigars for smoking. May be used in moderation by persons of excitable constitution; too much indulged in, they produce nervousness and debility.

**CINCHONIA.** Cinchoni sulphate) in the arseniate, hydrochlor chonia are obtained i

**CINCHONIE SULPHAS.** U. red from the disulphate (or as quinia. The acetate, e, and other salts of cin e way as those of quinia. of the mother-water re salt, a convenient quan diluted sulphuric acid, of each q. s. To the constant stirring, sol. of soda, until the liquid beco as alkaline; collect on a filter the pp. formed, wash it with water and dry it. Then wash it with successive portions of alcohol to remove other alkaloids. Mix the residue with eight times its wt. of water, and having heated the mixture, add gradually diluted sulphuric acid until it is neutralized and becomes clear. Then boil the liquid with animal charcoal, filter it while hot, and set aside to crystallize. Lastly, drain the crystals and dry them on bibulous paper. By evaporating the mother-liquid more crystals may be formed. Uses and doses, as disulphate (or sulphate) of quinia.

**CINGULUM ANTIRHEUMATICUM.** **MAJORLIN.** Camphor 3ss, benzoin 3j, euphorbium 3j, chloride of ammonium 3ij. Powder them finely and sprinkle on wadding, which is to be slightly quilted between two folds of flannel, to form a belt, to be applied over the seat of rheumatic pains.

**CINGULUM MERCURIALE.** Agitate 3ij of quicksilver with the white of an egg and 3j of tin

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**COLLODION HÆMOSTATICUM.** Collodion 10, carbolic acid tannic acid  $\frac{1}{2}$ , benzoic acid  $\frac{1}{2}$ , all by weight, applied with pencil brush.

**COLLODION MORPHIÆ (L'UNION MEDICALE).** Dissolve part of hydrochlorate morphia in 30 parts of flexible collodion, and apply with a camel's hair brush. *In neuralgia*

**COLLODION CANTHARIDALE.** Dr. ILLISCH. Treat  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xvj}$  of coarsely powdered cantharides with  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xvj}$  of ether and  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$  of acetic ether. In  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$  of the percolated liquid dissolve  $\mathfrak{g}$  of gun-cotton. Or dissolve gr. xv of pure cantharidin and  $\mathfrak{g}$  of gun-cotton in  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$  of sulphuric ether and  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$  of acetic ether. Dr. RICHARDSON prefers a mixture of cantharidalis) and collodion. For children,

and applies 2 **COLLODION STYPTICUM.** Colloid. Dr. RICHARDSON. To a saturated solution of tannic acid in alcohol and ether, equal parts, as pyroxylin is added as the liquid will dissolve. (Applied to cuts, abrasions, and ulcers.)

**COLLODION TINCTUM.** CUT. H. Collodion  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , palm oil  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , alkanet root q. s. to colour it. M. x and strain.

**COLLUNARIA.** Nasal douches. TH. H. directs the nose to be rinsed by means of a proper apparatus, with from  $\mathfrak{z}\text{x}$  to  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xx}$  of water at 90° F. containing the active ingredient. The Collunaria of the TH. H. are the following:

- Collunaria Acidi Tannici. Tannin, grs. ij to  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ . Astringent.
- " Aluminis. Alum, grs. iv to  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ . Mildly astringent.
- " Potassæ Permanganat. Permang. potash, grs. vj to  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ . Detergent.
- " Quiniæ. Quinine, grs.  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ . In hay fever.
- " Zinci Sulpho-carbolat. Sulpho-carbolate of zinc, grs. ij to  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ . Antiseptic.

**COLLUTORIA.** Mouth washes; usually of a thicker consistence than gargles. They are altogether extemporaneous.

**COLLUTORIUM ACIDUM.** Hydrochloric acid  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , roses  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ .



- COLLUTORIUM ACIDI OXALICI.** M. NARDO. Oxalic acid 3j, barley water 3xv.
- COLLUTORIUM ANTISEPTICUM.** WENDT. Extract of bark 3j, rue water 3ij, hydrochloric ether 3ij, honey of roses 3j.
- COLLUTORIUM ASTRINGENS.** NEUHOF. Alum 5j, honey of roses 3ij, tincture of myrrh 3ss. KÖRKEE prescribes tincture of catechu 3ij, clarified honey 3ij, infusion of sage 3vss.
- COLLUTORIUM BORACIS.** SWEDIAUR. Borax 3ij, water 3j, tincture of myrrh 3j, honey of roses 3ij. BAH. Mucilage of quince seeds f3viij, borax 3iij, honey of roses 3ij.
- COLLUTORIUM CREASOTI.** DR. FAULCON. Creasote 3ss, infusion of sage Oj. *In mercurial salivation.*
- COLLUTORIUM DETRGENS.** PRINGLE. Infusion of roses 3iss, borax 3iij, honey of roses 3ij.
- COLLUTORIUM DISINFECTANS.** F. H. Chloride of lime gr. xv, mucilage f3j, water f3j, syrup of orange-peel f3iv. *Mix.*
- COLLUTORIUM HYDRIODATUM.** RIGHINI. Dissolve ʒj of iodide of potassium in 3iv of water and 3ij of rose water, and add 10 drops of tincture of iodine and f3iv of simple syrup. *In mercurial salivation.*
- COLLUTORIUM MYRRHÆ.** CH. Lime water 3iss, tincture of myrrh 3ij, honey of roses 3ij.
- COLLUTORIUM SODÆ POTASSIO-TARTRATIS.** MIALHE. Rochelle salts 3j, water 3iij, syrup of currants 3j. *For reducing turgescence of the mucous membrane.* [See also Gargarisma, for other mouth washes.]
- COLLYRIA.** *Eye Waters.* Aquæ Ophthalmicæ.
- COLLYRIUM ACETI.** SCARPA. Vinegar f3j, brandy f3j, rose water f3viij. When used to remove particles of lime from the eye, the brandy may be omitted.
- COLLYRIUM ACIDUM.** KRIMMER. Hydrochloric acid mxxv, mucilage of quince 5j, rose water 3ij. For removing particles of iron from the eye. See Collyrium Iodinii.
- COLLYRIUM ALOETICUM.** *Collyre de Brun.* Aloes 5j, rose water 3iss.
- COLLYRIUM ALUMINIS.** GUY'S H. Alum ʒj, distilled (or rose) water 3vj. MID. H. Burnt alum gr. iv, water f3j.

- COLLYRIUM AMMONIÆ ACETATIS. CH. Sol. acetate of ammonia f̄ij, rose water f̄vij.
- COLLYRIUM ANODYNUM. F. H. Saffron ʒj, decoction of linseed ʒiv, wine of opium ʒj.
- COLLYRIUM ANTIMONIALE. PERREIRA. Potassio-tartrate of antimony gr. j, distilled water f̄ij. *In chronic ophthalmia and spots on the cornea.*
- COLLYRIUM ARGENTI NITRATIS. MACKENZIE. Nitrate of silver gr. ij to iv, distilled water f̄ij. A stronger solution is used in some cases.
- COLLYRIUM ATROPIÆ. A. gr. j, distilled water ʒj. A few drops only to be used. BOUCHARDAT, for his stronger solution for dilating the pupil, prescribes one grain of atropine to ʒv; one or two drops to be used. His weaker solution consists of one grain to 1000 grains of water. *In hernia of the iris, and ulcerations of the cornea.* See Liq. Atropiæ, and Liq. Atropiæ Sulph.
- COLLYRIUM BATEANUM. BATE's camphorated water (Lotio cupri sulphatis camphorata) f̄ij, distilled water f̄ij.
- COLLYRIUM BORACIS. RICHARD. Borax ʒss, white sugar ʒj, rose water f̄ij.
- COLLYRIUM CADMI. ROSENBAUM. Sulphate of cadmium gr. j to ij, rose water f̄ij.
- COLLYRIUM CALCIS CHLORIDI. VARLEZ. Chloride of lime ʒj, water ʒj; dissolve and filter.
- COLLYRIUM CAPSICI. CH. Capsicum gr. viij, distilled water ʒviij. Infuse without heat for 3 hours, and filter. *In amaurosis*, 2 or 3 drops to be used daily.
- COLLYRIUM CUPRI ACETATIS. Verdigris gr. viij, rose water f̄vij, sedative solution of opium ʒij.
- COLLYRIUM CUPRI AMMONIATI. CH. Verdigris gr. iv, lime water f̄vij, chloride of ammonium ʒss. Digest 24 hours, and decant.
- COLLYRIUM CUPRI SULPHATIS. ST. B. H. Grs. ij to ʒj.
- COLLYRIUM DIVINUM. P. Dissolve grs. xxxv of the compound called Lapis Divinus (P.) in Oj of water, and filter.
- COLLYRIUM EMOLLIENS. F. H. Marsh-mallow root ʒj, boil in water q. s. to obtain ʒiv of decoction.
- COLLYRIUM HYDRARGYRO-iodo-CYANIDI POTASSII. Hydrargyro-iodo-cyanide of potassium gr. iv, water f̄ij.

- boiling water f $\bar{x}$ ij. Infuse, strain, add acetate of lead 3ss. U. C. H. Distilled water f $\bar{x}$ x, chloride of ammonium gr. xij, sol. of subacetate of lead f3ss.
- COLLYRIUM SEDATIVUM. U. C. H. Distilled water f3viiij, opium ʒj, prussiate of potash ʒj. Mix, and filter.
- COLLYRIUM SICCUM. P. Calomel, sugar, p.æ. These powders should be triturated till perfectly impalpable, and a small pinch blown into the eye through a quill. [For Collyrium Siccum Ammoniacale, P., see Pulvis Ammoniacus Aromaticus.]
- COLLYRIUM SODÆ MURIATIS. Dr. J. HAYS, in *granular ophthalmia*. A saturated solution of common salt.
- COLLYRIUM SODÆ CHLORINATÆ. Dr. HERZBERG. Labarraque's solution gr. xv, distilled water ʒiv.
- COLLYRIUM STRYCHNÆ. HENDERSON. Strychnia gr. iiss, distilled vinegar f3j, water f3j. Mix, and filter. In *amaurosis*.
- COLLYRIUM TABACI. Dr. VETCH. Tobacco ʒj, boiling water f3viiij. Infuse and strain.
- COLLYRIUM TANNINI. M. CAVARRA. Tannin gr. ij to iij, water f3j.
- COLLYRIUM ZINCI ACETATIS. WARE. Acetate of zinc gr. xv to 3ss, distilled water f 3xij.
- COLLYRIUM ZINCI CYANIDI. KOCH. Cyanide of zinc gr. viij, wine of opium mxxiv, powdered gum acacia ʒij, cherry-laurel water ʒiv, black cherry water ʒij.
- COLLYRIUM ZINCI IODIDI. MANNOIR. Iodide of zinc gr. iv, distilled water ʒvj.
- COLLYRIUM ZINCI OXIDI. DE HAEN. Oxide of zinc ʒj, elder-flower water f3ij.
- COLLYRIUM ZINCI SULPHATIS. Various authorities direct gr. j, ij, and iiss of sulphate of zinc to each f3j of distilled water, rose water, or elder water. P.  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr. to ʒj. Extract or wine of opium is frequently added.
- COLLYRIUM ZINCI CAMPHORATUM. GUY'S H. Sulphate of zinc ʒj, tincture of camphor f3j, distilled water f3viiij. Mix, and filter.
- COLOCYNTHINUM. *Colocynthin* is obtained by digesting watery extract of colocynth in alcohol, evaporating the clear tincture to dryness, washing the residue with cold water, and again drying it.

**COLOCYNTHIS PRÆPARATA.** *Trochisci Alhandal.* PRUS.

PH. Colocynth pulp (without seeds) ʒv, powdered gum Arabic ʒj; form them into a paste with water q. s.; dry, and reduce to powder.

**COLUMBINUM.** WITTSTOCK. Exhaust columbo root by rectified spirit, evaporate to dryness, dissolve the extract in water, and agitate with an equal bulk of ether. Remove the ether with a syphon, distil off the greater part, and set it aside. Wash the crystals with cold ether, and press them in bibulous paper. Dose, 1 to 3 grains daily, in *dyspepsia*.

**CONFECTIO ALKERMES.** L. 1745. Strained juice of kermes tbij, rose water fʒvj, white sugar tbj, oil of cinnamon ʒss.

**CONFECTIO ALUMINIS.** ST. B. H. Powdered alum ʒss, confection of roses ʒiij. Dose, ʒj three times a day. FOY directs ʒj alum to ʒj of confection.

**CONFECTIO AMYGDALÆ.** See Pulvis Amygdalæ Comp. B.

**CONFECTIO AROMATICA.** L. Cinnamon ʒij, nutmegs ʒij, cloves ʒj, cardamom seeds ʒss, saffron ʒij, prepared chalk ʒxvj, white sugar tbj. The ingredients, finely powdered and uniformly mixed, are to be kept in a close vessel, and each ounce of the powder mixed with fʒij of water when required for use. Dose, gr. xv to ʒj. See Pulv. Cret. Arom. U. S. Aromatic powder (see Pulv. Cinnam. Co.) and honey p.æ.

**CONFECTIO AURANTII.** L. Fresh bitter orange-peel rasped tbj, white sugar tbij; beat the peel in a marble mortar, with a wooden pestle, add the sugar, and beat again. U. S. uses sweet orange-peel.

**CONFECTIO CASSIÆ.** L. Cassia pulp tbss, manna ʒij, tamarind pulp ʒj, syrup of roses fʒviij. Dissolve the bruised manna in the syrup, add the pulps, and evaporate to a due consistence. Dose, ʒij to ʒj.

**CONFECTIO CATECHU COMPOSITA.** D. Compound powder of catechu ʒv, simple syrup f ʒv. Mix.

**CONFECTIO CINCHONÆ.** ST. B. H. Powdered bark (yellow) ʒvj, ginger, ʒss, treacle, ʒiiss. Dose, ʒj—ij.

**CONFECTIO COCHLEARIÆ.** P. Fresh leaves of scurvy grass ʒj, sugar ʒiij. Beat to a pulp, and pass through a hair sieve. Conserves of all fresh plants are prepared in the same way.

**CONFECTIO CONII.** DR. OSBORNE. Fresh hemlock leaves

beaten up with an equal weight of treacle. Dr. O. proposes to preserve other narcotic plants in the same manner. Dr. M. HALL had previously recommended the use of *sugar* for the same purpose.

CONFECTIO CYNOSBATI. See Confectio Rosæ Caninæ.

CONFECTIO DAMOCRATIS. *Mithridate*. L. 1745. It consisted of 45 ingredients, and contained 1 grain of opium in ʒss.

CONFECTIO FERRI SUBCARBONATIS. St. B. H. Subcarbonate (peroxide) of iron ʒss. treacle q. s. Dose, ʒss. See Electuarium Ferr.

CONFECTIO FERRI I. St. B. H. Bitartrate of potash ʒiiss, tartariz... ʒiiss. [MANCH. H. treacle q. s.] Dose, a day.

CONFECTIO HAMECH (p) and CONFECTIO DE HYACINTHO (astringent),

CONFECTIO HYDRARGYR... D. DAVIES. Quicksilver rubbed to extinction, with an equal weight of treacle or manna.

CONFECTIO JALAPÆ COMPOSITA. St. B. H. Powdered jalap ʒij, cream of tartar ʒiiss, ginger ʒj, treacle ʒiiss. Dose, ʒij.

CONFECTIO OPII. B. Mix Pulv. Opii Comp. 192 grains with ʒʒj of syrup. Dose, 5—20 grains. L. Opium ʒvj, long pepper ʒj tr., ginger ʒij tr., caraway seeds ʒiij tr., tragacanth ʒij. Mix the ingredients, finely powdered, with ʒʒxvj of hot syrup. The powder should be kept in a close vessel, and the syrup added when it is required for use. The proportion will be ʒʒj of syrup to ʒiiss of the powder. Dose, 5 to 30 grains. U. S. Opium 270 grs., aromat. powder 6 oz. tr., honey 14 oz. tr.

CONFECTIO PAULINIE. L. 1745. Zedoary, cinnamon, long pepper, black pepper, styrax, galbanum, castor, opium, of each ʒij; thick syrup lbiv. Mix.

CONFECTIO PIPERIS. B. *Ward's Paste*. Take of black pepper in fine powder ʒij, caraway in fine powder ʒiij, clarified honey ʒxv. Rub them well together in a mortar, Dose, ʒj to ʒij.

CONFECTIO POTASSÆ NITRATIS. St. B. H. Nitrate of

potash  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ , confection of roses  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ . Mix. Dose,  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , 3 times a day.

CONFECTIO POTASSÆ BITARTRATIS. St. B. H. Bitartrate of potash  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , ginger  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , syrup  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ .

CONFECTIO RESINÆ. Dr. WATSON. Pulverized resin  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , clarified honey  $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$ . Mix. Dose,  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$  to  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ . If the stomach will bear it,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$  balsam copaiva may be added. *In hæmorrhoids with constipation.*

CONFECTIO ROSÆ CANINÆ. B. *Confection (or Conserve) of Hips.* Beat hips, deprived of their seeds,  $\text{lbj}$ , in a stone mortar, to a pulp, rub through a sieve, add refined sugar  $\text{lbj}$ , and rub well together. P. (*Conserve Cynorrhodon*) 2 of pulp to 3 of sugar.

CONFECTIO ROSÆ GALLICÆ. B. *Conserve Rosæ.* Beat fresh red roses in a marble mortar, add 3 times their weight of refined sugar, and beat to a uniform mass. U. S. contains besides honey and rose water. P. 1 of petals in powder, 8 sugar, rose water 2.

CONFECTIO RUTÆ. L. Rue dried, caraway seed, bay berries, of each  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , sagapænum  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , black pepper  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ . Powder them finely, and mix with honey  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xvj}$ . Dose,  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$  to  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ . Chiefly used in clysters. See *Enema Rutæ*.

CONFECTIO SCAMMONII. B. Scammony in fine powder,  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ij}$ , ginger in fine powder  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , oil of caraway  $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , oil of cloves  $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , syrup  $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ij}$ , clarified honey  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ . Rub the powders with the syrup and the honey into a uniform mass, then add the oils, and mix. Dose, gr. x to  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ .

CONFECTIO SENNÆ. B. *Electuarium Sennæ. Lenitive Electuary.* Boil figs  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xij}$  and prunes  $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$  gently in distilled water  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xxiv}$ , in a covered vessel, for 4 hours, then, having added more distilled water to make up the quantity to  $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{xxiv}$ , add tamarinds  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ix}$ , and cassia pulp  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ix}$ ; macerate for 2 hours, and press the pulp through a hair sieve, rejecting the seeds, &c. Dissolve refined sugar  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xxx}$  and extract of liquorice  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$  in the mixture with a gentle heat; and, while it is still warm, add to it gradually senna in fine powder  $\mathfrak{z}\text{vij}$  and coriander in fine powder  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ij}$ , and stir diligently until all the ingredients are thoroughly combined. The resulting confection should weigh  $\mathfrak{z}\text{lxxv}$ . Dose,  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ — $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ . U. S. no liquorice. P. without figs

and coriander, but in addition to the other ingredients of the B. contains pearl barley, polypody of the oak, harts tongue, herb mercury, raisins, jujubes in fruit, senna pods, fennel and aniseed. G. without figs, prunes, sugar, cassia and liquorice.

CONFECTIO SPONGII. ST. B. H. Burnt sponge ʒj, syrup of orange peel q. s. Dose, ʒj, 8 times a day.

CONFECTIO STANNI. ST. B. H. Powdered tin ʒj, confection of dog-rose ʒij. Mix. Dose, ʒss every morning.

CONFECTIO SULPHURIS. B. Sublimed sulphur ʒiv, acid tartrate of potash in powder ʒj, syrup of orange peel fʒiv. Rub them well together. Dose, ʒj—ʒij

CONFECTIO TEREBINTHINÆ. B. Oil of turpentine fʒj, powder liquorice root ʒj, clarified honey ʒij; rub the oil with the powder, then add the honey, and beat them together. Dose, ʒj—ʒij. [For other confections, see *Conserve* and *Electuarium*.]

CONIA. *Conylia*. GEIGER. *Conia*, or *Coneine*, is obtained by distilling soft alcoholic extract of hemlock seeds (fruit) with its weight of water and a little caustic potash. It is an oily-looking liquid. The salts of conia are obtained by neutralizing it with the diluted acids. [An energetic poison.]

CONSERVA ABSINTHII MARITIMI. L. 1788. Beat the fresh leaves of sea-wormwood in a marble mortar, with a wooden pestle, first alone, and then with thrice their weight of refined sugar, till they are incorporated. [In the same way are prepared *Conserve Ari* (from the fresh root); *Cons. Cochleariæ* (from fresh scurvy-grass); *Cons. Lavandulæ* (from the fresh flowers); *Cons. Lujulæ* (from fresh wood-sorrel); *Cons. Malvæ* (from mallow flowers); *Cons. Menthæ*, &c. Dr. BLEY preserves the *narcotic plants* by beating 1 part of the fresh plant with 2 of sugar.]

CONSERVA AURANTII. E. See *Confectio Aurantii*.

CONSERVA PRUNI SYLVESTRIS. L. 1788. Put sloes into water over the fire, taking care they do not break; then press them through a hair sieve, and form the pulp into a conserve, with thrice its weight of sugar. *Astringent*.

CONSERVA ROSÆ, and *Cons. ROSÆ FRUCTŪS*. See *Confectio Rosæ*, &c.

CONSERVA ROSÆ ACIDÆ. G. H. Confection of red rose  
fbj, sulphuric acid ℥j. Mix.

CONSERVA SCILLÆ. Fresh squill ℥j, sugar ℥v. Beat to-  
gether.

CONSERVA SABINÆ. HAN. PH. Fresh savine 1 part, sugar  
2 parts.

CONSERVA TAMARINDI. P. Pulp of tamarinds ℥v, water  
℥v, powdered sugar ℥iiss. Evaporate in a water-bath  
until it weighs 20 oz.

CORALIA PRÆPARATA. Corals are prepared as chalk.

CORNU USTUM. L. Burn pieces of stag's horn in an open  
vessel till they are perfectly white; then powder and pre-  
pare them as chalk.

CORTEX AURANTIORUM CONDITUS. L. 1746. Steep fresh  
peels of Seville oranges in repeated waters till they lose  
their bitterness; then boil them in syrup till tender and  
transparent. Lemon and citron peels are candied in the  
same manner.

COSMOLINUM, *vide* Vaselineum.

CREASOTUM. *Creasoton. Creasote.* B. No formula. A  
product of the distillation of wood-tar. Sp. gr. 1·071. P.  
Distil wood-tar in a wrought-iron retort till white vapours  
appear; collect the heavy oil matter which forms the  
lower layer of the product, and wash it with water  
slightly acidulated with sulphuric acid. Then distil it in  
a glass retort (rejecting the first portions, which are chiefly  
*Eupion*), and treat the product with solution of potassa at  
1·12 sp. gr., shaking the mixed liquids strongly. When it  
is settled pour off the layer of *Eupion* from the surface,  
and expose the combined potash and creasote to the air till  
the mixture becomes black. Then saturate with diluted  
sulphuric acid, pour away the watery liquid, and distil the  
product in glass. Repeat the treatment by exposure,  
potash, sulphuric acid, and distillation, three times or  
oftener, until the combination of creasote and potash ceases  
to become coloured by the action of the air; then saturate  
it with concentrated phosphoric acid, and distil the crea-  
sote, rejecting the first portions. Dose, 1 to 3 drops.

*Antidotes.*—*Ammonia and stimulants, with white of  
eggs, and oleaginous and mucilaginous drinks.*



**CREMOR LITHARGYRI ACETATIS.** Dr. KIRKLAND. Solution of subacetate of lead ʒj, cream ʒj. Mix.

**CREMOR TARAXACI.** Dr. COLLIER. Wash fresh dandelion roots, cut them in slices, and sprinkle them with spirit of juniper; then express the juice by means of an iron press. The creamy juice will keep for a considerable time. Dose, a table-spoonful twice or thrice a day.

**CRETA PREPARATA.** B. Chalk, freed from most of its impurities by elutriation, and afterwards dried in small masses, usually of a conical form.

**CRETA PRECIPITATA.** See *Calcis Carbonas Precipitata*.

**CROTON-CHLORAL.** LIEBERNICH. *Butyl Chloral*. Obtained by passing a current of chlorine into aldehyd during 24 hours. The vessel containing the aldehyd must be surrounded by a refrigerating mixture, at the commencement of the process. Towards the end the temperature may be raised to 212° F. The product obtained is submitted to fractional distillation, and the liquid which passes over between 325° F. and 329° F. is Croton Chloral.

**CROTON-CHLORAL HYDRAS.** Like ordinary chloral, croton chloral combines with water, and forms a crystalline hydrate. This is the substance invariably employed in medicine. It is sparingly sol. in cold, but more freely so in warm water, and readily so in alcohol and glycerine. Hypnotic in doses of from 8 grs. to 15 grs. In neuralgia, 5 grs. three times a day.

**CRYSTALLI FERRI IODIDI SACCHARATI.** See *Saccharum Ferri Iodidi*.

**CUPRUM ALUMINATUM.** See *Lapis Divinus*. P.

**CUPRI AMMONIO-SULPHAS, L. & D.** *Cuprum Ammoniatum*, E. L. Sulphate of copper ʒj, sesquicarbonate of ammonia ʒiiss; rub together till no more carbonic acid gas escapes, wrap the mass in blotting-paper, and dry in the air. Keep it in well-closed bottles. E. & D. direct the same proportions. Dose, gr. ss to v.

**CUPRI AMMONIATI SOLUTIO.** E. As *Liquor Cupri Ammonio-sulphatis*, L.

**CUPRI ACETAS ET DIACETAS.** The *diacetate* of copper (Cupri Subacetate, D.; *Ærugo*, L. & E.), or verdigris, is prepared by the action of fermenting marc of grapes, or

of vinegar, on copper plates; the *acetate*, by dissolving the diacetate in acetic acid, and crystallizing.

**CUPRI SUBACETAS PRÆPARATA.** D. Reduce verdigris to powder by careful trituration in a porcelain mortar, and separate the finer parts for use by a sieve.

**CUPRI SULPHAS.** B. *Sulphate of copper. Blue Vitriol.* Made by heating together sulphuric acid and copper, dissolving product in hot water, and evaporating to form crystals. [Dose, from  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a grain to 2 grains. Or, as an emetic, from 3 to 10 grains; but is seldom used. The commercial sulphate (Cupri Sulphas Venale) is generally obtained from copper pyrites, by the action of air, heat, and moisture; and also as a by-product in the refining of silver.]

**CURARIA.** An uncrystallizable alkaloid obtained from *Curara*, a resinous substance consisting, according to several authorities, of the aqueous extract of the *Strychnos toxifera*, a tree growing in Guiana. The Indians of South America poison their arrows with Curara. The physiological effects of Curaria, the alkaloid, are asserted to be antagonistic to those of Strychnine; hence it has been proposed as an antidote for the latter poison. Curaria is a most violent poison.

**DECOCTA.** *Decoctions.* The roots, barks, woods, and other solid ingredients require to be sliced or bruised. *Distilled* water is generally ordered by the L. College (not by E. or D.) and is always preferable when it can be obtained; otherwise the purest and softest water should be selected for the purpose. Generally, when sufficiently boiled, the liquid should be immediately strained; and again decanted before it is cold, from any sediment which may have subsided. B. orders distilled water; U. S. not distilled.

**DECOCTUM ACANTHI.** Bear's-breech  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , water Oj; boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain. By glassfuls, in diarrhœa.

**DECOCTUM ADANSONIÆ.** DUCHASSAING. Bark of the Baobab tree (Ad. digitata)  $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$ , water Oiss; boil to Oj, and strain. Used as a substitute for Decoct. Cinchonæ.

**DECOCTUM ALBUM SYDENHAMI.** See Mistura Cornu Ust.

**DECOCTUM ALCONORCO.** NIEMANN. American Alconorque bark  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , water  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xvj}$ ; boil to  $\mathfrak{z}\text{viij}$ , and strain. Dose, f  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , two or three times a day. In *phthisis*.

DECOCTUM ALNI. Bark of common alder ʒj, water Oj; boil to f ʒxvj.

DECOCTUM ALOES COMPOSITUM. B. *Baume de Vie*. Reduce to coarse powder extract of Socotrine aloes, gr. 120, and myrrh 90 gr., put them with carbonate of potash 60 gr., and extract of liquorice ʒj, into a suitable covered vessel, with 1 pint distilled water. Boil gently for five minutes, then add saffron gr. 90; let it cool, add compound tincture of cardamoms f ʒviij, and, covering closely, let it macerate for two hours. Strain through flannel, and pour on distilled water till the product measures f ʒxxx. Dose, ʒss to ʒij. [The foreign extract of liquorice is not suitable for this purpose, as it deposits much sediment.]

DECOCTUM ALTHÆÆ. See Mistura Althææ. E.

DECOCTUM AMARUM. Bitter herbs (species Aromaticæ, P.) ʒj, water Oiss; boil to Oj.

DECOCTUM AMYLI. See Mucilago Amyli.

DECOCTUM ANTHEMIDIS. D. Chamomiles ʒiss, fennel ʒij, water Oj, boil and strain.

DECOCTUM ANTICOLICUM DEGLANDI. See Apozema Anticolicum.

DECOCTUM APOCYN. Dr. GRISCOM. Root of Apocynum Cannabinum ʒj, juniper berries, ʒj, water Oij; boil to Oj. Dose, a wineglassful frequently. [The Apocynum Cannabinum is sometimes called *Indian hemp*, but it is altogether different from the *Cannabis Indica*. It is chiefly used in dropsies.]

DECOCTUM ABALÆ SPINOSÆ. From the bark of the Angelica tree; as Dec. Cinchonæ.

DECOCTUM ARTEMISIÆ VULGARIS. DUNGLISON. Mugwort-root ʒj, water f ʒxxiv; boil for half an hour. Dose, f ʒiss or f ʒij every 2 hours. *In epilepsy*.

DECOCTUM ARUNDINIS. Root of the Province-reed (*Arundo Donax*) ʒj, water Oj; boil and strain. *To prevent the secretion of milk*. A wineglassful frequently.

DECOCTUM ASCLEPIADIS TUBEROSÆ. Pleurisy-root ʒj, water Oij; boil to Oj. Dose, a teacupful every 3 or 4 hours, warm. For children in dentition, ʒij of the root in f ʒviij of milk, boiled to f ʒxij. Dose, f ʒj. *Diaphoretic*.

- DECOCTUM ASPARAGI. Roots of asparagus ʒj, water lbij; boil for 10 or 15 minutes. *By cupsfuls, as a diuretic.*
- DECOCTUM ASTRAGALI. CRICHTON. Root of astragalus exscapus (hairy-padded milk vetch) ʒx, water Oij; boil to Oij. A wineglassful 3 or 4 times a day. *In syphilis.*
- DECOCTUM AVENÆ. Gruel. GUY'S H. Oatmeal ʒj, cold water f ʒiv; mix them, and add it to Oij of boiling water; boil for an hour, and strain through a hair sieve.
- DECOCTUM AZEDERACH. Fresh root-bark of poison-berry tree (*Melia Azederach*) ʒiv, water Oij; boil to Oj. *Anthelmintic.* Dose, f ʒss every 2 or 3 hours, until it produces sickness or purging.
- DECOCTUM BÆL. Dried unripe fruit of bael (*Ægle Marmelos*) ʒij, water Oj; boil to O½, and strain. Dose, f ʒiss, twice or thrice a day, *in dysentery, diarrhœa, &c.*
- DECOCTUM BALLOTÆ LANATÆ. BEERA. Siberian or woolly ballota ʒj, water Oj; boil to f ʒxij. Dose, from f ʒvj to f ʒxij in the day. *In rheumatic, gouty, and dropsical affections.*
- DECOCTUM BARDANÆ. LEWIS. Dried roots of burdock ʒiiss, water Oij; boil to Oij, and strain. A pint daily.
- DECOCTUM BAPTISLE TINCITORÆ. DR. THACKER. Root of wild indigo ʒj, water Oj; boil and strain. Dose, f ʒss every 4 or 8 hours, *in threatened mortification*; also applied externally.
- DECOCTUM BECCABUNGÆ. COPLAND. Fresh brooklime ʒiij, water Oj; boil for 15 minutes, and strain.
- DECOCTUM BIGNONIE CATALPÆ. DR. GRANVILLE. Pods of catalpa ʒss; boil in water q. s. to strain f ʒvij. AUTOMARCHI directs the seed and diaphragms of 3 or 4 pods to be boiled with ʒxv of water till reduced to ʒvj, and this quantity to be taken daily, *in asthmatic affections, &c.*
- DECOCTUM BISTORTÆ. Bistort root ʒj, water Oiss. Boil 15 or 20 minutes, and strain. *Astringent.* Dose, f ʒj to f ʒij.
- DECOCTUM BORAGINIS. F. H. A handful of borage to Oj of water. By glassfuls. *Vide Ptisane.*
- DECOCTUM CAFFÆI. M. DAUVIN. Boil ʒx of raw coffee berries in f ʒvij of water to f ʒv. To be given in 3 doses during the intermissions of intermittent fevers.
- DECOCTUM CAINCÆ. F. H. Cabinca root (*chiococca race-*

- mosa*) ʒij, water Oiss. Boil slightly. *Purgative, emetic, and diaphoretic.*
- DECOCTUM CANNABIS. See *Cerevisia Cannabis*.
- DECOCTUM CHINÆ. SWEDIAUR. China root ʒj, grocer's currants ʒj, water Oij; boil to Oiss.
- DECOCTUM CEDRELE. Bark of *cedrela febrifuga* (deprived of its epidermis) ʒss, water Oj; boil to Oss. To be taken in 24 hours. *In intermittents.*
- DECOCTUM CENTAURII. F. H. Lesser centaury ʒij, water Oij; boil for a few minutes, and strain.
- DECOCTUM CRANOTHI. DR. WOOD. Root of *Ceanothus Americanus* (red-root) ʒij, water f ʒxvj; boil gently, and strain. *In syphilis.*
- DECOCTUM CETRARIÆ. B. *Decoction Lichenis*. Iceland moss ʒj, water Oj; boil for 10 minutes, strain whilst hot, and make up to Oj. Dose, f ʒij frequently. *In phthisis, &c.* U. S. 1 in 30.
- DECOCTUM CETRARIÆ [cum Lacte]. GUY'S H. Decoction of Iceland moss Oj, new milk, Oj, sugar ʒiss. Boil a little, and strain. The bitterness is sometimes removed by first infusing the moss in Oj of boiling water for a quarter of an hour, rejecting the water. Taken as the last.
- DECOCTUM CHENOPODII. DR. WOOD. Fresh leaves of American worm-seed (*Chenopodium anthelminticum*) ʒj, milk Oj; boil. Dose, a wineglassful, with some aromatic.
- DECOCTUM CHIMAPHILÆ. L. Dried pyrola (*winter green*) ʒj, water Oiss; boil to Oj, and strain. *In dropsies.*
- DECOCTUM CHIRATÆ. Dried chiretta ʒiv, water Oj; boil for 15 minutes. There is no authorised form; but this is sometimes used.
- DECOCTUM CHONDRI. Macerate ʒss of carrageen (Irish moss) for 10 minutes in cold water, take out the moss, and, having shaken off the water, boil it in Oij of milk, or water, for 15 minutes, and strain. It may be flavoured and sweetened to the taste. *Ad libitum.*
- DECOCTUM CIMICIFUGÆ. Black snake root (*cimicifuga racemosa*) ʒj, water f ʒxvj; boil for 10 minutes. Dose, ʒj—ij. *In rheumatic and dropsical affections.*
- DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ FLAVÆ. B. Yellow cinchona bark in coarse powder ʒj½, distilled water Oj; boil for 10 minutes in a covered vessel. Strain the decoction when cold, and

add sufficient distilled water through the filter to make up the quantity to Oj. *Tonic and antiperiodic.* Dose, f ʒj—ij. U. S. 1 in 15.

DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ PALLIDÆ, and DEC. CINCHONÆ RUBRÆ. L. From the yellow and red bark, as above.

DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ ACIDULATUM. Sir J. WYLLIE. Cinchona bark ʒj, water f ʒxvj, diluted sulphuric acid ʒj; boil for 10 minutes, and strain while hot. A wineglassful.

DECOCTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS. BAT. PH. Colocynth pulp ʒj, water ʒviij; boil for 10 minutes, strain, and when cool add syrup of orange peel ʒj, ether ʒj. Dose, ʒss, 3 times a day. *In dropsies, &c.*

DECOCTUM COMMUNE. Decoction Malvæ Compositum.

DECOCTUM CORNU CERVI. See Mistura Cornu Cervi.

DECOCTUM CORNUS FLORIDÆ. U. S. Bark of Jamaica dogwood ʒj tr., water f ʒxvj o.m., boil 10 minutes, and strain and make up Oj. o.m. As a substitute for Cinchona, but is more astringent. Other species of Cornel are also employed.

DECOCTUM CORTICIS PERUVIANI. See D. Cinchonæ.

DECOCTUM CORTICIS BRASILIENSIS. Bark of the Acacia astringens ʒj, water f ʒxvj; boil to f ʒviij. Dose, ʒj—ij. Chiefly in *gonorrhœa*.

DECOCTUM CURCUMÆ. Turmeric root ʒj, distilled water Oss; boil a few minutes, and strain. Chiefly used as a test for alkalies.

DECOCTUM CYDONII. L. Quince seeds ʒj, water Oj; boil for 10 minutes, and strain.

DECOCTUM COPALCHI. Copalchi bark ʒss, water Oj; boil for 10 or 15 minutes, and strain. Dose, ʒss to ʒj, 2 or 3 times a day.

DECOCTUM DULCAMARÆ. L. Bitter-sweet stalks ʒx, water Oiss; boil to Oj, and strain. E. directs ʒj to be boiled in f ʒxxiv of water to f ʒxvj. D. ʒss to Oss, for 10 minutes. Dose, f ʒj—ij 3 times a day, sometimes in new milk.

DECOCTUM ELATERII RADICIS. LAVAGNA. Dried root of elaterium ʒiv, water f ʒxlviij; boil to f ʒxxiv. A wineglassful daily, in 3 doses. *Diuretic and purgative in dropsies.*

DECOCTUM PRO ENEMATE. L. 1788. Decoction Malvæ Compositum.

- DECOCTUM I RGOTE. PEREIRA. Ergot of rye  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , water  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$ ; boil for 10 minutes, and strain. For 3 doses, at intervals of half an hour.
- DECOCTUM EUPATORII CANNABINI. Hemp-agrimony  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , water Oj; boil, and strain. A glassful to be taken frequently, according to its effect. *In dropsies.*
- DECOCTUM EUPATORII PERFOLIATI. DR. WOOD. Boil  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$  of the dried herb in Oiiss of water to Oj. Dose,  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{iv}$ — $\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ . *Emetic and cathartic.*
- DECOCTUM EUPHORBIE [*vilosa or palustris*]. KREBEL. Boil  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$  of the root . . . to  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$ . To prevent hydrophobia, let <sup>th</sup> washed with it, and a wineglassful taken 4 days. [These species of spurge are not 1 nd.]
- DECOCTUM FILICIS. Dried fern-root  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , water Oj; boil to  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$ , and *fermifuge.*
- DECOCTUM FENUGRECI. D. L. Fœnugrec seeds  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , water Oj; boil, and strain. *Ad libitum.* *Milaginous; chiefly used in fomentations.*
- DECOCTUM PRO FOMENTO. L. 1788. Dried southernwood, wormwood tops, and chamomile flowers, of each  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , dried bay leaves  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ , water Oj; boil slightly, and strain.
- DECOCTUM FUCI AMYLACEI. Ceylon moss  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}$ , water Oij; boil for 20 minutes, and strain. *Ad libitum.*
- DECOCTUM FULIGINIS. DR. NELIGAN. Wood-soot  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{iv}$ , water Oiiss; boil to Oj. *As a lotion to chronic skin diseases, ulcers, &c., and as an enema in ascarides.* DR. HEWSON.
- DECOCTUM FURFURIS. Bran  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{iv}$ , water Oj; boil, and strain.
- DECOCTUM GALEOPSIS. LEJEUNE. Boil  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$  of the tops of Galeopsis grandiflora in Oj of water to Oss, and sweeten. Milk is sometimes substituted for water. The whole to be taken in 24 hours. *In phthisis.*
- DECOCTUM GALLÆ. Galls  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ , water Oiiss; boil to Oj. L. Bruised galls  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{ss}$ , water Oij; boil to Oj, and strain. It is chiefly used as a local astringent.
- DECOCTUM GEI. DR. A. T. THOMSON. Avens root  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , water Oj; boil for 15 minutes, and strain. *Astringent and febrifuge.* Dose,  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$  to  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ .
- DECOCTUM GEOFFROYÆ. E. 1817. Powdered cabbage-tree



bark  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , water  $\text{lb}\text{j}$ ; boil to  $\text{lb}\text{j}$ , and strain. *Vermifuge*, but requires caution. Dose, for an adult,  $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$  to  $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ ; for children, from  $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$  to  $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{iss}$ , promoting its operation with warm water and a dose of castor oil.

**DECOCTUM GERANII.** Dried root of spotted crane's bill  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , water  $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{xxiv}$ ; boil to  $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{xvj}$ . Dose  $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$  to  $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ . *Astringent*. Dr. CHAPMAN says the root boiled in milk is an excellent remedy for the cholera of infants. [Our indigenous species are probably weaker.]

**DECOCTUM GLYCERHIZÆ.** D. 1826. Liquorice root  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iss}$ , water  $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{xvj}$ ; boil for 10 minutes, and strain. [GUY'S H.  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$  of the root.] By wineglassfuls; but usually as a vehicle for other medicines.

**DECOCTUM GOSYPII.** Dr. BOUCHELLE. Inner bark of the root of the cotton plant  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ , water  $\text{O}\text{j}$ ; boil to  $\text{O}\text{j}$ . Dose,  $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , every 20 or 30 minutes. *As a parturifacient*.

**DECOCTUM GRAMINIS.** *Tisane de Chiendent*. See *Ptisane*.

**DECOCTUM GRAMINIS IODURETUM.** M. Decoction of dog-grass  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xxij}$ , iodide of potassium  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , syrup of peppermint  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ . 3 glassfuls in 24 hours.

**DECOCTUM GRANATI RADICIS.** B. Root-bark of pomegranate sliced  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , dist. water  $\text{O}\text{ij}$ ; boil to  $\text{O}\text{j}$ , and strain. Dose  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$  ad  $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ . [The form used in India is  $\mathfrak{z}\text{vii}\text{j}$  of the fresh root-bark, boiled with  $\text{O}\text{ij}\text{j}$  of water to  $\text{O}\text{ij}$ . Dose, a wineglassful, repeated every half-hour, or as the patient can bear it. Dr. FLEMING.]

**DECOCTUM GUALACI.** E. *Decoction Lignorum*. Guaiac turnings  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}\text{j}$  tr., raisins  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$  tr., water  $\text{O}\text{vii}\text{j}$ ; boil to  $\text{O}\text{v}$ , adding towards the end, liquorice root  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$  tr., saffras  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$  tr.; strain. Dose,  $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ —iv.

**DECOCTUM GUMMI RUBRI.** Mr. SQUIRE. Gum 1, water 40; boil 10 minutes, and strain.

**DECOCTUM HEMATOXYLI.** B. Logwood in chips  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , cinnamon in coarse powder gr. lx, dist. water  $\text{O}\text{j}$ ; boil for 10 minutes, and strain; make up to  $\text{O}\text{j}$ . Dose,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ —ij. U.S. 1 in 15, without cinnamon.

**DECOCTUM HELENII.** ROYLE. Elecampane root  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , water  $\text{O}\text{j}$ ; boil. NIEMANN directs  $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$  of decoction to be made from  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$  of the root. The former is given by wineglassfuls, the latter by spoonfuls.



DECOCTUM HELLEBORI NIGRI. Dr. A. T. THOMSON. Black hellebore root  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , water Oj; boil a quarter of an hour. Dose,  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , every 4 hours.

DECOCTUM HELMINTHOCORTI. Corsican moss  $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$ , water Oiss; boil to Oj, and strain. Dose, a wineglassful. *Vermifuge*.

DECOCTUM HEMEDSMI. PEREIRA. Root of Indian sarsaparilla (*Hemedesmus Indicus*)  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , water Oiss; boil to Oj. By wineglassfuls.

DECOCTUM HIPPOCASTANI. Dr. WOOD. Made and administered as Decoctum Cinchonæ.

DECOCTUM HORDEI. B. *Barley water*. Wash pearl barley  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$  in cold water, and reject the washings; boil with distilled water Oiss for twenty minutes in a covered vessel, and strain.

DECOCTUM HORDEI COMPOSITUM. L. Decoction of barley Oij, figs  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiss}$ , raisins  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiss}$ , liquorice root  $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$ , water Oj; boil to Oij. Cut the figs, stone the raisins, and bruise the liquorice.

DECOCTUM HYDRARGYRI. Quicksilver boiled with twice its weight of water for half an hour. Dose,  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ — $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ . *As a vermifuge*. A portion of the metal is said to be taken up by the water.

DECOCTUM ILICIS. FOX. Holly leaves  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ , water  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xvj}$ ; boil to  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xij}$ . For three doses. *In intermittents*.

DECOCTUM INULÆ. See Dec. Helenii.

DECOCTUM JUGLANDIS. GENEVA PH. Peels of green walnuts  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , water Oss; boil for a quarter of an hour.

DECOCTUM JUGLANDIS [*foliorum*]. M. NEGRIER. Fresh walnut leaves, one handful, water Oij; boil for fifteen minutes.

DECOCTUM JUJUBARUM. Boil  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$  of jujubes (stoned) for an hour, in water q. s. to produce Oij of decoction.

DECOCTUM JUNIPERI COMPOSITUM. St. B. H. Juniper berries  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , cream of tartar  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iij}$ , water Oiv; boil to Oij, strain, and add compound spirit of juniper  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ .

DECOCTUM LAPPÆ. See Decoctum Bardanæ.

DECOCTUM LAURO-CERASI CORTICIS. Dr. KASTNER. Cherry-laurel bark  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , water Oj, boil and strain. *In amenorrhœa*.

DECOCTUM LEPIDII. Narrow-leaved pepperwort  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , water

f3xvj; boil to f3vij, and strain. *In intermittents*; 3j every 2 hours.

DECOCTUM LICHENIS ISLANDICI. D. Iceland moss 3j, water Oiss; wash the moss with cold water, then boil it for 10 minutes in a covered vessel, and strain while hot. For L. see Dec. Cetrariæ.

DECOCTUM LIGNORUM. Decoctum Guaiaci Comp.

DECOCTUM LIMACUM. M. MCNEHOU. Flesh of vine or garden snails (cleansed from shell and intestines) 3v, water Oij, simmer gently for 2 hours, adding towards the end, maiden hair 3ij, and strain.

DECOCTUM LIMONUM. M. MINSYCHT. Lemons sliced No. 5, water Oiiiss; boil to Oij, and add sugar 3iv.

DECOCTUM LINI. GUY'S H. Linseed slightly bruised 3iss, water Oij; boil gently for 10 minutes, and strain.

DECOCTUM LINI COMPOSITUM. D. *Infusum Lini Compositum*. Linseed 3j, liquorice root 3iv, water Oiss; boil for 10 minutes in a covered vessel, and strain while hot.

DECOCTUM LUSITANICUM. *Lisbon Diet Drink*. The Dec. Sarzæ comp. is now substituted for it. The original form is said to be—sarsaparilla 3j, china root 3j, dried peels of walnuts No. 20, black antimony (tied in rag) 3ij, pumice-stone powder 3j, water Oviiij; boil to Oiv. M. PEARSON used sarsaparilla 3iv, walnut peels 3iv, guaiacum shavings 3iss, black antimony 3ss, water Oiv; boil to Oiiij. The antimony and pumice to be tied up in rag. The black sulphuret of antimony sometimes contains sulphuret of arsenic, which in boiling becomes white arsenic. Its use therefore requires caution.

DECOCTUM LYCOPODII. RADIUS. Herb lycopodium cut small 2 heaped spoonfuls; water Oj; boil to Oss. A tea-cupful warm every ten minutes, in *retention of urine*.

DECOCTUM MALTI. SWEDIAUR. Ground malt 3vj, water Oiv; boil to Oij, and strain. 3ij of syrup of lemons may be added. Others direct 3j or 3ij of liquorice root to be added towards the end of the boiling.

DECOCTUM MALVÆ COMPOSITUM. L. Dried mallows 3j tr., chamomiles 3ss tr., water Oj; boil for 15 minutes.

DECOCTUM MARCHANTIE. Marchantia conica 3j, water Oiss; boil to Oj. *By glassfuls, in dropsies and gravel*.

DECOCTUM MATICONIS. Dr. JEFFREYS. Matico leaves 3j,

water Oj; boil for 10 or 15 minutes, and strain. Dose f ʒj, 3 times a day. *Astringent.*

DECOCTUM MENYANTHIS. Buckbean ʒj, water Oiss; boil to Oj.

DECOCTUM MEZEREL. E. Root bark of mezereon ʒij, liquorice root ʒss, water Oij; boil gently to Oiss, and strain. St. B. H. Mezereon bark ʒj, water Oij; boil to Cj, adding towards the end, liquorice root ʒj.

DECOCTUM MILLEFOLII. Dried tops of yarrow ʒj, water Oj; boil for a quarter of an hour in a covered vessel, and strain. Dose, f ʒiss y; and as a *fomentation in bruises, &c.*

DECOCTUM MYRRHÆ ʒij, water f ʒviiss; triturate the myrrh, and gradually added; then boil for 10 minutes. vessel, and strain.

DECOCTUM NARCOTICÆ. Dried black nightshade ʒj, poppy-heads 2, water Oj; boil and strain. *As a fomentation.*

DECOCTUM NITROSUM. E. 1745. Nitre ʒss, white sugar ʒij, cochineal ʒj, water Oij; boil to Oiss, and when cold, decant. U. C. H. (*Decoctum Nitratum.*) Barley water Oj, nitre ʒiv.

DECOCTUM ORYZÆ. See Ptisana Oryzæ.

DECOCTUM PAPAVERIS. B. Poppy-heads bruised ʒij, distilled water Oiss; boil 10 minutes, and strain. Make up to Oj. *For outward use.*

DECOCTUM PAREIRÆ. B. Pareira root, sliced ʒiss, distilled water Oj. Boil for 15 minutes, and strain. The product should measure Oj. Dose f ʒj—f ʒij.

DECOCTUM PARIETARIÆ. RATIER. Wall pellitory ʒj, water Oiss; boil to Oj, and strain. Dose, f ʒiss, 3 times a day.

DECOCTUM PATIENTIÆ. See Decoctum Rumicis.

DECOCTUM PINI TURIONUM. Buds of the Norway spruce fir, or the silver fir ʒvj, water Oj; boil gently, and strain. *Diuretic.*

DECOCTUM PRUNI PADL. M. BROERLAND. Fresh bark of bird-cherry ʒviij (or dried bark ʒvj), water lbviij; boil to lbiv. f ʒiv, 4 times a day.

DECOCTUM PYROLÆ. D. See Decoctum Chimaphilæ.

- DECOCTUM PYRETHRI.** GUY'S H. Pellitory root ʒj, water Oiss; boil to Oj, and strain. Dose, f ʒj to f ʒij.
- DECOCTUM QUERCUS.** B. Oak bark bruised ʒiiss, dist. water Oj; boil for 10 minutes, and strain. Make up to Oj. Dose, f ʒj—iv; but chiefly as a *local astringent*. U. S. 1 in 15.
- DECOCTUM RHAMNI FRANGULÆ.** Black alder bark ʒj, water Oiss; boil to Oj, and strain. Dose, a wineglassful twice a day as a *purgative* and *alterative*. The *fresh* bark is said to cause vomiting; the *dry* to purge. Some pharmacists keep it 12 months before using.
- DECOCTUM RHODODENDRI.** Leaves of rhododendron chrysanthum ʒiv, water Oiss; boil, and strain.
- DECOCTUM RIBIS NIGRI.** M. COLOMBAT. Boil a handful of black currant root in Oij of water, and strain. A cupful occasionally as an *astringent*.
- DECOCTUM RUBI.** Dr. WOOD. Smaller roots (or bark of larger roots) of American blackberry ʒj, water f ʒxxiv; boil to f ʒxvj. *Astringent*. Dose, f ʒij, 3 or 4 times in 24 hours. Our common bramble also possesses astringent properties.
- DECOCTUM RUMICIS AQUATICI.** Dr. A. T. THOMSON. Water-dock root ʒj dried, or ʒij fresh, water Oj; boil for 15 minutes, and strain. *R. obtusifolius* and other species of dock are also used. *In chronic skin diseases, &c.*
- DECOCTUM SALICARIE.** Dr. A. T. THOMSON. Spiked loose-strife (fresh) ʒx, water Oj; boil 15 minutes, and strain.
- DECOCTUM SALICIS.** WILKINSON. Broad-leaved willow bark ʒiiss, bruise, and macerate in water ʒij for 6 hours, boil for 15 minutes, and strain. Or it may be made as Dec. Cinchonæ. Dose, f ʒj—ijj.
- DECOCTUM SAMBUCI.** SYDENHAM. Inner bark of elder ʒj, water Oj, milk Oj; boil to Oj. Dr. PEREIRA uses water only, and gives f ʒiv for a dose, *in dropsy*.
- DECOCTUM SANTONICI.** Worm seed (*semen-contra*) ʒss, water Oiss; boil, and strain.
- DECOCTUM SAPONARIE.** SWEDIAUR. Soapwort ʒij, water ʒiv; boil to ʒij, and strain. Taken as Dec. Sarsæ.
- DECOCTUM SARSÆ.** B. Digest ʒiiss of Jamaica sarsaparilla cut transversely in Oiss of boiling water for an hour, boil

for 10 minutes, cool, and strain. Make up to Oj. Dose, f ʒij.

**DECOCTUM SARSÆ COMPOSITUM.** B. Jamaica sarsaparilla, cut transversely, ʒiiss, sassafras, guaiacum turnings, bruised liquorice root, each ʒ¼, mezereon root bark gr. lx; digest them with Oiss of boiling water in a covered vessel for an hour, then boil for 10 minutes, cool, and strain. Make up to Oj. Dose, f ʒiv, 3 or 4 times a day. U. S. ʒvj tr. sarsaparilla in Oiv, o. m.; other ingredients differ in proportions. P. *Tisane de Feltz*. Sarsaparilla ʒij, isinglass ʒss, sulphuret of antimony (tied up in rag) ʒiv, water Ov; boil to Oiiss, and strain. G. Directs Dec. Sarzæ Co. fort. and Dec. Sarzæ Co. Mitius. The stronger contains sarsaparilla, sugar, alum, aniseed, fennel, senna, and liquorice root. ZEITMAN's Decoction is the above boiled with calomel and red sulphuret of mercury (both tied in a rag); but without sugar and alum. The milder is made with the residue of the stronger (leaving out the red sulphuret and calomel). Sarsaparilla, lemon peel, cinnamon, cardamom seeds, and liquorice root.

**DECOCTUM SARSÆ CUM SENNÂ.** *Tisane de Vinache.* CADET. Sarsaparilla ʒiss, china root ʒiss, guaiacum wood ʒiss, sulphuret of antimony (in rag) ʒij, water Ov; boil to Oijj, and add sassafras ʒiv, senna ʒiv; infuse for an hour, and strain.

**DECOCTUM SCILLÆ COMPOSITUM.** Dried squill ʒij, juniper berries ʒiv, senega ʒij, water Oiv; boil to Oij, strain, and add spirit of nitric ether ʒiv.

**DECOCTUM SCOPARIÏ.** B. Broom-tops (dried) ʒj, dist. water Oj, boil for 10 minutes, and strain. Make up to Oj.

**DECOCTUM SCOPARIÏ COMPOSITUM.** L. Broom-tops, juniper berries, dandelion root, of each ʒiv, water Oiss; boil to Oj, and strain. Dose, a wineglassful, 3 times a day.

**DECOCTUM SECALIS CORNUTI.** See Decoction Ergotæ.

**DECOCTUM SENEGÆ.** L. Senega root ʒx, water Oij; boil to Oj, and strain.

**DECOCTUM SEVI.** *Artificial Goat's Milk.* Tie a piece of mutton suet in muslin, and let it boil gently in new milk.

**DECOCTUM SIMARUBÆ.** Dr. WRIGHT. Simaruba bark ʒij, water f ʒxxiv; boil to f ʒxij, and strain.

**DECOCTUM SPIGELLÆ.** India pink ʒv, water Oj; boil for a



few minutes, and strain. Senna  $\mathfrak{v}$  may be infused in the boiling decoction.

**DECOCTUM SPIRÆE TOMENTOSÆ.** Dr. WOOD. Boil  $\mathfrak{zj}$  of the dried plant (hardhack) in  $\mathcal{Oj}$  of water, and strain. *Tonic astringent.* Dose,  $f\ \mathfrak{ziss}$ — $\mathfrak{ij}$ .

**DECOCTUM SPONGIÆ.** HUFELAND. Burnt sponge  $\mathfrak{zj}$ , water  $\mathfrak{lbj}$ ; boil, digest for 12 hours, strain, and add cinnamon water  $f\ \mathfrak{zij}$ . Dose,  $f\ \mathfrak{zj}$ .

**DECOCTUM STAPHISAGIÆ.** Stavesacre seed  $\mathfrak{zj}$ , water  $\mathcal{Oij}$ ; boil for a few minutes, and strain. *For external use.*

**DECOCTUM STATICIS ARMERIÆ.** Dr. EBERS. Boil  $\mathfrak{zj}$  of the dried herb (common thrift) in  $\mathcal{Oj}$  of water, and strain. *Diuretic.* By glassfuls. Some other species, *Statice Caroliniana*, and *S. Limonium*, are used in the same form as *astringents*.

**DECOCTUM SUDORIFICUM.** The Dec. Guaiaci Compositum, and Dec. Sarsæ Comp., are so termed.

**DECOCTUM SYMPHYTI.** NIEMANN. Comfrey root  $\mathfrak{zss}$ , water  $\mathfrak{zxxvj}$ ; boil to  $\mathfrak{zviij}$ .

**DECOCTUM TARAXACI.** B. Dried dandelion root sliced and bruised  $\mathfrak{zj}$ , distilled water  $\mathcal{Oj}$ . Boil for 10 minutes, and strain. Make up to  $\mathcal{Oj}$ . Dose,  $f\ \mathfrak{zij}$  to  $f\ \mathfrak{ziv}$ .

**DECOCTUM THLASPI BURSÆ PASTORIS.** Boil half a handful of the herb (shepherd's purse) with  $f\ \mathfrak{zxxvj}$  of water to  $f\ \mathfrak{zxiij}$ . To be taken at twice, in the day; in *uterine hæmorrhage*.

**DECOCTUM TORMENTILLÆ.** L. Tormentil root  $\mathfrak{zij}$  tr., water  $\mathcal{Oiss}$ ; boil to  $\mathcal{Oj}$ , and strain. *Astringent.* Dose,  $f\ \mathfrak{zj}$  to  $f\ \mathfrak{ziss}$ .

**DECOCTUM TRITICI REPENTIS.** See *Pisana Graminis*.

**DECOCTUM TUSSILAGINIS.** Fresh coltsfoot leaves  $\mathfrak{zij}$  (or flowers  $\mathfrak{zj}$ ), water  $\mathcal{Oij}$ , boil to  $\mathcal{Oj}$ , and strain.

**DECOCTUM ULMI.** B. Boil elm bark cut in small pieces  $\mathfrak{ziss}$ , in distilled water  $\mathcal{Oj}$ , for 10 minutes, in a covered vessel, strain, and fill up to  $\mathcal{Oj}$ . L. similar. Dose,  $\mathfrak{ziv}$ , frequently.

**DECOCTUM UVÆ URSI.** L. Bearberry leaves  $\mathfrak{zj}$ , water  $\mathcal{Oiss}$ ; boil to  $\mathcal{Oj}$ , and strain. Dose,  $f\ \mathfrak{zj}$ — $\mathfrak{ij}$ .

**DECOCTUM VERATRI.** L. 1836. White hellebore root  $\mathfrak{zx}$ , water  $\mathcal{Oij}$ ; boil to  $\mathcal{Oj}$ , and strain, and add rectified spirit  $f\ \mathfrak{zij}$ . *For external use.*

**Syringia Papaveris**. Lib. ʒ.

To which is added by the Dispensatory Canadian  
Dissolved. *Digested*. ʒ.

Take of distilled water recent and  
pure enough, solution of ammonia, tannic acid,  
in the former, pure ether, of each q. s. Digest  
the whole in a percolator, and when the time  
has expired pour it through a funnel of greater size of spirit  
than the original has been dissipated. Mix residual ex-  
tract with ʒss. mucos. radum parvum, filter, and dilute  
with ʒss. water to ʒj. Add liquor ammoniac  
and then ʒss. tannic acid in  
precipitate with a little dis-  
solved in a few drops of water.

and rub together in a mortar. Place in a flask, add  $\text{ziv}$  of spirit, raise to  $160^{\circ}$  F., and keep at this heat for 1 hour. Add  $\text{3}\frac{1}{2}$  purified animal charcoal. Put on filter, and drive off spirit by water-bath. Lastly, wash residue repeatedly with pure ether. A powerful poison. Dose,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. See the process of M. Nativelle (*Journal de Pharm. et de Chime*, 4th series, 20-81). M. Nativelle obtains digitalin in crystals, that of the B. is amorphous. Kosman (*Jour. de Pharm. et de Chimie*, 4th series, xi, 427) considers it probable that Nativelle's digitalin is a product that has undergone partial alteration by the multiplicity of the manipulations. See also an abstract of a paper (3rd series of *Pharmaceutical Journal*, v, 741), by Prof. Schmielberg on "active principles of Foxglove," wherein is given a process for preparing digitalin. The U. S. and P. Pharmacopœias contain processes.

*Antidotes.*—A scruple sulph. zinc in water, followed by a brisk dose of castor oil, then tannic acid diffused in water, and afterwards strong coffee and brandy.

**EGYPTIACUM.** See Mel. Escharoticum.

**ELÆOSACCHARUM ANISI.** P. Essential oil of aniseed  $\text{mj}$ , refined sugar 80 grs.; triturate in a mortar till perfectly mixed. [PRUS. PH. directs 24 drops to  $\text{3j}$ . Other authorities direct 2 drops to each  $\text{3j}$ .] Bergamot, cedrat, and orange 1 to 10 sugar.

**ELÆOSACCHARUM LIMONIS.** Rub the outer rind of a lemon with  $\text{5ij}$  of refined sugar, in lumps, and triturate the product in a mortar. In the same manner prepare the elæosacchara of citrons, oranges, and bergamota.

**ELATERIUM.** B. A sediment from the juice of squirting cucumber. Cut the fruit lengthwise, and lightly press out the juice. Strain it through a hair sieve, and set aside to deposit. Carefully pour off supernatant liquor; pour the sediment on a linen filter, and dry on porous tiles with a gentle heat. The decanted fluid may deposit a second portion of sediment, to be dried in the same way. Dose, one  $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  grain. See Extractum Elaterii.

**ELATERIUM.** Dr. MORRIS. Elaterin is obtained by evaporating tincture of elaterium (made with rectified spirit) to the consistence of thin oil, and throwing it into boiling distilled water. When cold, collect the crystalline preci-



pitae, and dry it with a gentle heat. Dose, to commence, one 16th of a grain.

**ELECTUARIA.** Electuaries consist of powders mixed up to a soft paste, with syrup, honey, or other thick materials. They are included by the L. and B. P., together with Conserve, under the term *Confections*. For other Electuaries, see *CONFECTIO*, and *LINCTUS*.

**ELECTUARIUM ANTICACHECTICUM.** *Bath Electuary.* Select the heaviest and bluest clinkers from a blacksmith's forge, powder them finely, and mix with enough treacle to form a stiff paste. To ℥viij of this add carbonate of magnesia, and powdered ginger, each ℥ss. Give a teaspoonful twice a day for 3 days, then omit it for 3 days, and repeat this as long as it is considered necessary. [This is sometimes termed *Elect. Ferri Compositum*.]

**ELECTUARIUM ANTIMONII.** *CH.* Electuary of senna ℥j, guaiacum resin, æthiops mineral, prepared sulphuret of antimony, each ℥ss, syrup q. s. Dose, ℥j to ʒij, twice a day.

**ELECTUARIUM ANTIEPILEPTICUM.** *Dr. MEAD.* Peruvian bark ℥j, valerian ℥ss; tin ℥ss; mix the powders with syrup q. s. to form an electuary. Dose, ʒj, night and morning.

**ELECTUARIUM ANTIDYSENTERICUM.** *E. 1745.* Electuary of catechu ʒij, balsam of Locatellus ʒj. Mix.

**ELECTUARIUM ANTICHOLERICUM.** A compound of equal parts of lard, charcoal, and maple sugar, is said to have been used with success in the treatment of cholera.

**ELECTUARIUM ANTIRHEUMATICUM.** *Chelsea Pensioner.* Guaiacum resin ʒj, rhubarb ʒij, bitartrate of potash ʒj tr., sulphur ʒij *tr.*; one nutmeg; mix the powders with ℥ij of honey. Take two spoonfuls, night and morning.

**ELECTUARIUM ARABICUM.** Sarsaparilla ʒv, senna ʒiij, parched nutshells ʒj, China root ʒiij, cloves ʒj. Reduce to a fine powder, and form an electuary with honey q. s. Dose ʒij—iv. [This forms part of the *traitement Arabe*, for the cure of obstinate skin diseases. A pill (see *Pil. Arabica*) is given every night and morning, followed by a glass of decoction of sarsaparilla, and, an hour after, a dose of this electuary. The diet, for 25 to 40 days, to be purely vegetable (as dried fruits, &c.), and the only drink allowed *decoction of sarsaparilla*.]

- ELECTUARIUM AROMATICUM.** E. Aromatic powder 1 part, syrup of orange peel 2 parts. Mix. For L. & D. see *Confectio Aromatica*.
- ELECTUARIUM E BACCIS LAURI.** See *Confectio Rutæ*.
- ELECTUARIUM CARBONIS.** Prepared charcoal ʒij, carbonate of soda ʒij, confection of senna ʒij.
- ELECTUARIUM CATECHU.** E. *Confectio Japonica*. Catechu ʒiv tr., kino ʒiv tr., cinnamon ʒj tr., nutmeg ʒj tr., opium ʒss; diffuse the opium in a little sherry, powder the rest finely, and mix the whole with syrup of red roses (boiled to the consistence of honey) Oiss. Dose, ʒj to ʒij.
- ELECTUARIUM CEPHALICUM.** Valerian ʒj, mistletoe of the oak ʒj, syrup q. s.
- ELECTUARIUM CINCHONÆ COMPOSITUM.** QUARIN'S Electuary consists of powdered red bark ʒj, gentian ʒj, ammoniated iron ʒj, oxymel of squills and syrup of five roots (species diureticæ) q. s. P. Grey bark ʒxviiij, muriate of ammonia ʒj, honey ʒij, syrup of wormwood ʒij.
- ELECTUARIUM COPAIBÆ COMPOSITUM.** Cubebs in powder 1 oz., catechu 1 oz., balsam of copaiva 1 oz.
- ELECTUARIUM CROCI COMPOSITUM.** P. *Confection d'Hya-cinthe*. Prepared Armenian bole ʒviiij, levig. crab's eyes ʒviiij, cinnamon ʒiiij, yellow sandal, red do., myrrh, of each ʒj. Dittany of crete ʒj, all in fine powder. On the other hand dissolve 1½lbs. honey in 3lbs. of syrup of pinks, over a gentle fire and strain, and when nearly cold stir into it ʒj saffron in powd. Let stand 12 hours, and then stir in carefully the powders first mentioned.
- ELECTUARIUM CUBEBÆ ET COPAIBÆ.** BOUCHARDAT. Copaiva ʒj, cubebs in fine powder ʒss, oil of peppermint 8 drops, spirit of nitric ether 15 drops, powdered sugar q. s.; to form a paste. To be taken in 6 days, wrapped in wafer paper.
- ELECTUARIUM DENTIFRICUM.** P. Prepared coral ʒiv, sepia bone ʒj, bitartrate of potash ʒij, cochineal ʒj, alum ʒss, Narbonne honey ʒx. Mix, and add any suitable essential oil.
- ELECTUARIUM DOLICHOS.** See *Elect. Mucunæ*.
- ELECTUARIUM FERRI SUBCARBONATIS.** COPLAND. Subcarbonate of iron ʒss, syrup of ginger ʒss, conserve of orange

peel ʒij; mix. Dose, the size of a nutmeg, twice or thrice a day.

**ELECTUARIUM GUALACI COMPOSITUM.** MID. H. Guaiacum resin ʒij, rhubarb ʒj, sulphur ʒij, nitre ʒij, syrup of poppies q. s. Mix. Dose, ʒss to ʒj.

**ELECTUARIUM HÆMORRHOIDALE.** U. C. H. Manna ʒij, sulphate of potash, nitre, precipitated sulphur, each ʒij, syrup q. s. F. H. Confection of senna ʒij, sulphur ʒss. Dr. COPLAND. Nitrate of potash ʒij, confection of senna ʒiss, syrup of ginger ʒiss, elder rob ʒj. Mix. Dr. GRAVES. Confection of senna ʒj, sulphur ʒj, jalap ʒj, balsam of copaiva ʒss, ginger ʒss, bitartrate of potash ʒss, syrup q. s.

**ELECTUARIUM LENITIVUM.** See Confectio Sennæ.

**ELECTUARIUM MUCINÆ.** CHAMBERLAIN'S. Dip the dolichos pods in treacle, and scrape off the hairs, repeating with fresh pods till it becomes sufficiently thick. GUY'S H. Dolichos hairs ʒss, treacle q. s., to form a soft electuary. Dose ʒij, every morning.

**ELECTUARIUM NIGRUM.** TROUSSEAU'S *Black Tonic*. Perchloride of iron ʒiv, tannin ʒj, confection of roses ʒij, syrup of orange peel ʒj. Mix.

**ELECTUARIUM OLIBANI.** CH. Olibanum ʒss, balsam of copaiva ʒss, conserve of hips ʒj; syrup q. s. Dose, ʒij, twice a day, for *gleets*, &c.

**ELECTUARIUM OPII.** E. Aromatic powder ʒvj tr., senega ʒiij tr., opium (diffused in a little sherry) ʒss, syrup of ginger lbj. Mix. See Confectio Opii. L.

**ELECTUARIUM PECTORALE.** E. 1744. Conserve of roses ʒij, compound powder of tragacanth ʒss, flowers of benzoin ʒj, syrup of balsam of Tolu q. s.

**ELECTUARIUM PHYLLANTHI.** Dr. ROXBURGH states that the leaves, fruit, and flowers of phy. simplex, with their weight of sugar, form an electuary used by the natives of India for the cure of gonorrhœa. Dose, ʒj.

**ELECTUARIUM PIGMENTI INDICI.** Indigo ʒss, water q. s. Rub together to form a smooth paste, and add aromatic powder ʒss, syrup ʒj.

**ELECTUARIUM PIPERIS.** E. See Confectio Piperis.

**ELECTUARIUM POTASSÆ NITRATIS.** GUY'S H. Nitre ʒiss, confection of roses ʒj. Dose, the size of a nutmeg.

**ELECTUARIUM PRUNORUM.** ZWELFER. Pulp of prunes boiled to a due consistence ℞ij, pure sugar ℞j.

**ELECTUARIUM RESINÆ.** See *Confectio Resinæ*.

**ELECTUARIUM SCILLÆ COMPOSITUM.** GUY'S H. Oxymel of squills ℥ij, bitartrate of potash ℥iij. Dose, ℥ij.

**ELECTUARIUM E SCORDIO.** *Diascordium*. Replaced by *Electuarium Catechu*.

**ELECTUARIUM SENNÆ.** See *Confectio Sennæ*. A cheaper form for hospital use is thus prepared. MID. H. Powdered senna, coriander, jalap, bitartrate of potash, ginger, liquorice root, of each ℥ij, treacle ℥xlviij. Dose, ℥j to ℥ij.

**ELECTUARIUM SINAPIS.** GUY'S H. Mustard seed lightly bruised ℥j, sulphur ℥ij, syrup of orange peel ℥ij. Dose, ℥j, 3 or 4 times a day.

**ELECTUARIUM STANNI ET FERRI.** DR. CHESTON. Pure tin filings or powder ℥iv, carbonate of iron ℥j, conserve of wormwood ℥ij.

**ELECTUARIUM OLEI TEREBINTHINÆ.** DR. COPLAND. Oil of turpentine ℥j, clarified honey ℥ij, liquorice powder q. s. to form an electuary. See *Confectio Terebinthinæ*.

**ELECTUARIUM VERMIFUGUM.** BREMSER. Worm-seed ℥ss, tansy seed ℥ss, valerian ℥ij, jalap ℥iss, sulphate of potash and sulphur of each ℥iss, oxymel of squills q. s. See also *Electuarium Stanni*. For other *Electuaries*, see *CONJECTIO*, *CONSERVA*, and *LINCTUS*.

**ELIXIR.** This name is applied to certain compound tinctures, and other solutions of the active principles of drugs.

**ELIXIR ACIDUM HALLERI.** Equal weights of sulphuric acid, and rectified spirit, very gradually mixed. It is stronger than *Eau de Rabel*. See *Acidum Sulphuricum Alcoholisatum*. [DIPPEL'S Acid Elixir consists of 1 part of sulphuric acid, 5 of spirit, and 2 of kermes and saffron. VOGLER'S, of equal weights of sulphuric acid and nitrous ether.]

**ELIXIR ALOES COMPOSITUM.** COPLAND. Acetate of potash, aloes, inspissated ox-gall, myrrh, each 2 parts, saffron 1 part, brandy 24 parts. Macerate, and strain.

**ELIXIR ANTICATARRHÆ.** HUFELAND. Extract of blessed thistle ℥j, extract of *dulcamara* ℥j, fennel water ℥j, cherry-laurel water ℥j. Mix. Dose, ℥j, 4 times a day.



ELIXIR ANTISCROFULOSUM. P. *Tinctura Gentianæ Ammoniata.*

ELIXIR ANTIVENEREUM. QUINCY. *Jesuit's Drops.* Copaiva, ʒj, guaiacum ʒij, oil of sassafras ʒj, subcarbonate of potash ʒss, rectified spirit fʒv. Digest 3 days.

ELIXIR AURANTIORUM COMPOSITUM. G. Thin orange peel ʒvj, cassia ʒij, carbonate of potash ʒj, sherry Oilss. Macerate for 8 days, express, and dissolve in the tincture ʒij each of the extracts of gentian, wormwood, buckbean, and cascarilla. Filter.

ELIXIR DICTUM *de Garus.* P. See Sp. Gari.

ELIXIR LONGÆ VITÆ. *Tinctura Rhei et Aloes.*

ELIXIR MYRRHÆ. *Tinctura Sabinæ Composita.*

ELIXIR PAREGORICUM. *Tinctura Camphoræ Composita.*

ELIXIR PAREGORICUM SCOTICUM. *Tr. Opii Ammoniata.*

ELIXIR PECTORALE. E. 1745. Balsam of Tolu ʒij, benzoin ʒiss, saffron ʒss, rectified spirit fʒxxxij. Digest in a sand-bath for 4 days, and strain.

ELIXIR POLYCHRESTON. E. 1745. Guaiacum ʒvj, balsam of Peru ʒss, rectified spirit fʒxxxij. Digest in a sand-bath for 4 days, strain, and add oil of sassafras ʒij.

ELIXIR PROPRIETATIS. *Tinctura Aloes Composita.*

ELIXIR SACRUM. *Tinctura Rhei et Aloes.*

ELIXIR SALUTIS. *Tinctura Sennæ Composita.*

ELIXIR STOMACHICUM. *Tinctura Gentianæ Composita.*

ELIXIR VISCERALE HOFFMANNI. See Elixir Aurantium Compositum; also Vinum Centaurii.

ELIXIR VITROLI ACIDUM. *Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum.*

ELIXIR VITROLI DULCE. *Spiritus Ætheris Aromaticus.*

ELIXIR VITROLI MYNSICHTI. See Tinct. Aromatica Acida.

ELIXIR WORONEJE. DORVAULT. Nitre grs. lxxij, sal ammoniac grs. lxij, pepper grs. lxxij, rect. spirit Ovj½, nitro-hydrochlor. acid ʒss, vinegar ʒxxvj, naphtha ʒss, olive oil ʒss, sp. peppermint ʒix. Digest for 2 hours and filter. Dose, 2 teaspoonfuls, every quarter of an hour. *In cholera.*

[For other Elixirs, see TINCTURA.]

EMBROCATIONES. *Embrocations* do not differ materially from *Lotions*. See *Lotio*.

EMBROCATIO ACONITINÆ. Dr. TURNBULL. Aconitina gr. viij, rectified spirit f 3ij.

EMBROCATIO ALUMINIS. CH. Alum 3ij, vinegar f 3viij, weak spirit f 3viij. *For chilblains, &c.*

EMBROCATIO AMMONIÆ ACETATIS. Embrocatio Communis. GUY'S H. Sesquicarbonate of ammonia 3iv, vinegar Ov or q. s. to saturate. Mix, and add spirit Oiiss.

EMBROCATIO CONTRA ALOPECIAM. E. WILSON. Eau de Cologne f 3ij, tincture of cantharides f 3ij, oil of rosemary mx, oil of lavender mx. *To promote the growth of the hair.*

EMBROCATIO CANTHARIDIS. Dr. STRUVE, in *pertussis*. Tartarized antimony ʒj, water f 3ij, tincture of cantharides f 3ss. To be rubbed over the region of the stomach, covering the part afterwards with flannel.

EMBROCATIO COMMUNIS. GUY'S H. Sesquicarbonate or ammonia 3iv, vinegar Ov or q. s., proof spirit Oiiss. Mix.

EMBROCATIO DELPHINIE. Dr. TURNBULL. Delphinia ʒj to 3j, rectified spirit f 3ij.

EMBROCATIO IODINII. Dr. TODD'S *Iodine paint*. Iodine gr. lxiv, iodide of potassium 3ss, alcohol 3j. The part to be painted over with a camel-hair pencil. [It produces smarting, and frequently vesication or an eruption.]

EMBROCATIO QUINIE. Dr. GUSTAMACCHIA. Sulphate of quinine gr. viij to xij, rectified spirit 3j. Rubbed over the spine, in *intermittents*.

EMBROCATIO VERATRIE. Dr. TURNBULL. Veratria ʒj to 3j, rectified spirit 3ij. For other embrocations see *Lotio* and *Linimentum*.

EMETINA MEDICINALIS. P. Prepare an extract of ipecacuanha with spirit at 824; dissolve it in 4 parts of cold water, filter, evaporate to the consistence of syrup, spread it thinly with a brush on plates, and let it dry in a stove.

EMETINA PURA. P. Dissolve one part of alcoholic extract of ipecacuanha in 10 of cold water, filter, add one part of calcined magnesia, evaporate to dryness with a gentle heat; wash the product on a filter with 4 or 5 parts of very

cold water, dry it again and treat it with boiling alcohol. Evaporate the filtered tincture, redissolve the residue in a little water acidulated with sulphuric acid, decolourise with animal charcoal, filter, precipitate with ammonia, and dry the precipitate with a gentle heat. For the mode of administering Emetine, see *Mistura Emetinæ*, and *Syrupus Emetinæ*.

**EMPLASTRA.** *Plasters* should be of such a consistence as to retain their form at the temperature of the body; merely becoming soft and adhesive, without melting. The resins, gum-resins, &c., should be previously strained; and in melting them, no greater heat should be employed than is necessary.

**EMPLASTRUM ACONITI.** U. S. Aconite in fine powd.  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$  tr., rect. spirit, resin plaster of each q. s. Moisten the aconite with  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$  of spirit, and pack in a percolator. Then pour on  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}$  more spirit, and set aside for 4 days. Commence the percolation, and gradually pour on spirit until Oij o. m. of tincture have been obtained. Distil off Oiss of spirit over a water-bath, and evaporate residue to a soft extract. To this add of resin plaster previously melted q. s. to make the whole weight  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$  tr., and mix.

**EMPLASTRUM ADHÆRENS.** See *Emp. Saponis Compositum*.

**EMPLASTRUM ADHÆSIVUM.** See *Emp. Resinæ*. Mr. BAYNTON's adhesive plaster, for bad legs, consisted of  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$  of resin, with  $\mathfrak{t}\mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{j}$  of lead plaster, spread on calico.

**EMPLASTRUM ADHÆSIVUM CALCAREUM.** Soap of lime 200 parts, boiled turpentine 100 parts, suet 25 parts.

**EMPLASTRUM ADHÆSIVUM NIGRUM.** *Court Plaster.* See *Empl. Icthyocollæ*.

**EMPLASTRUM ÆRUGINIS.** P. *Cire vert. Corn Plaster.* Yellow wax  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ , white pitch  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , Venice turpentine  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ ; melt together, add prepared verdigris  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , and stir till nearly cold.

**EMPLASTRUM AMMONIÆ.** Dr. KIRKLAND's *Volatile Plaster.* Scraped soap  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , lead plaster  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ ; melt together, and, when nearly cold, add finely powdered sal ammoniac  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ . *It should be renewed every 24 hours.*

**EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI.** L. & E. Strained ammoniacum  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}$ , distilled vinegar  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$  [ $\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{x}$ , E.]; dissolve and evaporate to a due consistence, stirring constantly. D. *Ammoniacum*

in coarse powder  $\text{ʒiv}$ , proof spirit  $f\text{ʒiv}$ ; dissolve by heat, and strain; evaporate by steam or water bath to a proper consistence.

**EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM CICUTÂ.** E. 1744. Ammoniacum  $\text{ʒviij}$ , syrup of squills  $q. s.$ , juice of hemlock  $\text{ʒiv}$ . Boil to a plaster. *Ch.* Strained ammoniacum  $\text{ʒiij}$ , extract of hemlock  $\text{ʒij}$ ; melt, and add liquid subacetate of lead  $\text{ʒj}$ .

**EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM HYDRARGYRÔ.** B. Heat together  $f\text{ʒj}$  olive oil and  $gr. viij$  of sulphur, stirring till they combine; with these triturate  $\text{ʒiij}$  of quicksilver till the globules are no longer visible, and mix them with  $\text{ʒxij}$  of ammoniacum, melted with a gentle heat. *U. S.* same.

**EMPLASTRUM SANCTI ANDRÆ A CRUCE.** P. See *Emp. Glutinans*.

**EMPLASTRUM ANODYNUM.** Emplastrum Opii.

**EMPLASTRUM ANTIMONII TARTARIZATI.** U. C. H. Sprinkle finely powdered tartar emetic lightly on the surface of a compound pitch plaster. *U. S.* Tartrated antimony in fine powder 1 oz., Burgundy pitch 4 oz.

**EMPLASTRUM ANTICANCROSUM.** RICHTER. Extract of hemlock  $\text{ʒj}$ , extract of henbane  $\text{ʒiv}$ , powdered belladonna  $\text{ʒj}$ , acetate of ammonia  $q. s.$

**EMPLASTRUM ANTIHYSTERICUM.** See Emplastrum Assafoetidæ.

**EMPLASTRUM ARNICÆ.** U. S. Alcoholic ext. arnica  $\text{ʒiss}$  tr., resin plaster  $\text{ʒiij}$  tr. Add the ext. to the plaster previously melted over a water-bath, and mix thoroughly.

**EMPLASTRUM AROMATICUM.** D. 1826. Strained resin of spruce fir  $\text{ʒiij}$ , yellow wax  $\text{ʒss}$ ; melt together, and when nearly cool, add powdered cinnamon  $\text{ʒvj}$ , oil of pimento  $\text{ʒij}$ , oil of lemon  $\text{ʒij}$ .

**EMPLASTRUM ASSAFOETIDÆ.** E. Lead plaster  $\text{ʒij}$ , assafoetida  $\text{ʒij}$ , galbanum  $\text{ʒj}$ , yellow wax  $\text{ʒj}$ . Liquefy the gum resins, and strain; then add the plaster and wax melted together, and mix thoroughly.

**EMPLASTRUM ATTRAHENS.** See Emplastrum Cerae.

**EMPLASTRUM BELLADONNÆ.** B. Rub extract of belladonna  $\text{ʒiij}$  and rectified spirit  $f\text{ʒvj}$  together in a mortar, and when the insoluble matter has subsided decant clear solu-



tion, remove spirit by distillation or evaporation, and mix alcoholic extract with resin plaster ʒij, melted on water-bath, continuing heat and constantly stirring till plaster has acquired a suitable consistence. U. S. submits 1lb root to percolation with rect. spirit, evaporates the percolate to an ext. to which is added resin plaster q. s. to make the whole weigh 1lb. G. 1 of powd. leaves in 4. A belladonna plaster applied to each breast is used to stop the secretion of milk.

**EMPLASTRUM BRYONIÆ.** BOERHAAVE. Strained galbanum ʒiv, wax plaster ʒix, olive oil ʒj; melt together, and add powdered bryony root ʒij, flowers of sulphur ʒj. Æthiop's mineral ʒij; stir till cold.

**EMPLASTRUM CALEFACIENS.** *Warm plaster.* B. Cantharides in coarse powder ʒiv, boiling water Oj, expressed oil of nutmeg ʒiv, yellow wax ʒiv, resin ʒiv, soap plaster lbij½, resin plaster lbij. Infuse the cantharides in the boiling water for 6 hours; squeeze strongly through calico, and evaporate the expressed liquid by a water-bath till reduced to one third. Then add the other ingredients, and melt in a water-bath, stirring well until the whole is thoroughly mixed. U. S. 1 in 39.

**EMPLASTRUM CAMPHORATUM.** Camphor is best applied by sprinkling the powder on the warm surface of a spread adhesive or other plaster. Blisters are treated in this way to prevent strangury.

**EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS.** B. Cantharides in powder ʒxij; yellow wax, prepared suet, of each ʒviiss, resin ʒij, prepared lard ʒvj. To the wax, suet, and lard, melted together add the resin previously melted; remove from the fire, and a little before they harden sprinkle in the cantharides, and mix. P. same. G. 1 to 3.

**EMPLASTRUM CEPHALICUM.** See Emp. Ladani Compositum.

**EMPLASTRUM CERÆ.** L. 1836. *Emp. Attrahens.* Yellow wax lbij, suet lbij, resin lbj; melt together and strain.

**EMPLASTRUM CERATI SAPONIS.** B. Boil together vinegar Cj and oxide of lead ʒxv by steam-bath, stirring until oxide has combined with acid. Add hard soap in power ʒx, and boil again till most of moisture is evaporated. Add yellow wax ʒxiiss and olive oil Oj, melted together. Stir *continuously, maintaining heat till by evaporation of re-*

maining moisture the product has acquired the consistence of a plaster.

**EMPLASTRUM CERONEUM.** P. Burgundy pitch ʒij, black pitch ʒij, yellow wax ʒij, mutton suet ʒiss, bole ʒij, myrrh ʒv, frankincense ʒv, finely powdered red lead ʒv.

**EMPLASTRUM CERUSÆ.** P. Carbonate of lead ʒxvj, olive oil ʒxxxij; mix them thoroughly in a large basin, add Oiss of water, and boil till they combine. Make it into rolls as Emp. Plumbi. Remelt it, and add ʒij of white wax.

**EMPLASTRUM CICUTÆ.** See Empl. Ammoniaci cum Cicutâ, and Emp. Conii.

**EMPLASTRUM COMMUNE.** *Diachylon.* See Emplastrum Plumbi.

**EMPLASTRUM CONII.** P. Alcoh. ext. hemlock ʒix, gum elemi ʒij, white wax ʒj, melt wax and elemi together by gentle heat, and add the extract. Prepare in the same manner plasters with the alcoholic extracts of belladonna, digitalis, stramonium, &c.

**EMPLASTRUM CROTONIS.** M. BOUCHARDAT. Melt 4 parts of lead plaster, and when nearly cold mix with it 1 part of croton oil.

**EMPLASTRUM CUMINI.** L. Cumin seed, caraway, bayberries, of each ʒij, Burgundy pitch lbij, yellow wax ʒij, olive oil and water, of each f ʒiss; melt the pitch with the wax, and add the powdered seeds, oil, and water, and evaporate to a proper consistence.

**EMPLASTRUM DIACHYLON.** See Emplastrum Plumbi.

**EMPLASTRUM DIAPALMA.** P. Lead plaster 32, white wax 2; melt together, and add sulphate of zinc 1 part, dissolved in a little water, and keep the mixture over a slow fire, constantly stirring, till the water is evaporated. E. 1774. Litharge lbij, olive oil lbij, lard lbij.

**EMPLASTRUM DIASULPHURIS RULANDI.** Balsam of sulphur ʒij, yellow wax ʒss, resin ʒiv; melt together.

**EMPLASTRUM EUPHORBII.** GUY'S H. Burgundy pitch plaster ʒiv, powdered euphorbium ʒss; melt together, and mix.

**EMPLASTRUM FERRI.** B. Add hydrated peroxide of iron in fine powder ʒj to Burgundy pitch ʒij and litharge plaster ʒviij, previously melted together, and stir the mixture

constantly till it stiffens on cooling. P. *Emplâtre de Canet*. 1 iron to 4.

EMPLASTRUM "FLOS UNGUENTORUM" DICTUM. L. 1720.

Resin lbss, frankincense lbss, wax lbss, suet lbss, olibanum ʒiv, common turpentine ʒiiss, myrrh ʒj, camphor ʒij, white wine f ʒviiij. Boil together to form a plaster.

EMPLASTRUM FUSCUM. P. *Onguent de la mère*. Olive oil

lbij, lard lbj, butter lbj, suet lbj, wax lbj; heat together in a copper pan till they begin to smoke; add gradually finely powdered litharge lbj, stir constantly till the mixture assumes a deep brown colour, and add black pitch melted and strained lb½.

EMPLASTRUM GALBANI. B. Melt galbanum ʒj and am-

moniac ʒj together, and strain. Then add them to litharge plaster ʒviiij and yellow wax ʒj, also previously melted together, and mix the whole thoroughly. U. S. 1 in 6. G. Somewhat similar.

EMPLASTRUM GLUTINANS. *Emplâtre d'André de la Croix*.

P. White pitch ʒviiij, elemi ʒij, Venice turpentine ʒj, oil of bays ʒj. Melt and strain.

EMPLASTRUM GUMMOSUM. E. Litharge plaster ʒiv, am-

moniacum, galbanum, bees' wax, of each ʒss. Melt the gum resins, and strain; melt also the plaster and wax; add the former to the latter mixture, and mix the whole thoroughly.

EMPLASTRUM HYDRARGYRI. B. Heat olive oil fʒj, and

add sublimed sulphur gr. viij, gradually, stirring till they unite. Triturate with this, mercury ʒiij till globules are no longer visible. Add lead plaster ʒvj, previously liquefied, and mix thoroughly. U. S. 1 in 3½. P. Much more complex. G. about 1 to 4.

EMPLASTRUM HYOSCYAMI. SWED. PH. As Emplastrum

Conii.

EMPLASTRUM ICHTHYOCOLLÆ. *Court plaster* is made by

repeatedly brushing over stretched sarcenet with a solution of 1 part of isinglass in 8 of water mixed with 8 parts of proof spirit, and finishing with a coat of tincture of benzoin, or of balsam of Peru. The *transparent* isinglass plaster is made by brushing over oiled silk with a similar solution. An improved method of making Mr. *Liston's plaster* is by brushing over one surface of the

peritoneal membrane of the cæcum of the ox (prepared in the same manner as gold-beater's skin), with solution of isinglass, and the other with drying oil.

**EMPLASTRUM IODINII.** Lead plaster ʒvj, resin plaster ʒij; melt together, and add iodine ʒj rubbed with olive oil ʒss. **RODERBURG** prescribes ʒss of iodine (or ʒj of iodide of potassium), rubbed with a few drops of spirit and olive oil, and incorporated with ʒj of simple plaster previously melted. See *Emp. Potassii Iodidi*.

**EMPLASTRUM IODINII CUM BELLADONNÂ.** Iodine ʒss to ʒij, Venice turpentine ʒij, olive oil ʒj, belladonna plaster ʒbj; mix, and spread with a cool iron. In these plasters an iodide of lead is formed.

**EMPLASTRUM LAUDANI COMPOSITUM.** L. 1788. Laudanum ʒij, frankincense ʒj; melt, and add powdered cinnamon ʒss, expressed oil of mace (nutmegs) ʒss, oil of mint ʒj. Mix.

**EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI.** *Litharge, or Lead Plaster.* The D. and E. name for Emplastrum Plumbi, which see.

**EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI BURGUNDICUM.** *CHESELDENS' Sticking Plaster.* Lead plaster ʒbj, Burgundy pitch ʒss. Melt, and mix.

**EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI CUM GUMMI.** Empl. Galbani.

**EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI CUM HYDRARGYRÔ.** See Empl. Hydrargyri.

**EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI CUM RESINÂ.** D. Empl. Resinæ.

**EMPLASTRUM LYTTE.** *Empl. Cantharidis.*

**EMPLASTRUM MELLILOTI.** E. 1744. Fresh mellilot bruised ʒvj, suet ʒbiij; boil till the herb is almost crisp, strain with pressure, and add white resin ʒbvij, yellow wax ʒbiv. Boil to make a plaster.

**EMPLASTRUM MEZEREI CANTHARIDATUM.** G. Cantharides in coarse powder ʒij, mezereon cut and bruised ʒj, acetic ether ʒx wt. Macerate 8 days, filter and dissolve in the filtered liquid, 175 grs. sandarac, 87 grs. elemé, 87 grs., resin, which spread on silk previously covered with the following solution: isinglass ʒij dist. water 20 oz., rect. spirit 5 oz.

**EMPLASTRUM E MINIO.** L. 1746. Olive oil ʒbiv, finely powdered red lead ʒbiiss. As Empl. Plumbi; but requires more water and greater care to preserve the colour. When

- discoloured by heat, it forms *Emp. de Minio Fuscum*. With a fifth part of soap, it forms *Emp. e Minio cum Sapone*. E. 1741.
- EMPLASTRUM E MUCILAGINIBUS.** L. 1746. Yellow wax 40 parts, oil of mucilages 8, ammoniacum 6, common turpentine 2. To the ammoniacum melted with the turpentine add the wax melted with the oil, and mix.
- EMPLASTRUM NIGRUM.** Mr. SHARP's black plaster was formed by boiling together olive oil, ʒxiij, wax ʒiiss, carbonate of lead ʒx.
- EMPLASTRUM OPII.** B. Powdered opium ʒj, resin plaster ʒix; melt the plaster, and add the opium. GUY'S H. Spread wax plaster, and cover the surface with extract of opium, softened with water. U. S. 1 (ext.) in 16, G. 1 in 21½.
- EMPLASTRUM OPII ET CAMPHORÆ.** DR. PARIS. Opium and camphor, each ʒss, lead plaster q. s. Mix.
- EMPLASTRUM OXYCROCEUM.** E. 1744 Wax lbj, black pitch lbss, galbanum lbss; melt, and add Venice turpentine, myrrh, olibanum, of each ʒij, powdered saffron ʒij. Mix. The saffron is often omitted.
- EMPLASTRUM PARACELSI.** Olive oil ʒvj, wax ʒiss, litharge ʒivss, ammoniacum ʒss, bdellium ʒss, galbanum ʒvj, opoponax, oil of bays, calamine, both the birthworts, myrrh, frankincense, of each ʒij, turpentine ʒj. Mix into a plaster s. a. [EMPL. STITICUM of L. 1721.]
- EMPLASTRUM PICIS.** B. Burgundy pitch ʒxxxvj, common frankincense ʒxiij, resin ʒivss, yellow wax ʒivss, expressed oil of nutmeg ʒj, olive oil f ʒij, water f ʒij. Add the oils and the water to the frankincense, Burgundy pitch, resin, and wax, previously melted together; then, constantly stirring, evaporate to a proper consistence. U. S. Burg. pitch 12, wax 1. P. 3 Burg. pitch, 1 wax.
- EMPLASTRUM PICIS IRRITANS.** G. Burgundy pitch ʒxxxij, yellow wax ʒxij, turpentine ʒxij, euphorbium ʒij.
- EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI.** B. *Lead or Litharge plaster; common plaster, or Diachylon.* B. Litharge in fine powder lbiv, olive oil Cj, water Oiiiss. Boil all the ingredients together gently by the heat of a steam-bath, and keep simmering for four or five hours, stirring constantly until the oil and litharge acquire a proper consistence for a plaster, and adding more water during the process if necessary.



U.S. has more litharge. P. Litharge, lard, ol. oil, of each 1 part, water 2 parts. G. Litharge 1, olive oil 1, lard 1. Mr. Umney (*Phar. Journ.*) says the proportion of litharge directed by the B. P. is too small to saponify the oil, and that a larger quantity is consequently used by the manufacturers of this plaster. He advises 7 parts of litharge to 2 parts by wt. of oil.

EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI CARBONATIS. See Empl. Cerussæ. A similar compound is used in America under the name of MAHY'S plaster.

EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI COMPOSITUM. GUY'S H. Lead plaster  $\mathfrak{z}$ vij, frankincense  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, oxide of iron  $\mathfrak{z}$ j; mix.

EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI IODIDI. B. Add iodide of lead in fine powder  $\mathfrak{z}$ j, to soap plaster and resin plaster, of each  $\mathfrak{z}$ iv, previously melted together. Mix thoroughly (1 part in 9).

EMPLASTRUM POTASSII IODIDI. L. Strained frankincense  $\mathfrak{z}$ vj, wax  $\mathfrak{z}$ vj; melt together, and add  $\mathfrak{z}$ j of iodide of potassium rubbed smooth with f  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij of olive oil, and stir till cold. To be spread on linen, rather than on leather.

EMPLASTRUM QUININÆ. VOISIN. Sulphate of quinine  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, mercurial plaster  $\mathfrak{z}$ iv. In enlargement of the spleen, after intermittent fevers.

EMPLASTRUM RESINÆ. *Emp. Adhasivum*. B. Lead plaster lbij, powdered Castile soap  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, p. resin  $\mathfrak{z}$ iv; to the plaster, melted over a gentle fire, add the resin and soap (first liquefied), and mix. U.S. Resin 1 part, lead plaster 6 parts.

EMPLASTRUM RESINÆ CUM CANTHARIDE. GUY'S H. Resin plaster  $\mathfrak{z}$ vj, cantharides plaster  $\mathfrak{z}$ j. Liquefy, and mix.

EMPLASTRUM RESOLVENS. *Empl. des quatre fondants*. P. Equal parts of hemlock plaster, diachylon with gum, mercurial plaster, and soap plaster. Melt, and mix by stirring.

EMPLASTRUM ROBORANS. See Empl. Thuris, Empl. Ferri, and Empl. Plumbi Compositum.

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS. B. To lead plaster lbij $\frac{1}{4}$ , melted by a gentle heat, add hard soap  $\mathfrak{z}$ vj and resin  $\mathfrak{z}$ j, first liquefied. Stir and evaporate to a proper consistence. U.S. 1 in 10. P. 1 in 18. G. 1 to 14.

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS COMPOSITUM. D. 1826. *Empl. Adhærens.* Soap plaster  $\text{ʒij}$ , resin plaster  $\text{ʒiij}$ . Melt, and mix. See *Empl. Resinæ*. [St. B. H. Soap cerate  $\text{ʒj}$ , lead plaster  $\text{ʒv}$ . Melt, and mix.]

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS CAMPHORATUM. P. Soap plaster 10 oz., camphor 48 grs.

EMPLASTRUM SCILLÆ COMPOSITUM. CH. Galbanum  $\text{ʒss}$ , soap  $\text{ʒss}$ , litharge plaster  $\text{ʒij}$ ; melt together, and add opium  $\text{ʒj}$ , ammoniacum  $\text{ʒss}$ , vinegar of squills  $\text{ʒiij}$ , mixed together; keep them over the fire, constantly stirred, till they are incorporated.

EMPLASTRUM SIMPLEX. E. *Wax plaster.* Wax  $\text{ʒiij}$ , suet  $\text{ʒij}$ , resin  $\text{ʒij}$ . Melt together with a moderate heat, and stir briskly till it concretes. [*Empl. Simplex, P.*, is simple Lead Plaster.

EMPLASTRUM SINAPIS. Flour of mustard mixed with cold water or vinegar, to form a stiff paste. As a counter-irritant. It should not be left on too long.

EMPLASTRUM STIBIATUM. *Empl. Antimonii Tartarizati.*

EMPLASTRUM STOMACHICUM. *Empl. Aromaticum.* D.

EMPLASTRUM THURIS. L. 1788. Frankincense  $\text{lbss}$ , dragon's blood  $\text{ʒiij}$ , lead plaster  $\text{lbij}$ ; melt the plaster, add the rest finely powdered, and mix.

EMPLASTRUM ZINGIBERIS. Powdered ginger, mixed with sufficient boiling water to form a paste, and spread on cloth or paper.

EMPLASTRUM VESICATORIUM. *Emp. Meles Vesicatorii.* E. Former names of *Empl. Cantharidis*.

EMPLASTRUM VIGONIS. P. Lead plaster  $\text{ʒxl}$ , wax  $\text{ʒij}$ , resin  $\text{ʒiij}$ , ammoniacum, bdellium, olibanum, myrrh, each  $\text{ʒv}$ , saffron,  $\text{ʒiij}$ , quicksilver  $\text{ʒxij}$ , common turpentine  $\text{ʒij}$ , liquid storax  $\text{ʒvj}$ , oil of lavender  $\text{ʒij}$ . Make a plaster.

EMPLASTRUM Visci QUERCINI. HARDY. To 2 parts of melted bees' wax add gradually one part of juice of true oak mistletoe, and form a plaster. *In neuralgic pains.*

EMULSIO ACACIÆ. See *Mist. Amygdalæ*.

EMULSIO ARABICA. D. 1826. Powdered gum acacia  $\text{ʒij}$ , blanched almonds  $\text{ʒss}$ , sugar  $\text{ʒss}$ , water  $\text{f ʒxvj}$ .

EMULSIO AMYGDALÆ. See *Mistura Amygdalæ*.

EMULSIO AMYGDALARUM COMPOSITA. G. Sweet almonds

℥iv, henbane seed ℥j; make into an emulsion with dil. bitter almond water Oij $\frac{1}{4}$ , and add sugar ℥vj, magnesia ℥j.

**EMULSIO BALSAMI PERUVIANI.** Balsam of Peru ℥iv, oil of almonds ℥vj, powdered gum arabic ℥j; triturate and add rose water ℥iv. Dose, ℥ss.

• **EMULSIO CAMPHORÆ.** *Mistura Camphoræ.* E. 1839. Camphor ℥j, pure sugar ℥ss; rub together, and add blanched almonds ℥ss; beat the whole into a smooth pulp, and gradually add water Oj, constantly stirring; then strain. Dose, f℥j—ij.

**EMULSIO CANNABIS.** P. Hemp seed ℥j, sugar ℥j, water ℥bij. Form an emulsion.

**EMULSIO CANNABIS INDICÆ.** Mr. BROMFIELD. Rub ℥j of extract of Indian hemp in a warm mortar with f℥j of olive oil; then add gradually, still triturating the mixture, f℥jiv mucilage of acacia and f℥viiss of distilled water.

**EMULSIO CEREÆ.** GUIBOURT. White wax ℥j, powdered gum acacia ℥iss, water ℥xxiv, syrup ℥iv. Mix the syrup and water, put ℥iij with the wax in a mortar, heat to melt the wax, add the gum, and triturate briskly with a warm pestle, gradually adding the rest of the liquid, and stirring constantly while it cools.

**EMULSIO CETACEI.** Spermaceti ℥ij, yolk of one egg, or q.s.; beat together, and gradually add water f℥viiss, syrup of Tolu f℥ss, spirit of nutmeg ℥ij. Rub the spermaceti to fine powder by means of sp. rect.

**EMULSIO COPAIBÆ.** Copaiva ℥ij, syrup ℥j, mucilage ℥j, water ℥xij. Triturate the balsam with the mucilage and syrup, and gradually add the water.

**EMULSIO CUBEBE.** DUBLANC. Essence of cubebs ℥iv, mucilage ℥iv. Mix. Dose, ℥j, 3 or 4 times a day. [Mr. PROCTER (of America) directs ℥ij of his oleo-resinous extract of cubebs to be formed into an emulsion with ℥ss of p. acacia, ℥j of sugar, and f℥iiss of water. Dose, a table-spoonful.]

**EMULSIO OLÉOSA.** BRANDE. Powdered gum ℥ss, water f℥ss; mix, and add, gradually, oil of almonds f℥iij, rose water f℥iss, distilled water f℥iij, syrup f℥iij.

**EMULSIO PAPAYERIS.** Poppy seeds ℥ij, water ℥viij. Make an emulsion, and strain.



EMULSIO PANCREATINI. See Pancreatinum.

EMULSIO PURGANS CUM RESINA JALAPÆ. P. Jalap-resin gr. viij, white sugar ʒj, orange-flower water ʒij, water ʒiv. Triturate the resin with a little of the sugar, add gradually half the yolk of an egg, triturate for a long time, then add gradually the rest of the sugar and the water.

EMULSIO PURGANS CUM OLEO RICINI. P. Castor oil ʒj, gum arabic ʒij, peppermint water ʒss, water ʒij, syrup ʒj. Mix the gum with ʒij water in a mortar, then add the oil, and when incorporated, the remainder of the water and syrup.

EMULSIO PURGANS CUM SCAMMONIÔ. P. Aleppo scammony gr. vij, sugar ʒij, triturate, and add gradually, new milk ʒii, cherry-laurel water 3 or 4 drops: for one dose. Emulsio resinæ Scammoniae is prepared in the same manner. See also Mistura Scammonii, E.

EMULSIO SEMINUM FRIGIDORUM. The 4 cold seeds ʒj, sugar ʒj, cold water ʒxxxij.

EMULSIO SIMPLEX. P. Blanched sweet almonds ʒj, sugar ʒj, cold water ʒxx. [Emulsions of pistachias and hemp seed in the same manner.]

EMULSIO VERMIFUGA. SAUNDERS. Peach kernels ʒij, bitter almonds ʒij, scammony ʒss, wormwood water ʒiiij. Other emulsions will be found among the Mixtures [Misturæ].

ENEMATA. The following are the usual quantities used:

Age.	Laxative.	If to be retained.
For Adults ...	8 to 12 oz.	... 3 to 4 oz.
8 to 16 years ...	6 to 8 "	... 2 to 3 "
3 to 8 " ...	3 to 6 "	... 1½ to 2 "
Younger ...	2 "	... 1 "

ENEMA ACETI. BRANDE. Vinegar fʒij, infusion of chamomile fʒv. *In typhus fever.*

ENEMA ALBUMINIS. RICORD. Infusion of linseed ʒxij, whites of 2 or 3 eggs. Mix. *In chronic diarrhœa.*

ENEMA ALOES. B. Aloes gr. xl, carbonate of potash gr. xv, mucilage of starch Oss. Mix.

ENEMA AMYLI. P. Starch ʒss, water 16 oz.

ENEMA ANODYNUM. See Enema Opii, and Enem. Papaveris.

**ENEMA ANTHELMINTICUM.** Decoction of male fern, or of Corsican moss, is used, sometimes with the addition of  $\frac{3j}$  of castor oil. For *Ascarides*, Enema Aloes and Enem. Ferri muriatis are employed. See also Enema Vermifugum.

**ENEMA ARGENTI NITRATIS.** BOUDIN. Nitrate of silver gr. j to iij, distilled water  $f\frac{3}{4}$ v.

**ENEMA ASSAFOETIDÆ.** B. Rub assafoetida gr. xxx with distilled water  $f\frac{3}{4}$ iv, gradually added, until they are well mixed. See Enema Fœtidum.

**ENEMA ASTRINGENS.** F. H. Extract of rhatany, softened with spirit  $\frac{3}{4}$ ss, water  $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. The decoctions of galls, bistort, pomegranate, &c., are also used.

**ENEMA BELLADONNÆ.** RATIER. Belladonna  $\emptyset$ ss, boiling water  $f\frac{3}{4}$ vj. Infuse.

**ENEMA CAMPHORÆ.** Simple camphor liniment  $\frac{3}{4}$ iv, gruel q. s.

**ENEMA CATHARTICUM.** E. Senna  $\frac{3}{4}$ ss, boiling water  $f\frac{3}{4}$ xvj. Infuse, strain, add sulphate of magnesia  $\frac{3}{4}$ ss, sugar  $\frac{3}{4}$ j, olive oil  $\frac{3}{4}$ j. D. Sulphate of magnesia  $\frac{3}{4}$ j, olive oil  $f\frac{3}{4}$ j, mucilage of barley  $f\frac{3}{4}$ xvj.

**ENEMA CEVADILLÆ.** SOUBEIRAN. Cevadilla  $\frac{3}{4}$ ij, water  $\frac{3}{4}$ x; boil to  $\frac{3}{4}$ vij, strain, and add milk  $\frac{3}{4}$ vij. *To destroy ascarides.*

**ENEMA CHLORIDI CALCIS.** DR. REID. Add gr. x of chloride of lime to a common enema.

**ENEMA CINCHONÆ.** As Decoctum Cinchonæ.

**ENEMA COLOCYNTHIDIS.** L. Compound extract of colocynth  $\frac{3}{4}$ ss, soft soap  $\frac{3}{4}$ j tr., water  $\emptyset$ j. Mix.

**ENEMA COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM.** GUY'S H. Colocynth pulp  $\frac{3}{4}$ j, water  $f\frac{3}{4}$ xij. Boil and strain, then add common salt  $\frac{3}{4}$ ss, syrup of buckthorn  $f\frac{3}{4}$ ss.

**ENEMA COMMUNE.** GUY'S H. Warm gruel  $f\frac{3}{4}$ xij, salt  $\frac{3}{4}$ j. Mix. U. C. H. Gruel  $\frac{3}{4}$ vij, salt  $\frac{3}{4}$ j, linseed oil  $f\frac{3}{4}$ ij. Mix.

**ENEMA COPAIBÆ.** VELLEAU. Copaiba  $\frac{3}{4}$ ij, yolk of an egg, water  $\frac{3}{4}$ vij, laudanum mxxv.

**ENEMA CREASOTI.** DR. WILMOT. Creasote  $\frac{3}{4}$ j, decoction of starch  $\frac{3}{4}$ xij. *In epidemic dysentery.*

**ENEMA CROTONIS.** SUNDELIN. Croton oil 2 to 4 drops, linseed oil  $\frac{3}{4}$ ij, gruel  $\frac{3}{4}$ iv.

**ENEMA CUBEBE.** VELPEAU. Decoction of mallow 3x, powdered cubebs 3vj.

**ENEMA EMOLLIENTS.** Decoction of linseed, starch, or oatmeal, Oj, linseed or olive oil 3j. Or Decoction of Emollient herbs (*Species Emollientes*), P.

**ENEMA ERGOTE.** BOUDIN. Infuse 3j of ergot in 3vij of hot water, and strain.

**ENEMA FELLIS.** DR. CLAY. To soften indurated feces. Fresh ox gall f 3ij, warm water f 3iv. Dr. ALLNATT prescribes ox gall 3ij, thin gruel f 3vij.

**ENEMA FERRI MURIATIS.** DR. ARWALL. A few drops of the tincture in warm water or gruel is recommended as a remedy for *ascarides* in children.

**ENEMA FERRI PERCYANIDI.** Triturate gr. v of Prussian blue with f 3ij of water; to be used daily, increasing the dose if necessary. [An American remedy for *ascarides*.]

**ENEMA FERRI TARTARIZATI.** GER. H. Infusion of yarrow 3xij, potassio-tartrate of iron 3ss, honey of roses 3j.

**ENEMA FILICIS.** FR. H. Male fern root 3j, water lbj; boil, and strain.

**ENEMA FÆTIDUM.** E. To Enema Catharticum add tincture of assafœtida f 3ij. D. Tincture of assafœtida f 3ij, warm water f 3xij.

**ENEMA FULIGINIS.** As Decoction Fuliginis.

**ENEMA GALLÆ ET OPI.** DR. RYAN. Decoction of galls 3vij, tincture of opium 3ss.

**ENEMA IPECACUANHÆ.** U. C. H. Ipecac. root bruised 3j, boiling water f 3vij. Macerate for an hour, and strain.

**ENEMA LAXATIVUM vel PURGATIVUM.** P. Senna leaves, sulph. soda of each 3ss. Boiling water 3xvj. Infuse the senna in the water for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an hour, strain and add the sulph. soda.

**ENEMA MAGNESIÆ SULPHATIS.** B. Dissolve sulphate of magnesia 3j in mucilage of starch f 3xv, add olive oil 3j, and mix.

**ENEMA MORPHIÆ.** BREBA. Morphia gr. iss, oil of almonds 3j. Triturate, and add infusion or decoction of linseed q. s.

**ENEMA NUTRIENS.** Strong beef tea, thickened with arrow-root. M. NASSE recommends the addition of a few drops

of muriatic acid to an enema of meat soup, to promote its digestion.

ENEMA OLEI RICINI. GUY'S H. Castor oil f ʒj, honey ʒj. Mix, and gradually add boiling gruel Oss. Use it tepid.

ENEMA OLEOSUM. MID. H. Olive oil f ʒiv, decoction of barley f ʒxvj.

ENEMA OPII. B. Tincture of opium ʒss, mucilage of starch f ʒij.

ENEMA PAPAVERIS. Poppy-heads without seeds ʒv (for children from ʒj to ʒiij), boiling water ʒxvj; infuse, and add starch ʒss.

ENEMA PLUMBI. DR. NEWBOLD. Acetate of lead gr. vj, tepid water f ʒvj; to be repeated in 2 hours. *In strangulated hernia.*

ENEMA QUINÆ. Sulphate of quinine gr. v to xv, decoction of starch f ʒvj.

ENEMA RHATANIÆ. TROUSSEAU. See Enema Astringens. *For fissures of the anus.*

ENEMA RUTÆ. Confection of rue ʒj to ʒj, thin gruel f ʒvj to f ʒviij.

ENEMA SAPONIS. ST. B. H. Soft soap ʒvj, hot water Oj.

ENEMA SIMPLEX. GUY'S H. Gruel, or decoction of barley, or of linseed, f ʒxvj.

ENEMA SODÆ CHLORINATÆ. LABARRAQUE'S solution 24 drops, decoction of mallows f ʒxvj.

ENEMA SODII CHLORIDI. MID. H. Common salt ʒj, barley water Oss, olive oil ʒj.

ENEMA TABACI. B. Leaf tobacco gr. xx, boiling water f ʒviij. Infuse in a covered vessel for half an hour, and strain.

ENEMA TABACI ET CROTONIS. MOLL. Tobacco ʒj, boiling water ʒvj, croton oil 3 drops, gum acacia ʒij. *In desperate cases of ileus.*

ENEMA TEREBINTHINÆ. B. Oil of turpentine f ʒj, mucilage of starch f ʒxv. Mix. DR. NELIGAN recommends—Oil of turpentine f ʒss, syrup of garlic f ʒj, barley water f ʒvij. To be followed by a cathartic enema. For children use half or a fourth of the above.

ENEMA VERMIFUGUM. See Enema Anthelminticum; also those containing turpentine, preparations of iron, salt,

aloes, cevadilla, soot, &c. Decoctions of tansy, worm-seed, and worm-wood, are also used.

**ENEMA VINOSUM.** *In suspended animation.* Warm water f ʒvj, brandy ʒss to ʒiv, white wine ʒvj.

**EPITHEMA ASTRINGENS.** BREHA. Bole ʒj, p. rhatany ʒj, rose vinegar q. s. to form a paste; to be placed on the forehead to stop bleeding at the nose.

**EPITHEMA GLYCERINI.** MR. STABTIN. Gum tragacanth ʒij —iv, lime water f ʒiv, glycerine ʒj, rose water f ʒijj. Form a jelly. Applied to superficial burns, scalds, and excoriations.

**EPITHEMA LITHARGYRI.** See Cr mor Lithargyri Acet.

**EPITHEMA ROSÆ.** CH. Conserv of roses ʒij, alum ʒss.

**EPITHEMA TEREBINTHINÆ.** Common turpentine ʒj, honey and flour q. s.

**EPITHEMA VERMIFUGUM.** HOFFMANN. Wormwood and centaury, beaten up with aloes and colocynth, and applied over the belly.

**EPITHEMA VESICATORIUM.** L. 1746. Cantharides in fine powder, and wheat flour, of each equal weights; make them into a paste with vinegar. ALIBERT directs rye and barley meal to be made into a paste with vinegar, and ʒss or ʒij of finely powdered cantharides sprinkled over the surface. [Lately revived under the name of the magistral blister of M. Vallex.]

**EPITHEMA VOLATILE.** L. 1746. Common turpentine ʒj, water of ammonia ʒj. Mix. [Epithem is a general name for local applications. See Cataplasma, Embrocatio, &c.]

**ERGOTINA.** This name has been applied to different principles, or mixed products, obtained from ergot of rye. For BONJEAN'S Ergotine, see Extractum Ergotæ Aquosum. The Ergotine of WIGGERS is insoluble in water.

**ESERINA.** The alkaloid of Calabar bean. Its salts are in general uncrystallizable and hygroscopic. They are employed to contract the pupil of the eye; the sulphate being generally used for this purpose. M. DUQUESNEL states that he has succeeded in forming a hydrobromate, which being more soluble and less deliquescent than the sulphate, he recommends as better adapted for the use of the oculist.

**ESSENTIÆ. Essences.** This name is applied to certain



strong alcoholic tinctures, to some essential oils, to solutions of these in alcohol, and, with less propriety, to fluid extracts, or concentrated infusions and decoctions, which will be noticed elsewhere, under LIQUOR, and EXTRACTUM. Essences employed for culinary purposes and as perfumes will be found in the *Druggists' General Receipt Book*.

ESSENTIA ABIETIS. See Extractum Abietis Fluidum.

ESSENTIA ABSINTHII. VAN MONS. Tincture of wormwood Oj, salt of wormwood  $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$ , extract of wormwood  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ .

ESSENTIA AMARA. Tinctura Absinthii Composita.

ESSENTIA AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ. DR. PEREIRA. Essential oil of bitter almonds  $\mathfrak{f}\ \mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , rectified spirit  $\mathfrak{f}\ \mathfrak{z}\text{viij}$ . A stronger preparation ( $\mathfrak{f}\ \mathfrak{z}\text{j}$  to  $\mathfrak{f}\ \mathfrak{z}\text{iiij}$ , Professor Redwood) is also employed.

ESSENTIA ANISI. B. Oil of anise  $\mathfrak{f}\ \mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , rectified spirit  $\mathfrak{f}\ \mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ . (Double the strength of D.) [For making Aqua Anisi.]

ESSENTIA ANTHEMIDIS. See Liquor Anthemidis. The name is also given to a tincture of quassia, flavoured with oil of chamomile. [GRAY.]

ESSENTIA ANTHYSTERICA. P. Similar to Spiritus Ammoniaæ Fœtidus.

ESSENTIA CALUMBÆ. See Liquor Calumbæ.

ESSENTIA CAMPHORÆ. See Liquor Camphoræ.

ESSENTIA CAPSICI. See Tinctura Capsici Concentrata.

ESSENTIA CARUI. D. As Essentia Anisi.

ESSENTIA CEPHALICA. DR. WARD'S *Essence for the Headache*. Spirit of camphor  $\mathfrak{liij}$ , strong water of ammonia,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ , essence of lemon  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ .

ESSENTIA CINNAMOMI. D. As Essentia Anisi.

ESSENTIA CUBEÆ. DUBLANC. Oleo-resinous extract of cubebs  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , brandy Oij. Dose,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ . A concentrated tincture of cubebs, made with  $\mathfrak{z}\text{viij}$  of cubebs to Oj of spirit is frequently sold under this name. See Tinct. Cubebæ.

ESSENTIA ERGOTÆ. See Ess. Secalis Cornuti.

ESSENTIA FENICULI. D. As Essentia Anisi.

ESSENTIA GENTIANÆ. See Liquor Gentianæ.

ESSENTIA GUAIACI. See Extractum Guaiaci Fluidum.

ESSENTIA LEVISTICI. WURT. PH. Lovage-root  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , lovage seeds  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , rectified spirit  $\mathfrak{z}\text{x}$ . Digest, express, and filter. Dose, 60 to 80 drops, in dropsical affections.

**ESSENTIA MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ.** B. Oil of peppermint f ʒj, rectified spirit f ʒiv. (Double the strength of D.) Dose, from 10 to 20 drops. Mr. Redwood directs 1 part of oil to 3 and 5 of spirit. A common form is 1 part to 7. It is sometimes coloured with spinach leaves.

**ESSENTIA MENTHÆ PULEGIÆ.** D. As *Essentia Anisi*. [It is also prepared by the other formulæ directed for *Essentia Menthæ Pip.*]

**ESSENTIA MYRISTICÆ MOSCHATÆ.** D. As *Essentia Anisi*.

**ESSENTIA PIMENTÆ.** D. As *Essentia Anisi*.

**ESSENTIA PHELLANDRII AQUATICI.** COTTEBAU. Digest ʒj of bruised water-fennel seeds in f ʒiv of proof spirit. Dose, 4 to 30 drops.

**ESSENTIA REGALIS.** SOUBEIRAN. Ambergris ʒijss, musk ʒj, civet ʒss, oil of cinnamon gr. vj, oil of rhodium gr. iv, attar of roses gr. iv, carbonate of potash ʒss, rectified spirit ʒiij. Digest, and filter.

**ESSENTIA RHEI.** See *Liquor Rhei*.

**ESSENTIA ROSÆ.** See *Tinctura Rosæ*.

**ESSENTIA ROSMARINI.** D. As *Essentia Anisi*.

**ESSENTIA SAPONIS.** P. White soap ʒiij, carbonate of potash ʒj, proof spirit ʒxij. Macerate till dissolved, and filter.

**ESSENTIA SARSAPARILLÆ.** GUIBOUT. Alcoholic extract of sarsaparilla ʒj, good white wine ʒiij. Dissolve, and filter. One part of the essence represents 2 parts of the root, or 16 of the decoction. For what is commonly sold under this name, see *Liquor Sarsæ*, and *Extractum Sarsæ Fluidum*.

**ESSENTIA SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITA.** Compound extract of sarsaparilla ʒij, white wine ʒxiv, oil of sassafras 2 or 3 drops. For the more usual forms, see *Liquor Sarsæ Compositus*, and *Extractum Sarsæ Fluidum*.

**ESSENTIA SECALIS CORNUTI.** Bruised ergot ʒj, boiling water f ʒij. Infuse 24 hours, and add rectified spirit f ʒiss. Digest 10 days, and filter. [*Lancet*, 1827-8, p. 435.] f ʒss is equivalent to ʒss of the powder.

**ESSENTIA SECALIS CORNUTI ÆTHEREA.** Mr. LEVER. Powdered ergot ʒiv, sulphuric ether f ʒiv. Digest 7 days, strain, and let the tincture evaporate spontaneously. Dissolve the residue in f ʒij of ether. Dose, mxxv to xxx, on sugar

For *puerperal women*; or *mv* in *menorrhagia*. Dr. G. O. REES. [M. BONJEAN states that *water* is the proper solvent for the hæmostatic principle of ergot, and that ether takes up chiefly the poisonous narcotic principle. See *Extractum Ergotæ*.] Mr. WRIGHT's *Ext. Ergotæ Etherium* differs from Mr. LEVER's only in being prepared by percolation instead of by maceration.

**ESSENTIA ZINGIBERIS.** Unbleached Jamaica ginger in coarse powder  $\text{ʒiv}$ , rectified spirit  $\text{fʒxvj}$ . Prepare by digestion or percolation. There is no standard formula, but this is of about the usual strength. Some druggists prepare it still stronger. See *Tinctura Zingiberis*. B.

**ETHER.** See *Æther*.

**EUCALYPTOL.** A product of the fractional distillation of *Ol. Eucalypti Globuli*, of which it appears to be the active principle. Said to be serviceable in ague. Dose *mv* to *mx*. The oil possesses antiseptic properties.

**EXTRACTA.** *Extracts* are made by evaporating the expressed juices of plants, or their decoctions, infusions, or tinctures, by a gentle heat. They are usually of a pilular consistence; but are sometimes prepared in a semi-fluid state (*fluid extracts*), and others in a dry state. In some instances, ether, wine, and vinegar are used as solvents of the vegetable principles. A few extracts are procured from animal substances. The juices or solutions are to be evaporated as quickly as possible, by the heat of a water-bath (L. and U. S.) or steam-bath (E. & D.), and constantly stirred towards the end of the process. "Most of them may be obtained of a greatly superior quality by the process of evaporation *in vacuô*. And the extracts of expressed juices cannot, perhaps, be better prepared than by spontaneous evaporation in shallow vessels exposed to a current of air." E. "The softer extracts should be sprinkled with a little rectified spirit." L.

Extracts of expressed juices (*Succi Spissati*) are made by bruising the fresh plants, after they have begun to flower, in a marble mortar, and expressing the juice. B. P. obtains extracts of green juices by first heating to  $130^{\circ}\text{F}$ . to coagulate the colouring matter, which is separated, then heating to  $200^{\circ}\text{F}$ . to coagulate albumen, which is removed by filtration, then evaporating the residue, adding towards the



close of the process the green coagulum removed at the beginning. P. directs the juices to be filtered, then heated till the albumen coagulates, and the coagulum to be removed by straining; some of the extracts to be also made from the unclarified juice of fruits evaporated over a water-bath. These extracts are called *Robs.* RIGHINI recommends a tincture of the green coagulum to be added to the defecated juice.

**Watery Extracts (*Extracta Aquosa*).** P. directs the following aqueous extracts to be prepared by percolation of the coarsely powdered roots and subsequent evaporation over a water bath: gentian, elecampane, burdock, bistort, triticens repens, dock, rhatany, liquorice root, soapwort, quassia, monesia, dulcamara stalks.

**Spirituous Extracts (*Extracta Alcoholic*)** are made from tinctures prepared from rectified or diluted spirit. They are usually more active than the corresponding watery extracts, and should therefore not be used except when specially directed. The spirit distilled from the tinctures should be reserved for future operations. MOHR describes another mode of preparing alcoholic extracts of great activity, which is noticed under Ext. Belladonnae Alcoholicum.

**EXTRACTUM ABIETIS FLUIDUM.** Evaporate a decoction of the young tops of the black spruce fir to the consistence of treacle.

**EXTRACTUM ABRI PRECATORII.** As Ext. Glycyrrhizæ, which it resembles.

**EXTRACTUM ABSINTHII.** D. 1826. Boil the dried tops of wormwood with 8 times their weight of water till reduced to half; strain, and express; let the faeces subside, filter, and evaporate the liquor by the heat of boiling water, until it begins to thicken; and finally inspissate by a medium heat, from steam, to a proper consistence. [Dose, 10 to 20 grains.]

**EXTRACTUM ACONITI.** B. Bruise the fresh leaves and flowering tops of aconite *℥xij* in a stone mortar, and press out the juice; heat it gradually to 130° F., and separate the green colouring matter by a calico filter. Heat the strained liquor to 200° to coagulate the albumen, and again filter. Evaporate the filtrate by a water-bath to the consistence

of a thin syrup; then add to it the green colouring matter previously separated, and, stirring the whole together assiduously, continue the evaporation at a temperature not exceeding 140° F., until the extract is of a proper consistence. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain to 2 grains, gradually and cautiously increased, if necessary. P. from flowering leaves without coagulum.

**EXTRACTUM ACONITI ALCOHOLICUM.** U. S. from dried leaves, by percolation with rect. sp. and dil. alcohol (see *SPIRITUS*), and evaporation at 120° F. [Dr. FLEMING directs it to be made by evaporating a tincture of the root. (See *Tinctura Radicis Aconiti*.) The dose is from one eighth to one third of a grain. Dr. TURNBULL'S is made in the same way. The addition of 10 drops of liquor ammoniæ to each  $\mathfrak{zj}$  of the extract forms his *Ext. Aconiti Ammoniatum*.] P. from the leaves as *Ext. Digitalis Alcohol*. P.

**EXTRACTUM ACONITI SICCUM SEU PULVERATUM.** PRUSS. Ph. Mix  $\mathfrak{ziv}$  of extract of aconite carefully with  $\mathfrak{zj}$  of powdered sugar of milk, and dry the mass in a warm place, adding so much powdered sugar of milk as will make the weight  $\mathfrak{ziv}$ . The other narcotic extracts are treated in the same way. Dose, as the Extracts.

**EXTRACTUM AGARICI.** P. as *Ext. Scillæ* P.

**EXTRACTUM AGRIMONII.** As *Ext. Absinthii*.

**EXTRACTUM ALCONORCÆ.** By evaporating a decoction of the American Alconorque bark. *Astringent*, 10 gr. to  $\mathfrak{zj}$ .

**EXTRACTUM ALKAKENGI.** As *Extractum Bac. Sambuci*.

**EXTRACTUM ALOËS ACIDO SULFURICO CORRECTUM.** G.

Dissolve *Ext. Aloes*  $\mathfrak{zviij}$  in dist. water  $\mathfrak{zxxxij}$ , then gradually add Sulphuric Acid  $\mathfrak{zj}$ , wt. Evaporate to a dry ext.

**EXTRACTUM ALOES BARBADENSIS.** B. Add Barbadoes aloes in small fragments  $\mathfrak{lbj}$  to boiling distilled water  $\mathfrak{Cj}$ , and stir well until they are thoroughly mixed. Set aside for 12 hours; then pour off the clear liquor, strain the remainder, and evaporate the mixed liquors by a water-bath, or a current of warm air to a proper consistence.

**EXTRACTUM ALOES SOCOTRINÆ.** B. From Socotrine aloes, as above.

**EXTRACTUM ANEMONIS.** P. From the juice of the pasque flower, or from the powder, by percolation with water or proof spirit.

**EXTRACTUM ANTHEMIDIS.** B. Boil chamomile flowers ℥j in Cj distilled water until the volume is reduced to one half; strain, press, and filter. Evaporate by a water-bath to a proper consistence, adding oil of chamomile ℥xv at the end of the process. P. as Ext. Digital. G. extracts with rect. sp. and water p. æ.

**EXTRACTUM ANGELICÆ.** PRUS. PH. Angelica root 2 parts, rectified spirit 2 parts, water 9 parts; digest, strain, and evaporate.

**EXTRACTUM APOCYN.** From the root of apocynum cannabinum, as Extractum Anthemidis. Dose, gr. iij—iv.

**EXTRACTUM ARNICÆ.** P. from the powd. leaves by percolation and subsequent evaporation.

**EXTRACTUM ASPARAG.** P. from the inspissated juice, as Ext. Aconiti.

**EXTRACTUM AURANTII** [corticis fructûs]. By digesting the dried peel with proof spirit, afterwards with proof spirit with an equal quantity of water, and evaporating the mixed tinctures.

**EXTRACTUM BALSAMINÆ.** The inspissated juice of the balsam apple. Dose, gr. v to xv. *In dropsy.*

**EXTRACTUM BARDANÆ.** See Extracta.

**EXTRACTUM BELE LIQUIDUM.** B. Macerate bael ℥j for 12 hours in Oiv of distilled water; pour off the clear liquor; repeat the maceration a second and third time for one hour, each time in Oiv of water; press the marc, and filter the mixed liquors through flannel. Evaporate to f̄xiv, and when cold add rectified spirit f̄ij.

**EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ.** B. As Ext. Aconiti. U. S. heats juice from fresh leaves to boiling point, strains and evaporates to proper consistence. P. from clarified juice of flowering leaves without coagulum. G. from fresh leaves and twigs.

**EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ ALCOHOLICUM.** U. S. from the powdered leaves, by percolation with rect. spirit and water. Dose, from  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain to 1 grain. [Another method is that of MOHR, or PELLATAN. The juice of the plant is coagulated by heat, strained, and rapidly evaporated by water-bath to the consistence of syrup; an equal measure of absolute alcohol is added, and the clear portion of the liquid evaporated. This forms a *quadruple* extract,

chiefly employed in outward applications.] P. as Ext. Digital. Alcoh. P.

EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ RADICIS FLUIDUM. U. S. Macerate ʒxvj tr., Belladonna root in mod. fine powder with ʒiij o.m. rectified spirit, f ʒiij o.m. Glycerin and ʒj water for four days in a closed percolator, and proceed as for Ext. Gossypii rad. fluid.

EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ SEMINIS ALCOHOLICUM. P. as Ext. Stramon. Sem. Alcoh. P.

EXTRACTUM BISTORTÆ. P. From the dried root, as Ext. Krameriae. SPAN. PH. It is also made by decoction. Dose, ʒj to ʒij. *Astringent.*

EXTRACTUM BORAGINIS. P. as Ext. Digit. P. Dose, ʒj to ʒj.

EXTRACTUM BUCHU FLUIDUM. U. S. As Ext. Cubebæ fluid. U. S. using rec. sp.

EXTRACTUM BUXI. P. From the bark of the root of box, with proof spirit, as Ext. Ipecacuanhæ.

EXTRACTUM BYNES. See Ext. Malti.

EXTRACTUM CAINCE. P. From dried cainca root, as Ext. Ipecacuanhæ. Dose, gr. x to xx, *in dropsies*; repeated so as to keep up its diuretic and cathartic effect.

EXTRACTUM CALAMI. G. Sweet flag root 2lb, rect. sp. 6lb, water 6lb. Macerate 24 hours and press, add to the residue 3lb each rect. sp. and water, digest as before, strain, and evaporate the mixed liquors to a thick ext.

EXTRACTUM CALENDULÆ. GUIBORT. Leaves and flowers of the garden marygold 1 part, tepid water 4 parts, boil for quarter of an hour, express, and evaporate. Dose, 4 to 6 grs. three or four times a day, reputed serviceable in spasmodic affections, scrofula and cancer.

EXTRACTUM CALUMBÆ. B. Macerate calumba root cut small lbj in dist. water Oij for twelve hours, strain and press. Macerate again with the same quantity of water, strain and press as before. Mix and filter the liquors and evaporate by a water-bath to a pilular consistence. B. 1864 made it by percolation, with proof spirit. Dose, gr. ij to x. P. As Ext. Scillæ. G. evaporates to dryness.

EXTRACTUM CALUMBÆ FLUIDUM. U. S. As Ext. Hydrastis fluid. U. S.

EXTRACTUM CANNABIS INDICÆ. B. Macerate Indian hemp in coarse powder lbj in rectified spirit Oij for seven days,

and press out the tincture. Distil off the spirit, and evaporate by a water-bath to a proper consistence. **BENGAL DISPENSATORY.** Boil the dried tops of Indian hemp (*Gunjah*) in rectified spirit (about lbj to Cj); distil off the spirit, and evaporate the extract by a gentle heat. In India and Persia it is also collected by mechanical means from the surface of the plant. Dose, in India, from gr. ss. to gr. j, in *painful and spasmodic affections*; but in this country it is generally necessary to increase the dose. U. S. by percolation. G. same as B.

**EXTRACTUM CANNAB** **IFICATUM.** D. Dissolve  
 ʒj of extract of India-  
 rectified spirit, and w  
 clear liquid, and e  
 Cannabis Indica.]  
 immerse in fʒiv of rec-  
 have subsided decant the  
 ater-bath. [See Resina

**EXTRACTUM CANTHARI** **D** Ext. Scillæ P.  
**EXTRACTUM CANTHARI** M. Cantharides in coarse  
 powder 4 parts, pyrol., 1  
 16 parts. Digest by the use of a water bath, press,  
 filter, and evaporate to a buttery consistence. See Tela  
 Vesicatoria.

**EXTRACTUM CARDUI BENEDICTI.** G. Blessed thistle 1 lb,  
 hot water 6 lbs. Digest 6 hours, and strain; then add to  
 the residue another 3 lbs. of hot water, and digest as  
 before; mix the strained liquors and evaporate to a thick  
 extract.

**EXTRACTUM CARNIS.** Treat 6 pounds (av.) meat as directed  
 for Infusum Carnis (Liebig's), and evaporate it by a gentle  
 heat to ʒiij. Keep it from the air.

**EXTRACTUM CASCABILLÆ.** L. 1788. As Ext. Jalapæ. L.  
 BOULDUCE says, "Cascarilla yields to spirit all its active  
 parts, the extract amounting to five eighths of the bark."

**EXTRACTUM CASSIÆ.** See Cassia Præparata.

**EXTRACTUM CATECHU.** Bruised catechu lbj, boiling water  
 lbvj. Infuse for 24 hours, stirring the mixture occa-  
 sionally; decant, and evaporate by water-bath.

**EXTRACTUM CATHARTICUM.** Ext. Colocynthis Comp.

**EXTRACTUM CENTAURI.** G. Prepared from the common  
 herb centaury, as Ext. Cardui Ben.

**EXTRACTUM CEBATONIÆ.** SPAN. P. By evaporating an  
 infusion of Carob bean pods.



**EXTRACTUM CHELIDONII.** G. Sprinkle lbx of the fresh herb (greater celandine) in a marble mortar with  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. water, bruise and express strongly; add flss of water to the bruised herb, and express again. Evaporate the mixed and strained liquors in a vapour-bath, at 176° F., to lbij. Mix with this lbj of rectified spirit, and set aside for 24 hours, shaking it occasionally. Filter through linen, press the residuum strongly, mix it with flss of spirit at 893, and again express. Evaporate the mixed and filtered liquors, at the above temperature, to a firm extract.

**EXTRACTUM CHENOPODII.** The inspissated juice of stinking goose foot (*Ch. Olidum*). Mr. HOULTON prefers it prepared by spontaneous evaporation. Dose, gr. v to xv, as an emmenagogue. [The officinal *Chenopodium* of the U. S. is a different species—*Ch. anthelminticum*.]

**EXTRACTUM CHIMAPHILÆ.** As Ext. Gentianæ. Dose, gr. x—xv [PEREIRA]; 9j to 5ss [Dr. WOOD].

**EXTRACTUM CHIMAPHILÆ FLUIDUM.** U. S. As Ext. Gosypii rad. fluid.

**EXTRACTUM CIMICIFUGÆ FLUIDUM.** U. S. As Ext. Cubebæ fluid.

**EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ.** L. To lbij of coarsely powdered bark add Oij of distilled water, and stir it well till it is thoroughly moistened; macerate for 24 hours, and strain through linen. Macerate what remains in Oij of distilled water for 24 hours, and strain. Then evaporate the mixed liquors to a fit consistence. Dose, gr. x—xx.

**EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ SICCUM.** P. *Lagaraye's Essential Salt of Bark.* Take ext. pale bark, having the consistence of thick syrup, spread it uniformly on earthen dishes, dry it in a stove, chip it off with a blunt knife, and preserve it in close bottles. A twentieth part of gum arabic is sometimes added before spreading it out, to render it less deliquescent.

**EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ CUM RESINÂ.** L. 1788. As Extractum Jalapæ.

**EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ RESINOSUM.** L. 1809. Bark lbj, rectified spirit Oij; macerate, strain, and evaporate.

**EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ FLAVÆ LIQUIDUM.** B. Macerate yellow cinchona bark in coarse powder lbj in Oij of distilled water, for 24 hours, stirring frequently; then pack

in a percolator, and add more water, until Oxij have been collected, or a sufficient quantity to exhaust the bark. Evaporate the liquor at a temperature not exceeding 160° F. to a pint; then filter through paper, and continue the evaporation to f ℥iij, or until the specific gravity of the liquid is 1:200. When cold, add rectified spirit ℥j gradually, constantly stirring. The specific gravity should be about 1:100. Dose m℥—xxx. U. S. Bark 16 oz. tr., glycerine 4 oz. tr. proof spirit to yield 16 oz. o. m. by percolation.

**EXTRACTUM COCCULL. VAN MONS.** By evaporating the clarified decoction.

**EXTRACTUM COCHLEARIE.** P. From the clarified juice of scurvy-grass, as Ext. Hyoscyami. P.

**EXTRACTUM COLCHICI.** B. Crush fresh colchicum corms deprived of their coats lbvij, press out the juice, allow the feculence to subside, and heat the clear liquor to 212° F.; then strain through flannel, and evaporate by a water-bath at a temperature not exceeding 160° to a proper consistence. [Dose. gr. j, or from gr. ss to gr. ij. The bulbs should be gathered in July or August.]

**EXTRACTUM COLCHICI ACETICUM.** B. Crush the corms as above, add acetic acid f ℥vj, and press out the juice; allow the feculence to subside, and heat the clear liquor to 212° F.; then strain through flannel, and evaporate by a water bath at a temperature not exceeding 160° to a proper consistence. U. S. by percolation.

**EXTRACTUM COLCHICI ALCOHOLICUM.** P. As Ext. Stramonii. P.

**EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS.** L. Colocynth pulp cut small and without seeds ℥iij, distilled water Oiv. Macerate for 36 hours, squeezing it now and then with the hand. Strongly express the liquor, and strain. Lastly evaporate it to a due consistence. The quantity of water ordered is insufficient. Dose, from 4 to 15 grains, but seldom alone. [P. directs an alcoholic extract, as Ext. Scillæ. Dose, gr. ij to viij.]

**EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM.** [L. 1851. See Pilula Colocynthidis Composita.] B. Colocynth freed from the seeds ℥vj, extract of Socotrine aloes ℥xiij, resin of scammony ℥iv, hard soap in powder ℥iij, cardamoms in fine powder ℥j, proof spirit Cj. Macerate the colocynths



in the spirit for 4 days; press out the tincture, distill off the spirit, and add to it the extract of aloes, the soap, and the scammony; then evaporate the residue by a water-bath to a pilular consistence, adding the cardamoms towards the end of the process. Dose, from 3 to 10 grains. U. S. Ext.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , aloes 12, resin scammon 3, cardam.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , soap 3. P. same as B. G. Ext. 3, aloes 10, resin scammony 8, rhubarb 5 parts; in powder.

**EXTRACTUM CONII.** B. As Ext. Aconiti. This extract is only good when a very strong odour of conia is disengaged by degrees on its being carefully triturated with Liq. Potassæ. [Dose of the carefully prepared extract, from 2 to 4 or 5 grains, but is often increased beyond this.] U. S. As Ext. Bellad. P. from juice from flowering herbs without coagulum. G. from recent herbs as Ext. Chelidon.

**EXTRACTUM CONII ALCOHOLICUM.** U. S. From the dried and finely powdered leaves, by percolation with rectified, and afterwards with proof spirit. Dose, gr. j—ij. Mr. ARCHER considers rectified spirit the best solvent for the active principles of hemlock, as it leaves the chlorophyll and albumen, but exhausts the leaves of conia. P. as Ext. Digit. Alcohol.

**EXTRACTUM CONII SEMINIS ALCOHOLICUM.** P. As Ext. Stramon. P.

**EXTRACTUM CONII SICCUM.** As Ext. Aconiti Siccum.

**EXTRACTUM COPAIBÆ.** Mr. THORN. By carefully distilling balsam of copaiba, the resin (amounting to 5-16ths of the whole) remains behind. Dose, gr. x—xv.

**EXTRACTUM COPALCHI.** From copalchi bark, as Ext. Rhei.

**EXTRACTUM CORNUS FLORIDÆ FLUIDUM.** U. S. (Fluid Ext. of Dogwood.) as Ext. Gossypii rad. flor.

**EXTRACTUM CROCI.** P. As Extractum Scillæ.

**EXTRACTUM CUBEBE.** Cubebs exhausted with rect. spirit and subsequently evaporated over a water-bath.

**EXTRACTUM CUBEBE FLUIDUM.** U. S. Cubebs in mod. fine powder, 16 oz. tr., alcohol (817) 16 oz. o. m. Macerate in a closed percolator for 4 days, and then let the percolation commence, and finish it by adding more menstruum until 24 oz. o. m. have been obtained; reserve the first 14 o. m., evaporate the remaining 10 oz. to 2 oz. o. m., and mix this with the reserved portion. [By

evaporated with a very gentle heat, a tincture prepared by digestion or percolation with rectified spirit. PUCHE directs the cubebs to be treated by percolation with proof spirit, so as to obtain a liquid equal in weight with the cubebs. Another form is ℞j [℥xv to adapt it to imperial measure] of powdered cubebs put into a percolator, and, being packed carefully, pour ether gradually upon it until Oij of filtered liquor are obtained; then distil off Oiss of the ether by water-bath, and expose the residue in a shallow vessel until the whole of the ether has evaporated.]

EXTRACTUM CUSPARI

um Ipecacuanhæ.

EXTRACTUM CYNARÆ

f. The inspissated juice

of the fresh leaves  
times a day, in rheu-  
with f ℥j of the tincture.

Dose, gr. ij or iij, three  
BADELEY gives gr. v,

EXTRACTUM DIGITALIS.

d coarsely powd. leaves

of Digitalis ℥x, infuse  
℥lx of boiling water,  
strain, and let settle, then  
marc with ℥xx boiling  
water, concentrate the first infusion over a water-bath,  
and add the second infusion previously reduced to the  
thickness of syrup. Evaporate to a soft ext.

EXTRACTUM DIGITALIS ALCOHOLICUM. P. Put ℥x of the dried and powd. leaves of Digitalis into a percolator, pour on them proof sp. q. s. to penetrate the powder in every part, and let it remain 12 hours; then let the liquid drain, and pass successively through the powder in the percolator as much proof sp. as will amount with that previously used, to ℥lx by wt. Distil off the sp. and evaporate to a soft ext.

EXTRACTUM DULCAMARÆ. U. S. From the stalks by percolation, with dilute alcohol (see SPIRITUS).

EXTRACTUM ELATERII. L. & E. See Elaterium, B.

EXTRACTUM ERGOTÆ AQUOSUM. *Hæmostatic Extract.* The *Ergotine* of M. BONJEAN. Exhaust powdered ergot by displacement with cold water; heat the solution in a water-bath, and filter; evaporate the filtered liquor to the consistence of syrup, and add rectified spirit to throw down the gummy matter; when settled, decant the clear liquid, and evaporate by water-bath. One ounce of ergot yields about 70 grains. M. BONJEAN says it possesses the

hæmostatic without the toxic properties of ergot. The liquid must be evaporated without delay, as it rapidly decomposes. The Ext. Secalis Cornut., G., is the same.

**EXTRACTUM ERGOTÆ ÆTHERIUM.** WRIGHT. See Essent. Secal. Cornut. Ether. [M. BONJEAN states that the *undissolved residue*, after all the oil and resin has been removed by ether, is more efficient as an obstetric remedy.]

**EXTRACTUM ERGOTÆ LIQUIDUM.** B. Shake ether Oj in a bottle with Oss of distilled water, and, after separation, decant the ether. Place ergot in coarse powder lbj in a percolator, and free it from its oil by passing the washed ether through it. Remove the marc, and digest it in Oij of distilled water at 160° F. for twelve hours. Press out, strain, and evaporate the liquor to f ʒix, and, when cold, add rectified spirit f ʒviij. Allow it to stand for an hour to coagulate, then filter. The product should measure f ʒxvj. Dose, mx—xxx. U. S. Ergot in mod. fine powd. ʒxvj tr., glycerin ʒiv o. m., acetic acid ʒss. o. m. rect. sp. and water of each q. s. Mix ʒviij o. m. spirit, ʒiij o. m. glycerin and ʒv o. m., water and let the ergot digest in them for 4 days. Then let the percolation commence, pouring on sufficient proof spirit to obtain ʒxxiv o. m. Reserve ʒxiv of this, and to the remaining ʒx add the acetic acid and ʒj o. m. glycerin, and evaporate to ʒij, which mix with the reserved portion.

**EXTRACTUM ERIGERONIS.** From Canadian Fleabane, by evaporating an aqueous infusion. Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

**EXTRACTUM ERIGERONTIS CANADENSIS FLUIDUM.** U. S. Canada Erigeron moderately coarse powder ʒxvj tr. rect. sp. ʒxvj o. m., proceed as for Ext. Cubebæ Fluid.

**EXTRACTUM EUCALYPTI GLOBULI.** GRIFFITH. Eucalyptus leaves, cut, at will. Distil the vol. oil with water; exhaust the residue in the still with water, prepare an extract, exhaust this with alcohol, evaporate to the consistence of an extract, and while cooling stir in the vol. oil. Dose, gr. ij—viij.

**EXTRACTUM FELLIS BOVINI.** P. Strain fresh ox-gall through flannel, and evaporate it by means of a water bath to a proper consistence. Dose, 4 to 10 grains. Dr. H. LANE recommends the evaporation to be continued

until the extract is sufficiently dry to be reduced to powder, and that it be kept, in close bottles, in that state.  
See *Fel Bovinum Purificatum*, B.

**EXTRACTUM FERRI POMATUM.** G. Reduce 5 lbs. unripe apples to a pulp, mix them with cut straw and press. To the strained juice after removal of the sediment, add 3iss reduced iron. When this has dissolved, to the cooled liquid, add as much water as will make up 4½lb; filter and reduce to a thick extract. Dose, gr. v—x, daily.

**EXTRACTUM FILICIS.** Dr. EBERS. Digest dried root of male fern (*Aspidium Filix mas.*) in rectified spirit, strain, distil off most of the spirit, and evaporate what remains, to an extract. Dose, ʒj to ʒij (?), in *tapeworm*. See the next.

**EXTRACTUM FILICIS LIQUIDUM.** *Oil male fern.* B. Pack male fern root in coarse powder lbij closely in a percolator, add Oij of ether at intervals, until it passes through colourless. Let the ether evaporate on a water-bath, or recover it by distillation, and preserve the oily extract. See *Oleum Filicis*. Dose  $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{v}$ —xxx.

**EXTRACTUM FUCI VESICULOSI.** From the dried plant of the bladder wrack. Given in obesity.

**EXTRACTUM FULIGINIS.** Boil wood soot in 8 parts of water for half an hour, strain, and evaporate to an extract. Dose, 4 to 16 grains, daily.

**EXTRACTUM FULIGINIS ACETICUM.** As the last, using equal parts of vinegar and water.

**EXTRACTUM FUMARIE.** P. From the clarified juice of fumitory. [It is also made from a decoction of the dried plant.]

**EXTRACTUM GALLARUM.** As *Extractum Kramerie*; or by decoction, as *Ext. Hamatoxyli*.

**EXTRACTUM GELSEMI FLUIDUM.** U. S. Yellow Jasmine in very fine powder ʒxxvj tr., rect. sp. ʒxxvj o. m. Proceed as for *Ext. Cubebæ Fluid*.

**EXTRACTUM GENISTE.** L. 1788. From decoction of broom tops (*spartium scoparium*), as *Ext. Hamatoxyli*. Dose, 10 grains to ʒss.

**EXTRACTUM GENTIANÆ.** B. Macerate gentian sliced lbj in boiling distilled water Cj for two hours; boil for fifteen minutes, pour off, press, and strain. Then evaporate by

a water-bath to a proper consistence. U. S. & P. subject the root to percolation with cold water. G. same as B. Dose, 4 to 20 grains.

**EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ.** B. Macerate liquorice-root in coarse powder ℥j, in Oij distilled water for 12 hours; strain, and press. Macerate the marc with Oij more water for 6 hours, strain, and press. Heat the liquors to 212° F., strain, and evaporate to a proper consistence. [The foreign commercial extract, or *juice*, may be purified by the following process:—Cut it into small pieces, and place it on a diaphragm in a tin vessel. Add enough cold, distilled water to cover it, and, when sufficiently divided, withdraw the liquid, strain it through flannel, and evaporate it to a firm extract.] G. same as B.

**EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ LIQUIDUM.** B. Liquorice root in coarse powd. 1lb., dist. water Oiv. Macerate the liquorice with Oij water for 12 hours, strain, and press; again macerate the pressed marc with the remainder of the water for 6 hours, strain, and press. Mix the strained liquors, heat to 212° F., and strain through flannel; then evaporate by a water-bath until it has acquired, when cold, a sp. gr. of 1.160; add to this  $\frac{1}{3}$ th its vol. of rect. sp.; let the mixture stand 12 hours and filter. U. S. By percolation with glycerin, spirit, and water.

**EXTRACTUM GOSSEYII RADICIS FLUIDUM.** U. S. Cotton root in very fine powder 3xvj tr., macerate with glycerin f 3iij o. m., rect. sp. 3viiij o. m., water 3v o. m. in closed percolator for 4 days; then let the percolation commence, and finish it by adding dilute alcohol (see **SPIRITUS**) until 3xxiv o. m. have been obtained; reserve the first 3xiv and evaporate the remaining 3x (to which previously add f 3j o. m. Glycerin) to f 3ij o. m. and mix with the reserved portion.

**EXTRACTUM GRAMINIS.** P. From the dried roots of dog's-grass, as Ext. *Krameriaë*. PRUS. PH. directs it to be prepared as *Extractum Cardui*, only that the extract is dissolved in four parts of water, filtered, and again evaporated. Others direct the inspissated juice. The fluid extract (*Mellago Graminis*) is prepared by evaporating the juice, infusion, or decoction, to the consistence of syrup; or by dissolving the extract in a third of its weight of water.



EXTRACTUM GRANATI. P. From the bark by percolation with water and subsequent evaporation.

EXTRACTUM GRANATI CORTICIS ALCOHOLICUM. P. From the root-bark of pomegranate, as Ext. Digit. Alcoh. In *tapeworm*. Dose, gr. x to xx.

EXTRACTUM GRATIOLÆ. G. As Extractum Chelidonii. Dose, gr. ij to iv.

EXTRACTUM GUALIACI. P. and L. 1746. Boil rasped gualiacum wood repeatedly in water, concentrate the clear decoction, and, when it becomes thick, add one eighth of rectified spirit, and evaporate to dryness. [A fluid extract is sometimes prepared as above, omitting further evaporation after adding the spirit.]

EXTRACTUM GUARANÆ. See Extractum Paulliniæ.

EXTRACTUM HÆMATOXYLI. B. Infuse logwood in fine chips ℥j in boiling distilled water Cj for 24 hours, then boil down to one half, strain, and evaporate by a water-bath to dryness, stirring with a wooden spatula. Iron vessels should not be used. Dose, gr. x—xxx. U. S. same.

EXTRACTUM HÆMOSTATICUM. See Ext. Ergotæ.

EXTRACTUM HELLEBORI NIGRI. L. 1788. As Ext. Hæmatoxyli. [U. S. & P. With proof spirit, as Ext. Ipecacuanhæ.] Dose, gr. iv to viij.

EXTRACTUM HELLEBORI ALKALINUM BACHERI. Black hellebore root bruised ℥j, carbonate of potash ℥ij, proof spirit Oij. Digest for 12 hours, and strain. Next digest the root with white wine Oij for 24 hours, make it boil, and strain. Evaporate the mixed liquids to a firm extract. Dose, gr. ij to vj.

EXTRACTUM HUMULI. See Extractum Lupuli.

EXTRACTUM HYDRASTIS FLUIDUM. U. S. Hydrastis (Golden Seal) in very fine powder ʒxvj tr., macerate with ʒij o. m. glycerin rect. sp. ʒxiv o. m. in closed percolator for 4 days, then let the percolation commence and finish it by adding a mixture consisting of 2 parts of spirit and 1 of water, until ʒxxiv o. m. have been obtained. Reserve the first ʒxiv o. m., evaporate the remaining ʒx to ʒij o. m., and mix with the reserved portion.

EXTRACTUM HYOSCYAMI. B. the biennial plant. As Ext. Aconiti. U. S. from fresh leaves as Ext. Belladonnæ. U. S. directs the juice to be strained after coagulation by

heat. P. directs the juice of the flowering plants freed from coagulum and chlorophyll to be reduced over a water-bath to one third its vol., strained from deposit and evaporated to an extract. Dose, gr. iij to viij. In India the juice is evaporated by exposure to the heat of the sun, yielding an extract which produces decided effects in doses of 3 grains. The annual plant yields a larger quantity of extract than the biennial, but of an inferior quality. Mr. CRACKNELL states that it is also unadvisable to employ very old plants, as the extract made from them is apt to deliquesce. He recommends the inspissation to be conducted in a current of warm air, stirring continually.

EXTRACTUM HYOSCYAMI ALCOROLICUM. P. As Extractum Digitalis Alcoholicum. Dose,  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr. to ij.

EXTRACTUM SEMINUM HYOSCYAMI. P. As Ext. Stramon. P. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. to 2 gr.

EXTRACTUM INULÆ. G. From elecampane root. As Ext. Aurant. Cort. G.

EXTRACTUM IPECACUANHÆ. P. as Ext. Digital Alcohol. P. Dose, gr. ij—viij.

EXTRACTUM JACOBÆE. Insipissated juice of ragwort (Senecio Jacobæa). Dose, gr. x or xv, in *gonorrhœa*.

EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ. B. Macerate jalap in coarse powder  $\text{℥j}$  in rectified spirit Oiv for 7 days. Press out tincture, filter, distil off spirit, leaving soft extract. Macerate residual jalap in distilled water Cj for 4 hours; express, strain, and evaporate to a soft extract. Mix the two, and evaporate at 140° F. to a proper consistence for forming pills. (For Spirituous Extract, see Resina Jalapæ.) Dose, gr. viij—xvj. U. S. by percolation.

EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ ALKALINUM. E. 1744. As the last, adding to the water  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , or q. s. of carbonate of potash.

EXTRACTUM JUGLANDIS IMMATURE. P. The inspissated juice of the green walnut, evaporated to a soft extract. An extract is also made by boiling the green shells with water, as Ext. Glycyrrhizæ. Dose, ʒss to ʒss.

EXTRACTUM JUGLANDIS FOLIORUM. M. NEGRIER. From the dried leaves of walnut by decoction; [or preferably by percolation with warm water. SOUBEIRAN.] Dose, 3 gr. 2 or 3 times a day, in *scrofula*.

EXTRACTUM JUGLANDIS. U. S. From the butter-nut in



coarse powder, as Ext. *Krameria*. Dose, ℥j to ʒss, as a purgative, or less as a laxative.

**EXTRACTUM JUNIPERI.** P. Juniper berries lightly bruised lbj, distilled water lbij. Macerate for 24 hours, strain with gentle pressure, add 3lbs more water to the berries, and let it stand 12 hours. Filter, and evaporate the mixed liquid to a soft extract. Dose, ℥j to ʒj.

**EXTRACTUM KALDANÆ.** BENGAL DISPENSATORY. An alcoholic extract of the berries of the *Pharbitis Cerulea*. Purgative, dose, 10 gr.

**EXTRACTUM KRAMERIÆ.** B. Macerate rhatany in coarse powder lbj in distilled water Oiss for 24 hours; then pack in a percolator, and add more distilled water until Oxiij have been collected, or the rhatany is exhausted. Evaporate the liquor by a water-bath to dryness. U. S. same. P. same. G. by maceration.

**EXTRACTUM LACTUÆ.** B. As *Extractum Aconiti*. See *Lactucarium*. P. *Thridace*, by evaporating the juice of the stalks.

**EXTRACTUM LACTUÆ CONCENTRATUM.** PROBART. From the external parts only of the stalks, and the old leaves, after the plants have flowered; by maceration and decoction; evaporating first by heat, and then drying in shallow dishes. About half the strength of *Lactucarium*.

**EXTRACTUM LACTUÆ VIROSÆ.** The inspissated juice of wild lettuce. Dose, gr. ij—xx.

**EXTRACTUM LINI CATHARTICI.** Dr. B. LANE. Macerate the dried herb in 8 or 10 times its weight of boiling water for a few hours, strain with pressure, and evaporate the clear liquor by a gentle heat. Dose, 5 to 10 grains twice a day, as a laxative and diuretic. It yields one sixth of extract.

**EXTRACTUM LOBELIÆ INFLATÆ.** Dried lobelia ʒiv, proof spirit Oiv, strong acetic acid f ʒj. Macerate for 48 hours, filter, and evaporate by water-bath.

**EXTRACTUM LUPULI.** B. Macerate hop lbj in rectified spirit Oiss for 7 days; press out the tincture, filter, and distil off the spirit, leaving a soft extract. Boil the residual hop with distilled water Cj for 1 hour, then express the liquor, strain, and evaporate by a water-bath to the consistence of a soft extract. Mix the two extracts, and evaporate at a

temperature not exceeding 140° F. to a proper consistence. Dose, gr. v—xx. P. As Ext. Scillæ P.

**EXTRACTUM MALTI.** G. Bruised malt, cold water, of each lbj; let stand 3 hours, then add water ℥iv; digest for an hour at 149° F.; just boil, and strain immediately; then evaporate quickly to a thick extract with stirring. [Pour over ground malt sufficient hot water (between 170° and 200° F.) to cover it; leave it for 24 hours, strain without pressure, and evaporate the clear liquor immediately, to the thickness of treacle.]

**EXTRACTUM MALTI FERRATUM.** G. Ext. malt ʒxlviiss mixed with ʒj pyrophosphate of iron and citrate of ammonia, dissolved in ʒiiss water.

**EXTRACTUM MARRUBII.** From the expressed juice, or the decoction; or thus (PORT. PH.), white horehound, 1 part, rectified spirit 1 part, water 8 parts. Digest for 3 days, express, and evaporate. M. THOREL states that the alcoholic extract is a powerful febrifuge, in doses of a few grains.

**EXTRACTUM MARTIS POMATUM sive CYDONIATUM.** See Ext. Ferri Pomatum.

**EXTRACTUM MARTIS.** P. By evaporating Tinctura Ferri Tartarizata.

**EXTRACTUM MENYANTHIS.** P. From flowering leaves of buckbean. As Ext. Hyoscyami P. Dose, gr. v—xx.

**EXTRACTUM MEZEREI ÆTHEREUM.** B. Macerate mezereon bark cut small lbj in Ovj of rectified spirit for 3 days, with frequent agitation; strain, and press. To the residue of the mezereon add Oij of rectified spirit, again macerate for 3 days; agitate, strain, and press. Mix and filter the strained liquors; recover most of the spirit by distillation, and evaporate what remains to a soft extract. Put it into a stoppered bottle with ether Oj, macerate for 24 hours, shaking frequently. Decant the ethereal solution, recover most of the ether by distillation, and evaporate what remains, to a soft extract. For external use as a counter-irritant. P. percolates with sp.

**EXTRACTUM MEZEREI FLUIDUM.** U.S. Mezereon in mod. coarse powder ʒxvj tr., alcohol ʒ17 ʒxvj o. m. Proceed as for Ext. Cubebæ Fluidum. U.S.

**EXTRACTUM MONESE.** P. From the Burhanem bark, as

extract is considered less likely to disagree. It is rarely used.

**EXTRACTUM OPII LIQUIDUM. B.** Macerate extract of opium ℥j in distilled water f℥xvj for an hour, stirring frequently; then add rectified spirit f℥iv, and filter. The product should measure Oj. It contains 22 gr. Ext. Opii, nearly, in f℥j.

**EXTRACTUM OPII PER FERMENTATIONEM. DEVEUX.** To an unstrained mixture of 1 part of opium in 8 of water add yeast q. s., and leave it for a week at a temperature between 68° and 77° F. Then filter the liquor and evaporate it.

**EXTRACTUM OPII TORREFACTI. GUIBOUT.** Heat powdered opium in a flat dish over a moderate fire, with constant stirring, till vapours cease to be disengaged. Treat it twice with 6 times its weight of cold water, and evaporate the filtered solution. [These last 3 extracts are supposed to contain the full proportion of morphine, without the irritating principles of opium.]

**EXTRACTUM OPII VINO PARATUM. P.** Macerate ℔j of choice opium in ℔iv of white wine for 24 hours, stirring occasionally; strain and press, diffuse the residuum through ℔ij more wine, and after some hours express the liquid. Evaporate the strained liquors to an extract. [Other extracts are obtained from opium by digesting it with vinegar, lemon juice, quince juice, alcohol, &c.]

**EXTRACTUM PAPAVERIS. B.** Mix poppy capsules, dried, freed from the seeds, and coarsely powdered, ℔j, with Oij of boiling distilled water, and infuse for 24 hours, stirring frequently. Pack in a percolator, and pass slowly more boiling water until about a gallon has collected, or the poppies are exhausted. Evaporate on a water-bath to 1 pint. When cold, add rectified spirit f℥ij; let it stand for 24 hours. Filter, and evaporate on water-bath to consistence for forming pills. Dose, 2 to 5 grains. L. E. similar. P. as Ext. Scillæ P.

**EXTRACTUM PAREIRE.** B. Digest pareira root in coarse powder ℔j with Oj of boiling distilled water for 24 hours, pack in a percolator, and pass more boiling water slowly till Oj has collected. Evaporate to a fit consistence for

forming pills. L. By decoction. P. By percolation.  
Dose, 5 to 20 grains.

EXTRACTUM PAREIRE LIQUIDUM. B. Digest pareira in coarse powder ℥j in boiling distilled water Oj for 24 hours, then pack in a percolator, and add distilled water until Cj has been collected, or the pareira is exhausted. Evaporate the liquor by a water bath to f $\frac{3}{4}$ xij, and, when it is cold, add rectified spirit ℥ij, and filter through paper U. S. uses glycerin.

EXTRACTUM PARIETARIE. From fresh pellitory of the wall, as Extractum Aconiti. *In dropsy.*

EXTRACTUM PATIENTIE. P. From the root of patience dock, as Extractum Kramerie.

EXTRACTUM PAULLINIE. Dr. GAVBELLE. From the ground seeds of paullinia sorbilis (Guarana), by boiling with proof spirit. *Tonic.* Dose, 8 to 10 grains in the day.

EXTRACTUM PETROSELINI. P. From parsley-root, as Extractum Kramerie. M. PERAIRE prescribes the inspissated juice of the leaves as a substitute for quinine. Dose, 8 to 15 grains, in 24 hours.

EXTRACTUM PHYSOSTIGMATIS. B. Macerate Calabar bean in coarse powder ℥j for 48 hours with Oj of rectified spirit in a close vessel, agitating occasionally. Transfer to a percolator, and when the fluid ceases to pass, add rectified spirit Oij to pass slowly through the powder. Press the residue of the bean, add the pressed liquid to product of percolation; filter, distil off most of the spirit, and evaporate residue on water bath to a soft extract. [Dose,  $\frac{1}{16}$ th to  $\frac{1}{4}$ th grain. Chiefly for outward use, to contract the pupil of the eye.] U. S. same. P. directs spirit '864. G. *Ext. Fabie Calebarie* spirit '892. Gelatine papers prepared with this tincture are used by oculists.

*Antidotes.*—"Diffusible stimulants; the hypodermic injection of  $\frac{1}{15}$ th gr. of sulphate of atropia, to be repeated if necessary at the end of two hours; and artificial respiration."—ROYLE.

EXTRACTUM PHARBITIS. See Ext. Kaldane.

EXTRACTUM PIMPINELLE. Root of burnet saxifrage, 2 parts, rectified spirit 3 parts, water 9 parts. Digest, strain, and evaporate. It is also made as Ext. Hæmatoxyli. Dose, ʒj.



**EXTRACTUM PIPERIS FLUIDUM.** U. S. From black pepper, as **EXT. CUBEÆ FLUIDUM**, separating the piperine by expression through a cloth, and keeping the liquid portion for use.

**EXTRACTUM PODOPHYLLI.** U. S. From the root (rhizome) of May-apple, by percolation. *Purgative.* Dose, 5 to 15 grains.

**EXTRACTUM PULSATILLÆ,** G. From the flowering herb as **Ext. Chelidonii.**

**EXTRACTUM PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ FLUIDUM,** U. S. Wild cherry in fine powd.  $\text{℥xvj tr.}$  Glycerin  $\text{f ℥iv, o.m.,}$  water  $\text{℥viij, o. m.}$  Mix the glycerine and water, and digest the wild cherry in  $\text{℥viij}$  of the mixture for 4 days, then pack in a percolator and pour on the remaining  $\text{℥iv}$  glycerin and water. When this has disappeared from the surface pour on rect. sp. '817, until  $\text{℥xij o. m.}$  of fluid have been obtained and set this portion aside. Then percolate with spirit until  $\text{℥xx o. m.}$  more have been obtained, evaporate to  $\text{℥iv o. m.,}$  and mix with the reserved portion.

**EXTRACTUM PYROLÆ.** See **Ext. Chimaphilæ.**

**EXTRACTUM QUASSIÆ.** B. Macerate quassia wood rasped  $\text{℔j}$  in distilled water  $\text{f ℥viij}$  for 12 hours; then pack in a percolator, and add distilled water until the quassia is exhausted. Evaporate the liquor, filter before it becomes too thick, and again evaporate by a water-bath to a proper consistence. U. S. same. P. as **Ext. Gent.** G. same as B.

**EXTRACTUM QUERCÛS.** D. 1826. As **Ext. Hæmatoxyli.**

**EXTRACTUM RHAMNI BACCARUM.** P. By inspissating the juice of buckthorn berries, after it has stood 24 hours. Dose,  $\text{℥j}$  to  $\text{℥iss.}$

**EXTRACTUM RHATANIÆ.** See **Extractum Krameriæ.**

**EXTRACTUM RHEI.** B. Rhubarb sliced or bruised  $\text{℔j}$ , rectified spirit  $\text{f ℥x,}$  distilled water  $\text{Ov.}$  Mix the spirit and the water, and macerate the rhubarb in the mixture for 4 days; then decant, press, and set by, that the undissolved matter may subside; pour off the clear liquor, filter the remainder, mix the liquors, and evaporate by a water bath at a temperature not exceeding  $160^{\circ}\text{ F.}$  to a proper consistence. Dose,  $\text{gr. v—xx.}$  U. S. by percolation. P. Aqueous **Ext.** G. same as B.

**EXTRACTUM RHEI COMPOSITUM.** G. *Extractum Panchymagogum.* Extract of rhubarb  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , purified aloes  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ ; soften them with  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$  of water with a gentle heat, and add  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$  of soap of jalap dissolved in  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$  of spirit ('893). Then evaporate by vapour-bath to an extract, and let it dry in a warm place till it can be reduced to powder. Keep in a well-stoppered bottle.

**EXTRACTUM RHEI FLUIDUM.** U. S. Rhubarb in mod. fine powd.,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xvj}$  tr. Glycerin  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$  o. m., rect. sp.  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xiv}$  o. m., macerate in covered percolator for 4 days and proceed as for Ext. Cubebæ fluid, U. S., substituting for rect. sp. a menstruum consisting of 2 parts rect. sp., and 1 of water. [Another form is, Mix  $\mathfrak{z}\text{vii}\mathfrak{j}$  of coarsely powdered rhubarb with the same weight of sand; add  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{xij}$  of proof spirit, and let the mixture stand for 24 hours. Transfer the mass to a percolator, and gradually pour upon it proof spirit, until the liquid which passes has little of the odour or taste of rhubarb. Evaporate the tincture by water-bath to  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$ , then add  $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$  of sugar; dissolve, and mix the fluid extract with  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$  of tincture of ginger, in which are dissolved  $\text{miv}$  each of oil of fennel and oil of anise.]

**EXTRACTUM RHOIS TOXICODENDRI, ET R. RADICANTIS.** P. From flowering leaves of the poison oak, without coagulum.

**EXTRACTUM RUBIÆ.** HAMB. PH. By evaporating a tincture made with 2 parts of ground madder, 3 of rectified spirit, and 9 of water. Dose, gr. xv—xxx.

**EXTRACTUM RUBI FLUIDUM,** U. S. From Blackberry as Ext. Senegæ fluid. U. S.

**EXTRACTUM RUDII.** See *Pilulæ Rudii*.

**EXTRACTUM RUMICIS AQUATICI.** From the root of water-dock, as Extractum Gentianæ, or Extractum Glycyrrhizæ. Dose,  $\mathfrak{g}\text{j}$  to  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , in *cutaneous diseases*. Rumex Hydrolapathum (*great-water-dock*) and R. obtusifolius are also used.

**EXTRACTUM RUTÆ.** L. 1788, as Extr. Absinthii. P., as Extr. Digitalis Alcoholicum. Dose, gr. x—xx.

**EXTRACTUM SABADILLE.** DR. TURNBULL. By evaporating the concentrated tincture of cevadilla seeds. Dose, 1-6th of a grain; as a substitute for veratria.

**EXTRACTUM SABINÆ.** L. 1788. By evaporating a decoction of dry savinæ. P. As Extractum Digitalis Alcoholicum, P.

EXTRACTUM SABINÆ FLUIDUM. U. S. As Ext. Cubebæ Fluidum, U. S.

EXTRACTUM SALICIS. P. From powdered willow-bark, as Ext. Krameriæ. Dose, gr. x—xx.

EXTRACTUM SAMBUCI. *Elder Rob.* 1788. Evaporate the expressed and defecated juice of elder-berries in a salt-water bath. E. directs the addition of lbss of sugar to Oiv of juice. Dose, ʒij to ʒj. P. same as Ext. Rhamni bac.

EXTRACTUM SAPONARIÆ. P. From the dried and powdered roots of soap-wort, as Ext. Krameriæ. P. Dose, ʒj to ʒj.

EXTRACTUM SARSÆ. L. 1836. Ext. Sarsaparillæ, D. Sliced sarsaparilla lbiss, boiling distilled water Cij. Macerate for 24 hours, boil to Cj, strain while hot, and evaporate to a proper consistence. Dose, gr. x to ʒj.

EXTRACTUM SARSÆ LIQUIDUM. B. Macerate Jamaica sarsaparilla cut transversely lbj in distilled water Oviij at 160° F. for six hours, and decant the liquor. Digest the residue again in distilled water Oviij for the same time, express and filter the mixed liquors, and evaporate them by a water-bath to f ʒviij, or until the specific gravity of the liquid is 1.13. When cold, add rect. spirit f ʒj. [Each f ʒj represents ʒij of the root, and f ʒxvj of the decoction.] Dose, f ʒij—ʒiv. U. S., by percolation with spirit 817.

EXTRACTUM CORTICIS SARSÆ. By macerating or percolating the root bark with temperate water, and evaporating the liquid to a solid or fluid extract.

EXTRACTUM SARSÆ ALCOHOLICUM. P. As Ext. Digit. alcohol. It yields 1-8th of its weight of extract, which is superior to the watery.

EXTRACTUM SARSÆ COMPOSITUM. PEREIRA. By mixing with extract of sarsaparilla, an extract prepared by evaporating a decoction of a corresponding proportion of the other ingredients of the compound decoction, and adding a small quantity of oil of sassafras. As commonly sold, it contains too much liquorice. GUIBOURT recommends it to be made by percolation with proof spirit.

EXTRACTUM SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUM FLUIDUM. U. S. Sarsaparilla in mod. fine powder, ʒxvj tr., liquorice root in



mod. fine powder  $\text{ʒij}$  tr., sassafras in mod. fine powd.  $\text{ʒij}$  tr., mezereon in mod. fine powder gr. cccx; glycerin  $\text{fʒiv}$  o.m. rect. sp.  $\text{ʒviiij}$  o.m.; water  $\text{ʒiv}$  o.m. macerate in closed percolator for 4 days, and then let the percolation commence, and finish it by adding dilut. alcohol (see SPIRITUS) proof sp. until  $\text{Oij}$  o.m. have been obtained. Reserve the first  $\text{fʒxij}$ , having added  $\text{fʒiv}$  o.m., of glycerin to the remainder of the percolate, which evaporate to  $\text{ʒvj}$  o.m., and mix with the reserved portion.

EXTRACTUM SATURNI. See Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis.

EXTRACTUM *sive* RESINA SCAMMONII. See Scammoniae Resina, B.

EXTRACTUM SCILLÆ. P. Dried squill bruised  $\text{lbj}$ , proof spirit  $\text{lbvj}$ . Macerate for 10 days, strain, press, and filter; digest the squill with  $\text{lbij}$  more spirit, and after 3 days strain with pressure and mix the liquids. Distil off the spirit from the mixed tincture, and evaporate the residuum to an extract. Dose, gr. j—iij.

EXTRACTUM SCILLÆ ACETICUM. Mr. NIBLETT. Digest powdered squill  $\text{lbj}$  in acetic acid  $\text{ʒij}$  and distilled water  $\text{Oj}$ , with a gentle heat for 48 hours. Express strongly, and, without straining, evaporate to a proper consistence. [One grain of this is said to equal 3 of the powder.]

EXTRACTUM SCILLÆ FLUIDUM. U. S. As Ext. Rhei fluid. U. S.

EXTRACTUM SCOPARII. See Extractum Genistæ.

EXTRACTUM SENEGÆ. P. As Extractum Digitalis Alcoh. P. Dose, gr. j—xv.

EXTRACTUM SENEGÆ FLUIDUM. U. S. As Ext. Gossypii rad. fluid.

EXTRACTUM SENNÆ. P. As Ext. Digitalis P. Dose, gr. x—xx.

EXTRACTUM SENNÆ FLUIDUM. U. S. Senna in fine powder  $\text{ʒxvj}$  tr., macerate with  $\text{fʒiv}$  o.m. each of glycerin and water, and  $\text{ʒviij}$  o.m. rect. sp. for four days in a closed percolator, and then let the percolation commence, and finish it by adding proof spirit until  $\text{ʒxxvj}$  o.m. have been obtained. Reserve the first  $\text{ʒx}$ , and having added  $\text{fʒiv}$  o.m. of glycerin to the remainder of the percolate, evaporate to  $\text{ʒvj}$  o.m., and mix with the reserved portion. One fluid ounce is equivalent to  $\text{ʒj}$  senna.

EXTRACTUM SERPENTARIÆ FLUIDUM. U. S. As Ext. Cubebæ fluid. U. S. using rect. spirit.

EXTRACTUM SOLANI TUBEROSI. Dr. LATHAM. From the stalks and leaves of potato, as Ext. Conii. Dose, gr. iij.

EXTRACTUM SPIGELIÆ FLUIDUM. U. S. As Ext. Sennæ fluid, U. S.

EXTRACTUM SPIGELIÆ ET SENNÆ FLUIDUM. U. S. Fluid Ext. Spigeliæ ʒx o. m. Fluid Ext. Senna, U. S., ʒvj o. m. oil aniseed, oil carraway, of each xxx. Dissolve the oils in the mixed extracts.

EXTRACTUM SPIGELIÆ MARILANDICÆ. M. THELU. Exhaust dried Carolina pink by proof spirit, by percolation; distil off most of the spirit, evaporate the residuum by a water-bath. Dose, gr. viij to ʒss.

EXTRACTUM STILLINGIÆ FLUIDUM. U. S. Stillingia in fine powder ʒxvj tr., macerate with ʒxij o. m., rect. sp. ʒiij o. m., glycerin and ʒj o. m. water, for four days in a closed percolator, and proceed as for Ext. Gossypii rad. fluid.

EXTRACTUM STRAMONII [SEMINUM]. B. Free stramonium seeds in coarse powder ʒbj from oil by Oj of washed ether (as in Ext. Ergotæ Liquidum). Percolate residue with proof spirit until exhausted. Distil off most of the spirit, and evaporate residue on water-bath to pilular consistence. L., made with water. E., by simple percolation with proof spirit. Dose, from  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a grain. U. S. and P. no ether.

EXTRACTUM STRAMONII [FOLIORUM]. G. From fresh leaves as Ext. Chelidonii.

EXTRACTUM STYRACIS. E. Boil powdered storax in successive portions of rectified spirit till exhausted, filter the spirituous solution, distil off the spirit, and evaporate the remainder over the vapour-bath to the consistence of a thin extract.

EXTRACTUM TABACI. Mr. CHIPPENDALE. Shag tobacco ʒiv, distilled water Oij; boil, and let them simmer for two or three hours; then strain, wash the tobacco with more boiling water, and evaporate the strained liquors to the consistence of an extract. *For external use in neuralgia.* See Unguentum Tabaci. [PRUS. PH. (Ext. Nicotianæ) directs a spirituous extract.]

**EXTRACTUM TARAXACI.** B. Crush fresh dandelion root *libi*, pour out the juice, and allow it to deposit; heat the clear liquor to 212° F., and maintain the temperature for ten minutes; then strain, and evaporate by a water-bath at a temperature not exceeding 160° to a proper consistence. Mr. HOULTON allows the expressed juice of the roots (taken up in August or September) to evaporate spontaneously in shallow vessels. The evaporation may be facilitated by various contrivances for increasing the current of dry air, and promoting the absorption of the moisture. Dose, ℥j to ʒj. U. S. approaches nearest to Mr. HOULTON's form as it is evaporated *in vacuo*. P. from juice and flowering leaves without coagulum. G. from the whole of the flowering and dried plant as Ext. Cardui benedicti.

**EXTRACTUM TARAXACI FLUIDUM.** Usually made by evaporating the expressed juice, or the decoction, to the consistence of syrup, and adding a little spirit. For a better method, see Liquor Taraxaci. PRUS. PH. directs the extract to be mixed with one third of water. Mr. HILLS. Add to the expressed juice of fresh dandelion root 25 per cent. of rectified spirit; allows it to deposit, then strains. Or it may be made by percolating the dry root (powdered) with spirit. U. S. As Ext. Gossypii rad. fluidum.

**EXTRACTUM TAXI.** LODER. The inspissated juice of yew leaves. Dose, from gr. j—viij, in *epilepsy*, &c.

**EXTRACTUM TOBEMENTILLÆ.** As Ext. Gentianæ.

**EXTRACTUM ULMI ALCOHOLICUM.** P. As Ext. Digitalis alcohol.

**EXTRACTUM URTICÆ.** P. The juice of nettles inspissated without clarification.

**EXTRACTUM UVÆ URSI.** L. From the dried leaves, by decoction, as Ext. Glycyrrhizæ. Dose, gr. v—xx.

**EXTRACTUM UVI URSI FLUIDUM.** U. S. As Ext. Gossypii rad. fluid. U. S.

**EXTRACTUM VALERIANÆ.** P. As Ext. Digit. Alcohol.

**EXTRACTUM VALERIANÆ FLUIDUM.** U. S. As Ext. Cubebæ fluid. U. S.

**EXTRACTUM VERATRÆ VIRIDIS FLUIDUM.** U. S. With American hellebore. As Ext. Cubebæ fluid.

**EXTRACTUM ZINGIBERIS FLUIDUM.** U. S. As Ext. Cubebæ, but using rectified spirit.

**EXTRACTA NARCOTICA CUM SACCHARÔ.** GAUGER. Dissolve  $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$  of alcoholic extract of the plant in  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xiv}$  or  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$  of strong alcohol by trituration in a porcelain mortar, and mix with it  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xxx}$  of powdered white sugar gradually added with constant stirring. Set the mixture in a warm situation until dry. Add sugar q. s. to make up  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xxxvj}$ . These preparations are less liable to lose their efficacy than the simple extracts. Six grains represent one of the extract.

**EXTRACTA SICCA vel PULVERATA.** PRUS. PH. These are made by mixing 4 parts of the extract with 1 of powdered sugar of milk, and setting the mixture in a warm place till dry. Triturate the mass to powder, adding more of the sugar if necessary, to make the weight the same as that of the extract used. [G. directs them to be mixed with dextrin, and then dried at a temperature of  $122^{\circ}$  F., and while still warm, triturated into a uniform powder with dextrin q. s. to make the weight of the powder equal to twice the weight of the extract employed.]

**FÆCULA.** The fæcula (starch) of Arum, Bryony, Chestnuts, &c., is obtained by rasping them, pressing the pulp, mixed with an equal weight of water, in a hair bag, straining the liquid, and, after allowing it to settle, collecting, washing, and drying the sediment which subsides. Potatoes are rasped, the pulp diffused in water, and the fæcula obtained from the strained liquor as above. The *green* fæcula of narcotic and other plants, obtained by filtering or heating the expressed juice, is of a different nature, and retains a small and uncertain portion of the active principles of the plants.

**FARINÆ EMOLLIENTES.** See Species Emollientes.

**FARINA TRITICI TOSTA.** Wheat flour slightly baked, so as to acquire a pale buff tint; as a food for infants and invalids, particularly in diarrhœa.

**FARINA HORDEI PRÆPARATA.** G. Into a tin closed cylinder compress barley-flour till the vessel is two thirds full. Suspend it in a vapour bath for 30 hours; when cool, reject the upper layer, powder the rest, and keep it in a dry place.

**FEL BOVINUM PURIFICATUM, B.** Mix fresh ox bile  $\text{Oj}$  with rectified spirit  $\text{Oij}$  by agitation in a bottle, and set aside for twelve hours until the sediment subsides. Decant the

clear solution, and evaporate in a porcelain capsule on a water-bath until the residue acquires the consistence of a vegetable extract. See Ext. Fellis. P. The gall strained and evaporated. G. *Fel Tauri inspissatum*, ox-gall heated, strained, and evaporated to a thick ext.

**FERRI ACETAS.** D. 1826. *Peracetate of Iron.* Carbonate (peroxide) of iron 1 part, acetic acid 6 parts; digest for 3 days, and filter. Dose, mʒj—xxiv.

**FERRI ACETATIS TINCTURA.** See Tinctura Ferri Acetatis.

**FERRI AMMONIO-CHLORIDUM.** L. Sesquioxide of iron ʒiij, hydrochloric acid fʒx; digest in a sand bath, stirring it occasionally till it is dissolved. Add hydrochlorate of ammonia ℥iiss, previously dissolved in Oij of distilled water; filter, evaporate to dryness, and reduce to powder.

**FERRI ET AMMONIÆ CITRAS.** B. *Ferri Ammonio-citras.* Add solution of persulphate of iron f ʒviij to distilled water Oij, and gradually pour the solution into solut. of ammonia f ʒxiv previously diluted with Oij water, stirring well for a few minutes; collect on a calico filter the hydrated peroxide of iron which precipitates, and wash it with distilled water until the filtrate ceases to become turbid on the addition of chloride of barium. Dissolve citric acid in cryst. ʒiv in distilled water ʒviij, and digest the solution at a boiling heat on the oxide of iron. Make the cooled and clear liquid neutral by the addition of f ʒvss solution of ammonia, evaporate it to the consistence of syrup, and dry it in thin layers, on flat porcelain or glass plates, at a temperature not exceeding 100°F. Remove the dry salt in flakes, and keep it in stoppered bottles. [Mr. PROCTER states that the solution of the oxide in the acid is best effected by a heat below boiling. The drying is best managed by a drying-closet, moderately heated, not by heat applied to the bottom of the dishes. The elegance of the preparation depends much upon the syrupy solution being spread very thinly, and the heat being gradual.] Soluble in water, the solution does not affect either litmus or turmeric paper. From a solution of 100 grains, potash throws down about 34 grains of peroxide of iron. L. Sulphate of iron ʒxiij tr., carb. soda ʒxiiss tr., citric acid ʒvj tr., sol. ammon. fʒix, boiling dist. water Oxiij. Dissolve the sulphate and car-



bonate separately in Ovj of the water. Mix the solutions whilst yet hot, and set aside, that that which is thrown down may subside. The supernatant liquor being poured off, wash the pp. frequently with water, and dissolve, with the acid added, by the assistance of heat. Then, when it has cooled, the ammonia being mixed in, evaporate the solution to the thickness of a syrup. Dry this (spread upon smooth earthen plates) with a gentle heat. Mr. Umney states that in the preparation of this salt the process of the P. L. is chiefly followed, instead of that of the B. P., because it yields a preparation that scales better. Dose, gr. v—x. U. S.; P., G., all the same.

**FERRI AMMONIO-TARTRAS.** PAREIRA. Prepared in the same way as tartrated iron, but substituting acid tartrate of ammonia for the corresponding salt of potash. The acid tartrate of ammonia is made by neutralising a given weight of tartaric acid with ammonia, and then adding to the sol. another weight of the acid. [Mr. PROCTER, jun., of Philadelphia, gives a different process. Dissolve 50 drachms of tartaric acid in a gallon (o. m.) of water, saturate with carbonate of ammonia, and add 50 drachms more of acid. Heat the solution in a water-bath, and add moist hydrated oxide of iron (derived from 53½ drachms of sesquioxide dissolved in hydrochloric acid q. s., and precipitated by ammonia). Digest till the oxide is dissolved, filter, and finish as directed above.] Dose, 4 to 6 grains.

**FERRI ARSENIAS.** B. Sulphate of iron ʒix, arseniate of soda dried at 300° F. ʒiv, acetate of soda ʒiij. Dissolve the arseniate and acetate of soda in Oij, and the sulphate of iron in Oij of boiling dist. water, mix the two solutions, collect the white precipitate which forms, on a calico filter, and wash until the washings cease to be affected by a dilute solution of chloride of barium. Squeeze the washed precipitate between folds of strong linen in a screw press, and dry it on porous bricks in a warm air-chamber whose temperature shall not exceed 100° F. Dose, 1-16th of a grain, *in herpetic and cancerous affections.* (BIETT.) Also used *externally*, with 4 times its weight of phosphate of iron, by CARMICHAEL; and in the form of ointment.

**FERRI BROMIDUM.** MOHR. Mix 1 part of iron filings with



3 parts of water in a stopped vial; add 1 part of bromine; close the bottle, and set it aside, shaking occasionally. When the solution has assumed a greenish colour, filter, and evaporate to dryness. Dose, gr. ij—vj.

**FERRI CARBONAS.** When a solution of carbonate of soda is added to one of sulphate of iron, carbonate of iron is precipitated; but in drying, by absorbing oxygen, most of it becomes a *peroxide*; formerly termed *Ferri Carbonas*, and *F. Subcarbonas*. Pure carbonate of iron is difficult to make, and to preserve, and is not an article of *Materia Medica*. See *Ferri Peroxidum*.

**FERRI CARBONAS SACCHARATA, B. (*cum Saccharo*, L.). B.** Dissolve sulphate of iron  $\text{ʒij}$ , and carbonate of ammonia  $\text{ʒi}\frac{1}{4}$ , each in  $\text{Cas}$  of boiling dist. water, and mix the two solutions with brisk stirring in a deep cylindrical vessel, which is then to be covered as accurately as possible. Set the mixture by for 24 hours, and from the precipitate which has subsided, separate the supernatant solution by a siphon. Pour on  $\text{Cj}$  of boiling dist. water, stir well, and, after subsidence, again remove the clear solution. Collect the resulting carbonate on a calico filter, and having first subjected it to expression, rub it with refined sugar  $\text{ʒj}$  in a porcelain mortar. Finally dry the mixture at a temperature not exceeding  $212^{\circ}\text{F}$ . Dose, gr. v to x or xx. [The water used in washing the precipitate should have been recently boiled, and cooled in a close vessel.]

**FERRI CHLORIDUM. P.** The *proto-chloride* of iron is made by adding clean iron turnings to hydrochloric acid, as long as any is dissolved, boiling the solution on excess of iron, decanting the solution as soon as it has settled, and evaporating quickly to dryness.

**FERRI PER-CHLORIDUM. P.** Dissolve red oxide of iron (*Ferri Peroxidum*) in hydrochloric acid, evaporate the solution to dryness by a water-bath, and preserve it in well-closed bottles. See *Liquor Ferri Perchloridi*.

**FERRI CITRAS. U. S.** Evaporate sol. citrate of iron (see *Liq. Ferri Citratis*, U. S.) at  $140^{\circ}\text{F}$ ., to the consistence of syrup and spread on plates of glass, so that when dry it may be obtained in scales. Dose, gr. iv—viij.

**FERRI ET MAGNESIÆ CITRAS. VANDEN CORPUT.** Dissolve hydrated peroxide of iron in citric acid, as for *Ferri Citras*,

and neutralize the solution with carbonate of magnesia. Filter, evaporate, and dry as Ferri Ammonio-citras. Dose, gr. iij—viij, in solution or in pills.

**FERRI ET POTASSE CITRAS.** Mr. HEMINGWAY. Dissolve a known quantity of citric acid in water, neutralize it with carbonate of potash; add to this as much acid as before used, digest with hydrated oxide of iron, gradually added till a portion remains undissolved. Evaporate the filtered solution as directed for Ferri Ammonio-citras.

**FERRI ET SODÆ CITRAS.** As the last; substituting carbonate of soda for carbonate of potash. The doses and uses of the last three are the same as for Ferri Ammonio-citras.

**FERRI ET STRYCHNINÆ CITRAS.** U. S. Citrate of iron and ammonia 500 grains, strychnia 5 grains, citric acid 5 grs., dist. water f ʒix. Dissolve the cit. iron and ammonia in ʒj of the water, and the strychnia and citric acid in ʒj of dist. water. Mix the two solutions, evaporate the mixture over a water-bath at 140° F. to the thickness of syrup, and spread on glass plates, so that the salt, when dry, may be obtained in scales.

**FERRI ET QUININÆ CITRAS.** B. Mix f ʒviiij of solution of ammonia with Oij of dist. water, add solution of persulphate of iron f ʒivss, first diluted with Oij of dist. water, stirring constantly and briskly; let the mixture stand for 2 hours, stirring occasionally, put it on a calico filter, and when the liquid has drained away, wash precipitate with dist. water till that which passes ceases to give a precipitate with chloride of barium. Mix sulphate of quinia ʒj with ʒviij dist. water, add diluted sulphuric acid f ʒxij, and when dissolved, precipitate the quinia with slight excess of solution of ammonia; collect precipitate on filter, and wash it with Oiss of dist. water. Dissolve citric acid ʒiij in ʒv of dist. water, and, applying heat of water-bath, add the oxide of iron, previously well drained; stir together; when dissolved, add the precipitated quinia, continuing agitation until this also has dissolved. When cool, add, in small quantities at a time, f ʒxij solution of ammonia diluted with f ʒij dist. water, stirring briskly, and allowing the quinia which separates with each addition of ammonia to dissolve before next addition is made. Filter, evaporate to a thin syrup, dry in thin layers on porcelain or glass

plates at a temperature of 100° F., remove the dry salt in flakes, and keep it in a stoppered bottle. **BERAL.** Dissolve 4 parts of citrate of iron and 1 of citrate of quinine in distilled water, and evaporate the solution to dryness, as directed for Ferri Ammonio-citras. Dose, gr. v. The U. S. and G. Pharmacopœias contain processes.

**FERRI FERRO-CYANIDUM** [PERCYANIDUM, L.], U. S. *Pure Prussian Blue.* Make a solution of persulphate of iron, and gradually add to it a solution of ferro-cyanide of potassium, stirring after each addition till a precipitate ceases to form; then pour the whole on a filter, wash till tasteless, dry, and pulverize. Dose, gr. iij to vj. *In intermittents, epilepsy, &c.* [For the other varieties of Prussian Blue (TURNBULL'S, and the *Soluble Prussian Blue*), see the *Druggists' General Receipt Book.*]

**FERRI IODIDUM.** B. *Iodide, or Ioduret of Iron.* Introduce iodine ℥iij, fine iron wire ℥iss, and ℥xij of distilled water, into a flask, and, having heated the mixture gently for about ten minutes, raise the heat and boil until the froth becomes white. Pass the solution quickly through a wetted calico filter into a dish of polished iron, washing the filter with distilled water ℥iij, and boil down until a drop of the solution taken out on the end of an iron wire solidifies on cooling. The liquid should now be poured out on a porcelain dish, and, as soon as it has solidified, should be broken into fragments, and enclosed in a stoppered bottle. The dry iodide is to be preserved in well-closed bottles. [It is difficult to prepare this in a perfect state, and almost impossible to preserve it so. It is therefore more frequently prescribed in the form of solution, syrup, or pills; which see.] Dose, gr. j—v.

**FERRI IODIDUM SACCHARATUM.** G. Powd. iron ℥iij, dist. water ℥x, iodine ℥viij; mix in a flask and set aside in a warm place, shaking often, until the red colour of the solution changes to a light green; filter quickly into a shallow porcelain dish, stir in ℥xl sugar milk, and evaporate the mass over a vapour-bath to dryness, stirring constantly, and then reduce to powder. 20 parts of iodide of iron in 100. [Mix ℥j of powdered iron with ℥v of water, gradually add ℥iv of iodine; proceed as above to obtain a solution, with which mix ℥iss of powdered sugar of milk; evaporate, add

ʒj of powdered sugar of milk, and reduce to powder. It contains gr. j of iodide of iron in gr. vj. See also *Saccharum Ferri Iodidi*.]

**FERRI IODIDI SYRUPUS.** See *Syrupus Ferri Iodidi*.

**FERRI LACTAS.** U. S. Lactic acid ʒj o. m., iron filings ʒss tr., distilled water q. s. Mix the acid with Oj o. m. of the water in an iron vessel, add the iron, and digest over a water-bath, supplying dist. water from time to time to preserve the measure. When the action has ceased, filter the solution, while hot, into a porcelain dish, and set aside to crystallize. After 48 hours decant the liquid, wash the crystals with rect. sp., and dry on blotting paper. Dose, 1 to 5 grains.

**FERRI LIMATURA LÆVIGATA.** P. *Ferrum Pulveratum*. Prepared iron filings ground by means of a slab and muller of porphyry to a fine powder, without moisture.

**FERRI LIMATURA PRÆPARATA.** Soft iron reduced to a coarse powder of uniform grain, by means of a file.

**FERRI MALAS IMPURUM.** See *Extractum Martis Pomatum*.

**FERRI MURIATIS TINCTURA.** See *Tinctura F. Perchloridi*.

**FERRI OXALAS.** U. S. Sulph. iron ʒij tr., oxalic acid gr. cccxxxvj, dist. water q. s. Dissolve the sulphate in ʒxxx o. m., and the acid in ʒxv o. m. of dist. water. Filter the solutions, mix them, shake together, and set aside until the pp. is formed. Decant the clear liquid, wash the pp. thoroughly, and dry it with a gentle heat.

**FERRI OXIDUM MAGNETICUM.** B. *Ferri Oxidum Nigrum*, *Black Oxide of Iron*, or *Martial Ethiops*. Formerly prepared from the scales from the smith's anvil, prepared as *Creta Præparata*; but now made by precipitation. B. Dissolve sulphate of iron ʒij in Oij of distilled water, and add solution of persulphate of iron fʒvss, then mix with solution of soda Oiv, stirring well together. Boil the mixture, let it stand for 2 hours, stirring occasionally, then put it on a calico filter, and when the liquid has drained away, wash the precipitate with distilled water till what passes through ceases to precipitate chloride of barium. Finally, dry the precipitate at a temperature not exceeding 120° F. Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

**FERRI SESQUIOXIDUM.** L. *Ferri Peroxidum*. (Formerly *Ferri Carbonas* and *Subcarbonas*.) Dissolve separately



sulphate of iron ℥iv, crystallized carbonate of soda ℥iij 3ij, each in Cijj of boiling water. Mix the solutions together whilst hot, and set aside that the precipitate may subside. The supernatant liquid being poured off, wash the precipitate frequently, and dry it. Dose, gr. iv—x; but much larger doses are sometimes give in *neuralgia*.

**FERRI OXIDUM RUBRUM.** E. From 3iv of sulphate of iron (dissolved in Oss of boiling water, and Oiiiss of cold water added), and 3v of carbonate of soda in thrice its weight of water.

**FERRUM OXYDATUM SACCHARATUM SOLUBILE.** G. Sol. of perchloride of iron (sp. gr. 1·480) 3ij wt., syrup 3ij wt.; mix, and add gradually, sol. caustic soda (1·330) 3iv wt., and set aside for 24 hours; then add to the clear liquid 3xxx dist. hot water; agitate and set aside. Pour off the supernatant liquid from the pp. which will have formed, and pour on fresh dist. water; then collect the pp. on a filter and wash thoroughly with dist. water. Put the drained pp. into a porcelain vessel, and mix with it 3ix of powd. sugar, and evaporate to dryness with constant stirring over a water-bath; then mix in enough powd. sugar so as to make up 3x by wt., reduce to powder, and keep in a closed vessel. One hundred parts contain 3 of metallic iron.

**FERRI PEROXIDUM.** B. There are two forms of this preparation in the B. P. 1867, the first with 86 per cent. of uncombined water.

**FERRI PEROXIDUM HUMIDUM.** B. (*Ferri Peroxidum Hydratum*, B. 1864.) Mix solution of persulphate of iron f3iv with Oj of distilled water, and add gradually to solution of soda f3xxxij, stirring constantly and briskly. Let them stand for 2 hours, stirring occasionally, then put on calico filter, and, when the liquid has drained away, wash the precipitate with distilled water, till what passes through ceases to give a precipitate with chloride of barium. Lastly, enclose the precipitate, without drying it, in a stoppered bottle, or other vessel, from which evaporation cannot take place. It should be recently made. [Contains 86 per cent. of uncombined water. Used as an antidote to arsenic. Dose, 3¼ to 3ss.] See *Antidotum Arsenici*, G.

**FERRI PEROXIDUM HYDRATUM.** B. *Dry Hydrate of the Peroxide of Iron.* Dry the moist peroxide ℥j at a temperature not exceeding 212° F. till it ceases to lose weight. Reduce to a fine powder. Dose, gr. v—xxx.

**FERRI PERCYANIDUM.** See Ferri Ferro-cyanidum.

**FERRI PERNITRATIS LIQUOR.** See Liquor Ferri Pernitratiss.

**FERRI PHOSPHAS.** B. Sulphate of iron ℥iij, phosphate of soda ℥iiss, acetate of soda ℥j, boiling distilled water Oiv. Dissolve the sulphate of iron in one half of the water, and the phosphate and acetate of soda in the remaining half. Mix the two solutions, and, after careful stirring, transfer the precipitate to a calico filter, and wash it with hot distilled water, till the filtrate ceases to give a precipitate with chloride of barium. Finally, dry the precipitate at a temperature not exceeding 120° F. Dose, gr. v—x.

**FERRI OXYPHOSPHAS.** CARMICHAEL. To a solution of perchloride of iron, add one of phosphate of soda as long as a precipitate falls. Wash this, and dry it. Dose, ℥j.

**FERRI BIPHOSPHAS (?)** Dr. ROUTH. To metaphosphoric acid, boiling in a platinum capsule, add as much phosphate of iron as it will dissolve, and let the solution solidify by cooling and exposure to the air. Dose, gr. j—ij, twice or thrice a day. *In debility, with nervous depression, and anæmia.* [Whether the above is a definite chemical compound may be questioned. Until its composition is ascertained, the above name, under which it is prescribed by Dr. ROUTH, may be provisionally retained.]

**FERRI HYPOPHOSPHIS.** From the double decomposition of hypophosphite of lime and sulphate of iron, as potassæ hypophosphis.

**FERRI PYROPHOSPHAS.** U.S. Phosphate soda ℥viiss tr., sol. persulphate iron (1-320) q. s., citric acid ℥ij tr., liq. ammon. sp. gr. .960, ℥vss o. m., water q. s. Heat the phosph. soda in a porcelain dish until it undergoes watery fusion, and continue the heat until it becomes dry; then transfer it to a shallow iron dish, and heat just to redness, without fusing it. Then dissolve it in Oijj o. m. of dist. water by heat, filter, and cool to 50° F.; then add the sol. of persulphate until a pp. ceases to be formed. Stir the mixture well and pour it on a muslin strainer, and when the pp. has drained, wash thoroughly, and transfer to a weighed porce-



lain dish. To the citric acid add liq. ammon. until the acid is saturated and dissolved; then add the sol. to the pp. in the weighed dish, stir together, and evaporate until reduced to 3xvj troy, spread on a glass plate, so that when dry it may be obtained in scales. G. describes this preparation more accurately as pyrophosphate of iron with citrate of ammonia.

**FERRUM TARTARATUM.** B. *Ferri Potassio-Tartras. Tartarated iron. Potassio-tartrate of iron, or Ferro-tartrate of potash.* B. Add solution of persulphate of iron f3vss to Oij of distilled water, and gradually pour the dilute solution into solution of ammonia f3x, diluted with Oij dist. water, stirring well for a few minutes; then collect the pp. on a calico filter, and wash it with distilled water until the filtrate ceases to become turbid on the addition of chloride of barium. To acid tartrate of potash in powder 3ij in a capsule add the precipitate, and having digested the mixture for 24 hours, then apply a heat not exceeding 140° F., add gradually Oj dist. water, and stir constantly till nothing more will dissolve. Filter, evaporate at 140° to the consistence of syrup, and, having poured it in a thin layer on flat porcelain or glass plates, evaporate it to dryness at a temperature not exceeding 120°. Lastly, remove the dried salt in flakes, and preserve it in stoppered bottles. L. Mix f3ss of sulphuric acid with Oj of distilled water, and dissolve in it 3iv of sulphate of iron; heat being applied, add gradually f3j of nitric acid. Boil the solution to the thickness of syrup, and mix it with Oxxxj of distilled water; then add f3x of solution of ammonia to throw down the sesquioxide of iron. Wash this, and set aside for 24 hours. Then mix 3ij of bitartrate of potash with Oss of distilled water, and heat to 140° F.; add gradually to it the moist sesquioxide, the supernatant water having been poured off. Strain through linen to separate the undissolved oxide, and evaporate the clear solution till a dry salt remains. May be dried as Ferri Ammonio-citras. Dose gr. v to x.

**FERRI PROTO-SULPHAS.** See Ferri Sulphas.

**FERRI PROTO-SULPHURETUM and PER-SULPHURETUM HYDRATUM.** See Ferri Sulphuretum.

**FERRUM REDACTUM, B.** *Ferri Pulvis. Iron reduced by hydrogen.* B. Introduce hydrated peroxide of iron  $\text{ʒj}$  into a gun-barrel, confining it to the middle part of the tube by plugs of asbestos. Pass the gun-barrel through a furnace, and, when it has been raised to a strong red heat, cause it to be traversed by a stream of hydrogen gas developed by the action on granulated zinc of some sulphuric acid diluted with 8 times its volume of water. The gas, before entering the gun-barrel, must be rendered quite dry by being made to pass first through sulphuric acid, and then through a tube 18 inches long, packed with small fragments of chloride of calcium. The farther end of the gun-barrel is to be connected by a cork with a bent tube dipping under water; and when the hydrogen is observed to pass through the water at the same rate that it bubbles through the sulphuric acid, the furnace is to be allowed to cool down to the temperature of the atmosphere, the current of hydrogen being still continued. The reduced iron is then to be withdrawn, and enclosed in a dry stoppered bottle. Dose, gr. v.

**FERRI RUBIGO.** Rust of iron, obtained by the action of moisture and air on iron, was formerly used, after being prepared as *Creta Præparata*. It is now prepared by precipitation. See *Ferri Peroxidum Hydrat.* and *Ferrugo*.

**FERRI SULPHAS.** B. Pour on to  $\text{ʒiv}$  of iron wire, in a porcelain capsule, Oiss of water, and add  $\text{fʒiv}$  of sulphuric acid; when the disengagement of gas has ceased, boil for 10 minutes. Filter, and in 24 hours separate the crystals, and let them be dried upon filtering-paper placed on porous bricks; and then preserved in well-stopped bottles. Dose, gr. ss to gr. v.

**FERRI SULPHAS EXSICCATA.** B. Expose sulphate of iron  $\text{ʒiv}$  in a porcelain dish to a heat of  $212^{\circ}$  F., which may be finally raised to  $400^{\circ}$ , until aqueous vapour ceases to be given off. Reduce the residue to a fine powder, and preserve it in a stoppered bottle. U.S. heats to  $300^{\circ}$  F., until it ceases to lose water. G. to  $212^{\circ}$  F.

**FERRI SULPHAS GRANULATA.** B. Dissolve the iron in sulphuric acid as for *Ferri sulphas*; and then filter the solution into a jar containing rectified spirit  $\text{fʒviiij}$ , stirring the mixture so that the salt shall separate in minute gran-

ular crystals. Let these, deprived by decantation of adhering liquid, be transferred on filtering-paper to porous bricks, and dried by exposure to the atmosphere. They should be preserved in a stoppered bottle.

**FERRI ET ALUMINÆ BISULPHAS.** Sir JAMES MURRAY. 10 parts of well-washed alumina, 3 of soft iron filings, 5 of carbonate of potash or of soda, with water and carbonic acid, under strong pressure, yield a solution, to which sulphuric acid is added in excess. The salt is obtained in crystals. Dose, from 5 to 10 grains.

**FERRI SULPHURETUM.** D. and E. *Ferri Sulphidum.* Rub a rod of iron heated to full whiteness, on a roll of sulphur; let the melted sulphuret fall into a vessel of water. Separate it from portions of melted sulphur, and dry it. An inferior kind is made by heating in a crucible a mixture of 1 part of sulphur with 3 of iron filings, removing the crucible as soon as the mixture begins to glow, and covering it till the action has ceased.

**FERRI PROTO-SULPHURETUM HYDRATUM.** Add a solution of bihydrosulphuret of soda to one of proto-sulphate of iron; wash the precipitate quickly on a cloth filter, squeeze out most of the water, and keep the paste from the air. In this state it is used as an antidote for poisoning by corrosive sublimate. It may be safely taken in considerable doses. [For the anhydrous proto-sulphuret, see Ferri Sulphuretum, above.]

**FERRI PER-SULPHURETUM HYDRATUM.** Into a dilute solution of liver of sulphur drop *very gradually* a neutral solution of persulphate of iron, prepared as directed under Liq. Ferri persulph. Collect and preserve the precipitate as the last. M. BOUCHARDAT prefers it to the proto-sulphuret as an antidote for sublimate, white arsenic, and the salts of lead and copper.

**FERRI SULPHOCYANIDUM.** Sulphocyanide of iron is formed by mixing a solution of sulphocyanide of potassium with a neutral solution of a persalt of iron.

**FERRI TANNAS.** **BENEDETTI.** To a boiling solution of 90 parts of pure tannic acid, add gradually 440 parts of subcarbonate (sesquioxide) of iron which has been prepared from pure sulphate of iron and carbonate of soda, and dried at a moderate heat. Agitate the solution till the

effervescence ceases. Evaporate the mixture at 176° F. in a porcelain vessel, until it becomes thick; then spread it on glass or porcelain to dry, in a stove, at 95°. In *chlorosis*, 2 or 3 grains, three times a day, increasing the dose as required.

**FERRI VALERIANAS.** D. Convert  $\text{ʒiv}$  of sulphate of iron into persulphate, and add distilled water to the solution to make up  $\text{fʒviii}$ . Dissolve  $\text{ʒv}$   $\text{ʒiij}$  of valerianate of soda in Oss of distilled water, mix the two solutions cold, and, having placed the precipitate on a filter, and washed it with Oss of distilled water, let it be dried by placing it for some days, rolled up in bibulous paper, on a porous brick. It should be kept in a well-stopped bottle. Dose, gr. j—ij.

**FERRUGO.** E. *Rubigo Ferri. Hydrated Sesquioxide of Iron.* Dissolve  $\text{ʒiv}$  of sulphate of iron in Oij of water, add  $\text{fʒiiss}$  of oil of vitriol, and boil the solution; add  $\text{fʒix}$  or q. s. of nitric acid (1·380) in small portions, boiling the liquid for a minute or two after each addition, until it acquires a yellowish-brown colour, and yields a precipitate of the same colour with ammonia. Filter, and allow the liquid to cool; then add in a full stream  $\text{fʒiiss}$  of strong ammonia, stirring briskly. Collect the precipitate in a calico filter, wash it thoroughly with water till the washings cease to precipitate with nitrate of baryta, then squeeze it strongly, and dry it at a heat not above 180° F.

**FLORES AURANTII** (orange flowers) are preserved by mixing them with half their weight of salt.

**FLORES SAMBUCI SALITI.** Fresh elder flowers are strewed in a cask or jar with alternate layers of dry salt. *For distilling the water at any period of the year.*

**FOLIA BELLADONNÆ OPIATA.** M. CRUVEILHIER. Steep  $\text{ʒij}$  of belladonna leaves in a solution of  $\text{ʒj}$  of opium in  $\text{ʒij}$  of water, and dry them in the shade. *For smoking in phthisis, spasmodic asthma, &c.*

**FOLIA SENNÆ SPIRITÙ EXTRACTA.** PRUS. PH. Macerate senna with 4 parts of rectified spirit for two days, then express and dry it. [Supposed to render it milder.]

**FOMENTUM (vel FOTUS) ACETI.** P. White vinegar  $\text{ʒviij}$ , cold water  $\text{ʒxxxij}$ .

**FOMENTUM AMMONIÆ MURIATIS.** CH. Decoction of mal-



low Oiss, muriate of ammonia  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ ; dissolve, and add spirit of camphor  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ .

FOMENTUM ANTHEMIDIS. Chamomile flowers  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , water  $\mathfrak{lb}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ ; boil, and strain. Two or three poppy-heads are sometimes added.

FOMENTUM ARNICÆ. GRAEFE. Flowers of arnica  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , rue  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ ; infuse in sufficient boiling water to strain off  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ .

For black eyes and other extravasations. See Lotic Arnicæ.

FOMENTUM CONII COMPOSITUM. GUY'S H. Dried hemlock  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , dried chamomiles  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ , boiling water Oiss; macerate for 2 hours, strain, and press.

FOMENTUM DIGITALIS. Dried foxglove  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , boiling water Oiss; infuse, and strain.

FOTUS ACETOSUS. P. Fomentations of vinegar are sometimes prepared with white, with rose, or with aromatic vinegar; (P.) in the proportion of 1 of vinegar to 4 of water.

FOTUS ASTRINGENS. Decoction of oak bark or of pomegranate Oiss, alum  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ .

FOTUS CALMANS. F. H. Leaves of mallow, henbane, poppy, of each  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , water 16 oz., boil 20 minutes.

FOTUS COMMUNIS. L. 1744. Dried southernwood, sea wormwood, chamomiles, of each  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , dried bay-leaves  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ , water Ov; boil slightly, and strain.

FOTUS DULCAMARÆ. See Decoctum Dulcamaræ.

FOTUS EMOLLIENS. P. Emollient herbs (*species emollientes*)  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ . Boil for ten minutes in water sufficient to yield Oj after straining.

FOTUS NARCOTICUS. P. with narcotic herbs (*species narcotica*), as Fotus Sambuci.

FOTUS GALLÆ. CH. Bruised galls  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ , boiling water  $\mathfrak{lb}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ ; macerate for an hour, and strain. In *prolapsus* and *hemorrhoids*.

FOTUS PAPAVERIS. As Decoctum Papaveris.

FOTUS RESOLVENS. Infusion of elder flowers  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , Goulard's extract  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ .

FOTUS SAMBUCI. P. Elder flowers  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , boiling water Oj. Infuse 1 hour.

FOTUS TANNINI. RICORD. Tannin  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , aromatic wine  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ .

FOTUS VINOSUS. P. Red wine Oij, honey  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ . See also LOTIO and EMBROCATIO.

FULIGOKALI. DESCHAMPS. Caustic potash 20 parts, powdered wood soot 100 parts, distilled water 2000 parts; dissolve the potash in a little water, and add the soot; boil for an hour, then add more water, and filter. Evaporate the clear solution to dryness, constantly stirring; and put the powder into dry bottles. Dose, 2 or 3 grains.

FULIGOKALI SULPHURATUM. Caustic potash 14 parts, sulphur 4 parts; heat them together with a little water till dissolved, add fuligokali 60 parts, and evaporate to dryness.

FUMIGATIO AROMATICA. Olibanum, amber, mastic, of each  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , storax  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , benzoin and labdanum, each  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ ; throw the mixed powders on red-hot cinders. See the next.

FUMIGATIO BALSAMICA. Benzoin is burnt alone, or with storax, as a remedy for *hooping-cough*;  $\mathfrak{O}\text{j}$  or  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$  of each being thrown on hot cinders or a heated iron in the patient's room. Dr. DOHRN prescribes olibanum  $\mathfrak{lb}\text{ij}$ , benzoin  $\mathfrak{lb}\text{ss}$ , storax  $\mathfrak{lb}\text{ss}$ , dried roses  $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$ , lavender flowers  $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$ .

FUMIGATIO BELLADONNÆ. M. SCHROEDER. About  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$  of the dried leaves are thrown on a pan of coals; *to relieve hæmoptysis, and allay cough*.

FUMIGATIO CHLORINII. P. *Suffumigatio Guytoniana*, Put into an earthen vessel  $2\frac{1}{2}$  parts of common salt, 1 cf bin-oxide of manganese, and 2 of water; add 2 parts of sulphuric acid. Stir it with a glass rod, or tobacco-pipe. *This is for unoccupied rooms only.*

FUMIGATIO IODINII ET SULPHURIS. SELLERS. Sulphur  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , cinnabar  $\mathfrak{O}\text{j}$ , iodine gr. x; in six powders. One to be thrown on to a heated iron at the bottom of a large jar, of sufficient size to receive the limb. In *lepra, psoriasis, and tubercular eruptions*; to be applied for 20 minutes, three times a day.

FUMIGATIO MERCURIALIS. ABERNETHY directs the patient to be placed in a vapour-bath, in his under-garments, and his neck secured by a towel; and exposed for 15 or 20 minutes to the vapour from  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$  of black oxide of quicksilver put on to a heated iron. F. H. use  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$  to  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$  of red sulphuret of mercury, either alone or mixed with  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$  of



olibanum. The sulphuret is also used by placing ℥ss on a hot shovel covered with a funnel (or in an apparatus sold for the purpose) and the fumes inhaled to produce salivation. Mr. COLLES recommends the oxide or sulphuret to be mixed with melted wax, and formed into tapers, which are to be burned on a plate, covered with a curved funnel raised about an inch above the plate, and the vapour inhaled, or directed to any part.

**FUMIGATIO ACIDI NITRICI.** *Suffumigatio cum Acido Nitrico.*

P. Put into a porcelain cup, equal measures of sulphuric acid and water, and add to it from time to time powdered nitre.

**FUMIGATIO NITROSA.** Soak porous paper in a saturated solution of nitre; roll it up, place it in a candlestick, and set it on fire. *In asthma.* (*American Journal.*)

**FUMIGATIO PICEA.** Sir A. CRICHTON. Mix Norway tar with a little carbonate of potash (℥ss to lbj) to neutralize the acid, and keep it heated by means of a spirit-lamp.

**GARGARISMA.** St. B. H. [G. Simplex, GUY'S H.; Commune, U. C. H.] Vinegar f ℥iiss, decoction of barley Oj, honey, or honey of roses f ℥iiss. Mix.

**GARGARISMA ACIDI CARBOLICI.** TH. H. Carbolic acid grs. ij, glycerine ℥xxv, water ℥j; stimulant and antiseptic.

**GARGARISMA ACIDI MURIATICI.** C. Ch. hydrochloric acid gutt. xxx, honey of roses f ℥ij, decoction of barley f ℥vj. St. B. H. Red roses ℥ij, boiling water Oj, hydrochloric acid ℥iiss. Macerate for an hour, and strain. F. H. Infusion of bark ℥iv, syrup of honey ℥j, hydrochloric acid 18 drops.

**GARGARISMA ÆRUGINIS.** GUY'S H. Liniment of verdigris (*Oxymel Æruginis*) f ℥ss, honey of roses f ℥ij, decoction of linseed f ℥iiiss.

**GARGARISMA ALUMINIS.** SAUNDERS. Alum ℥j, infusion of roses f ℥vij, honey of roses ℥j. GUY'S H. Alum ℥j, decoction of bark f ℥xvj, honey of roses f ℥iiss. ZOBEL'S *Specific* consisted of alum ℥iij, nitre ℥iij, cream of tartar ℥iv, vinegar lbiv, evaporated to dryness. ℥iv of this to be dissolved in ℥viij of plantain water. *In quinsy.*

**GARGARISMA ALUMINII CHLORIDI.** TH. H. Sol. of Chloride Aluminium ℥xij, water ℥j; astringent and antiseptic.

**GARGARISMA ANTISCORBUTICUM.** P. Bitter species (*species*

- amara*) gr. lxxx, boiling water ℥vij; infuse for an hour, strain, and add syrup of honey ℥ij, antiscorbutic tincture ℥j.
- GARGARISMA ANTISEPTICUM. F. H. Muriate of ammonia ℥ss, camphor ℥j, decoction of bark ℥vj.
- GARGARISMA ASTRINGENS. A. T. THOMSON. Infusion of roses f ℥vij, diluted sulphuric acid f ℥j, tincture of catechu f ℥vj, tincture of opium f ℥iiss. JANNART. Tannin, ℥ss, honey of roses ℥ij, water ℥vij, rose water ℥ij. *In aphthous ulcerations.*
- GARGARISMA BORACIS. GUY'S H. Borax ℥ij, barley water f ℥vij, honey of roses ℥j.
- GARGARISMA CALCIS CHLORINATÆ. Chloride of lime ℥ij, water Oj; triturate, filter, and add clarified honey ℥j.
- GARGARISMA CAPSICI. U. C. H. Tincture of capsicum, f ℥j, water f ℥vj, vinegar f ℥j.
- GARGARISMA CHLORINI. MID. H. Chlorine water f ℥ij, water f ℥x.
- GARGARISMA CINCHONÆ. BRANDE. Decoction of bark f ℥iiss, infusion of roses f ℥iiss, tincture of myrrh f ℥ij, hydrochloric acid m℥.
- GARGARISMA DETERGENS. P. Honey of roses ℥ij, alcoholized sulphuric acid ℥ss, decoction of barley ℥vij.
- GARGARISMA EMOLLIENS. DORVAULT. Althæa root ℥ss, 1 poppy, boil in water q. s. to obtain 9 oz., and add honey ℥j.
- GARGARISMA HYDARGYRI BICHLORIDI. CH. Corrosive sublimate gr. ij, decoction of barley Oj, honey of roses ℥ij.
- GARGARISMA HYDARGYRI CYANURETI. PARENT. Cyanide of mercury gr. x, decoction of althæa ℥xxvij.
- GARGARISMA IODINI. DR. ROSS. Tincture of iodine ℥j to ℥ij, tincture of opium ℥j, water f ℥vj. *In ulceration of the tonsils.*
- GARGARISMA MANGANESII ACETATIS. Acetate of manganese ℥j, water f ℥vij, clarified honey ℥j. [The chloride and the sulphate of manganese are also used, about ℥ss or ℥ij to ℥vj of barley water.]
- GARGARISMA MANGANESII OXIDI. PEREIRA. Black oxide of manganese ℥ij, decoction of barley f ℥vj.
- GARGARISMA MYRRHÆ. CH. Tincture of myrrh ℥ss, honey of roses f ℥iiss, lime water ℥vj.

- GARGARISMA NITRI. BRANDE. Nitre  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , simple oxymel  $\mathfrak{f}\ \mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , barley water  $\mathfrak{f}\ \mathfrak{z}\text{vij}$ .
- GARGARISMA PLUMBI. RATIER. Liquid subacetate of lead  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , barley water  $\mathfrak{h}\text{ij}$ , syrup  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ .
- GARGARISMA POTASSÆ CHLORATIS. Chlorate of potash  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , water  $\mathfrak{z}\text{vij}$ , honey of roses  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ .
- GARGARISMA POTASSÆ PERMANGANATIS. TH. H. Sol. permanganat. Potash B.  $\mathfrak{m}\text{vj}$ , dist. water  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ ; antiseptic.
- GARGARISMA POTASSII BROMIDI. TH. H. Bromide potassium 10 grs, water  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , sedative.
- GARGARISMA PYRETHRI. SWEDIAUR. Infusion of pellitory Oj, muriate of ammonia  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , vinegar  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ .
- GARGARISMA QUERCUS. As Decoctum Quercus.
- GARGARISMA RESTRINGENS. CH. CROSS H. Alum  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , honey  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , water Oj.
- GARGARISMA RHOIS GLABRI. An infusion of the inner bark of the root of smooth sumach is used as a gargle, in mercurial salivation.
- GARGARISMA ROSÆ. KENRICK. Conserve of roses  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , boiling water  $\mathfrak{f}\ \mathfrak{z}\text{xvj}$ ; infuse for an hour, add diluted sulphuric acid  $\mathfrak{f}\ \mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , and strain.
- GARGARISMA SIMPLEX. See GARGARISMA.
- GARGARISMA SINAPIS. M. FLEURY. Black mustard seed bruised  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ , salt  $\mathfrak{O}\text{iv}$ , vinegar  $\mathfrak{O}\text{vij}$ , warm water  $\mathfrak{f}\ \mathfrak{z}\text{vij}$ . Digest, and filter.
- GARGARISMA SODÆ BORATIS. See Gargarisma Boracis.
- GARGARISMA SODÆ CHLORINATÆ. GUY'S H. Solution of chloride of soda  $\mathfrak{f}\ \mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , water  $\mathfrak{f}\ \mathfrak{z}\text{xij}$ . DR. COPLAND. Solution  $\mathfrak{f}\ \mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , honey  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , water  $\mathfrak{f}\ \mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$ . ST. B. H.  $\mathfrak{f}\ \mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$  of the solution to  $\mathfrak{f}\ \mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$  of water. CUT. H. Sol. of chlorinated soda  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , water  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xv}$ .
- GARGARISMA SPIRITUS VINI. DR. WATSON. Brandy 1 part, water 5 parts. *In salivation.*
- GARGARISMA SULPHURIS COMPOSITUM. MID. H. Sulphur  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , acetate of lead  $\mathfrak{O}\text{ij}$ , distilled water  $\mathfrak{f}\ \mathfrak{z}\text{xij}$ .
- GARGARISMA TANNINI. JANNART. Tannin (*acidum tannicum*)  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , honey of roses  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , water  $\mathfrak{z}\text{vij}$ , rose water  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ .
- GARGARISMA TEREBINTHINATUM. GEDDINGS. Oil of turpentine  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , mucilage  $\mathfrak{z}\text{viss}$ . *In salivation.*
- GARGARISMA ZINCI. DR. COPLAND. Sulphate of zinc  $\mathfrak{O}\text{ij}$ , rose water  $\mathfrak{f}\ \mathfrak{z}\text{vij}$ , simple oxymel  $\mathfrak{f}\ \mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ .

GELATINA BERBERORUM. E. 1744. Picked barberries lbj, white sugar lbj; boil gently to a due consistence, and strain through flannel.

GELATINA CORNU CERVI. P. Hartshorn shavings 3vij, water Oij, white sugar 3iv, and 1 lemon. Wash the hartshorn, boil it in the water gently till reduced to half; strain and press, add the sugar and lemon juice, and the white of an egg beaten up with water; clarify by heat, and reduce to a proper consistence. Add the lemon peel, strain, and set it in a cool place.

GELATINA CHONDEI. MOUCHON directs 3j of carrageen to be boiled for half an hour with f 3xvj of water, and 3iiss of sugar in lumps to be added to the strained liquor, which is evaporated to 3vij, and aromatized with a few drops of tincture of orange or lemon peel. It is also made with milk. BERAL directs moss 3iv, milk 3xxiv, sugar 3ss, cinnamon 3j. DAN. PH. Soak 3ij of the moss in cold water, and boil it with 3xij of milk.

GELATINA COPAIBÆ. M. CAILLOT. Isinglass 4, water 40; dissolve in a water-bath, add 20 of sugar, pour the clear liquid jelly into a warm mortar, and add copaiba 60; triturate, and pour in a vessel to jelly. In the same way prepare jelly of cod liver oil, castor oil, &c. Flavour with some aromatic essential oil, or bals. tolu.

GELATINA CYDONIORUM. E. 1744. Juice of quinces lbij, sugar lbj; boil to a jelly.

GELATINA FUCI. DR. RUSSELL. Bladder-wrack (*Fucus vesiculosus*) lbij, sea water lbij; macerate for 15 days. *Applied to glandular tumours.* See Cataplasma Fuci.

GELATINA FUCI AMYLACEI. DR. SIGMOND. Boil 3ss of prepared Ceylon moss in Oij of water for 25 minutes (or till a spoonful taken out, jellies in two or three minutes). Flavour with wine, lemon, &c., and strain.

GELATINA GLYCERINÆ. *Glycerine jelly.* Mix glycerine to the required consistence with comp. tragacanth. powder. Or take powdered gum arabic 3ss, syrup 3iv (3ij sugar to 3j water), the yolks of 3 eggs, olive oil 3iv, glycerine 3ij. Rub the gum and syrup well together, add the yolks, and, when mixed, add the oil and glycerine previously triturated together. Applied to chapped hands, abrasions, &c. See Glycerinum Amyli. B.

**GELATINA HELMINTHYCORTI.** P. Boil  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$  of Corsican moss for an hour in water q. s. to yield  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{vi}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ . Add  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$  of isinglass first soaked in a little water,  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$  refined sugar, and  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$  white wine. Boil, and strain.

**GELATINA ICHTHYOCOLLÆ.** Soak the isinglass in cold water, then boil in water to a gelatinizing consistence.  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$  makes Oj of strong jelly; to which may be added wine, sugar, &c.

**GELATINA IODURETA.** *Gelée pour le Goutte.* See Linimentum Ioduretum Gelatinosum.

**GELATINA LICHENIS.** P. Saccharated Iceland moss (see SACCHARUM LICHENIS)  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ , sugar  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ , water  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{v}$ , orange fl. water  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , boil the three first substances and remove the scum which forms, and then let the jelly flow into a vessel which contains the orange flower water. The moss is sometimes deprived of its bitterness, by macerating it in cold water (changed every 6 hours) for 3 days.

**GELATINA LICHENIS CUM CINCHONÆ.** P. Saccharated Iceland moss (see Saccharum Lichenis)  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ , syrup bark  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{j}$  (wt.), water  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ . Proceed as the last.

**GELATINA LICHENIS SICCATA.** P. Iceland moss deprived of its bitterness  $\mathfrak{h}\mathfrak{j}$ ; boil it in sufficient water for an hour, strain, and press; add sugar  $\mathfrak{h}\mathfrak{j}$ , and evaporate in a flat vessel to a firm consistence, stirring it constantly. Then spread it on plates, dry it in a stove, and reduce it to powder.

**GELATINA MARANTÆ.** Boil  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$  of water with a little sugar, and add to it  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$  of arrow-root, previously rubbed to a smooth paste with a little cold water; let it boil for an instant, and pour it out. Jelly of potato arrow-root and of *tous les mois* is prepared in the same way. Sago and tapioca require to be first soaked in cold water, then boiled with fresh water to a proper consistence; adding sugar, &c., to the taste. One ounce will be sufficient for a pint of jelly.

**GELATINA SALEPÆ.** SOUBEIRAN. Ground salep  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ , sugar  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ , water q. s. Boil to  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , and flavour to the taste.

**GELSEMINA.** This very powerful alkaloid is procured from the fluid extract of the *Gelsemium sempervirens* (yellow jasmine) by the following process of Fredigke. Concentrate the aqueous portion left after the



extraction of gelseminic acid by ether, shake it with twice its vol. of strong alcohol to precipitate gummy matter; then allow it to deposit, filter, wash the filter with alcohol, evaporate to a small bulk, set the alkaloid free by means of liquor potassæ, and remove it from the liquid by means of chloroform or ether. On evaporation Gelseminia is left as a brownish yellow amorphous residue. [*Gelseminic acid* may be obtained from the fluid ext. of the root by concentrating the ext., and then diluting the resulting liquid with water, which precipitates the resin. Hydrochloric acid is added to the filtered liquid which is repeatedly shaken with ether, which upon evaporation leaves the acid in crystals. It is this aqueous portion, freed from the ether, from which Gelseminia is obtained.] Gelseminia is very poisonous,  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a grain injected hypodermically killed a strong cat in an hour. Professor Sonnenschein believes that the so-called Gelsemic acid is identical with Esculin, a glucoside obtained from horse-chestnut.

**GENTIANINUM.** M. *Gentianin*. Macerate powdered gentian in cold ether, concentrate the filtered tincture, and treat the crystalline residue with alcohol. Evaporate the solution, and set it aside to crystallize. Many subsequent steps are necessary to obtain the principle quite pure, but perhaps without any advantage to its medicinal efficacy. It appears to consist of two distinct principles, *Gentisic Acid* and *Gentianite*. Dose, gr. ss to gr. j.

**GINGERINUM.** See Oleoresina Zingiber. U. S.

**GLANDES QUERCUS TOSTÆ.** PRUSS. PH. Acorns, freed from their coating, and roasted in the same manner as coffee, and crushed. [Mixed with coffee, as a tonic.]

**GLOBULI CONTRAYERVÆ.** These only differ from Pulvis Contrayervæ Comp. in form.

**GLOBULI GASCOIGNII.** *Gascoign's Balls*. The compound powder of crab's claws formed into balls with mucilage. The original balls contained pearls and oriental bezoar, and were imitated by the following: crab's claws  $\text{ʒ} \text{vi}$ , calcined hartshorn and amber, each  $\text{ʒ} \text{j}$ , powdered seeds of the Amomum Plinii  $\text{ʒ} \text{ij}$ , mucilage q. s.

**GLOBULI MARTIALES.** P. They consist of balls weighing little more than  $\text{ʒ} \text{j}$  of tartarized iron with *espèces vulnéraires*. They are not used in this country.



**GLYCERINUM.** B. *Glycerine*: the sweet principle of fixed oils and fats is obtained during the process for making Emplastrum Plumbi, and is derived from the decomposition of the olive oil employed. Olive oil is a compound of oleic and margaric acid and glyceryl; the oleic and margaric acids combine with the lead and form insoluble oleate and margarate of lead (Emp. Plumbi), and the glyceryl being liberated, unites with part of the water employed and forms glycerine. The oleate and margarate of lead being removed, any remains of oxide of lead are got rid of by passing a current of sulphuretted hydrogen through the aqueous solution, from which the glycerine is obtained by subsequent filtration *in vacuo* and evaporation. In the manufacture of soap as well as of candles, glycerine occurs as a by-product, and is mainly procured from these sources. Used externally in *skin diseases*, diluted with water, or added to poultices.

**GLYCERINUM ACIDI CARBOLICI.** B. Rub carbolic acid ʒj wt. and glycerine fʒiv together in a mortar until the acid is dissolved. U. S. same.

**GLYCERINUM ACIDI GALLICI.** B. Rub together in a mortar gallic acid ʒj and glycerine fʒiv; transfer to a porcelain dish, and apply gentle heat until complete solution is effected. U. S. rather stronger.

**GLYCERINUM ACIDI TANNICI.** B. As the last. U. S. rather stronger. P. 1 to 5 glycerin of starch.

**GLYCERINUM AMYLI.** B. Rub together starch ʒj and glycerine fʒviiij until intimately mixed; transfer to a porcelain dish, and apply heat gradually raised to 240° F., stirring until starch particles are broken and a transparent jelly is formed. (Used for chapped hands, under the name of Glycerine Jelly.) U. S. Starch ʒj tr., glycerine Oss o. m. P. 1 to 15. G. *Ung. Glycerini*, starch 2, water 1, glycerine 10.

**GLYCERINUM BORACIS.** B. Rub together in a mortar powdered borax ʒj and glycerine fʒiv until dissolved.

**GLYCERINUM EXTRACTI BELLADONNÆ.** P. Ext. Belladonna ʒj, glycerine of starch ʒx. Prepare in the same manner glycerines of Hemlock, Henbane, and Opium.

**GLYCERINUM CUM FERRI IODIDO.** Messrs. SMITH. 2½ ounces of pure glycerine, mixed with solution of the iodide,

made by one eighth of an ounce of iron wire and 100 gr. of iodine. Of the strength of Sympus Ferri Iodidi, E.

GLYCERINUM CUM IODINIO. P. Dissolve 5 parts of iodide of potassium, and 1 part of iodine in their own weight of water and add to 40 parts of glycerine. Applied in *skin diseases*, &c., and will not dry, like the tincture. May be covered over by thin gutta percha to prevent evaporation of iodine.

GLYCERINUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ. P. Purified tar ʒj, glycerine of starch, ʒiij.

GLYCERINUM POTASSII IODIDI. P. Iodide of Potassium 2 parts, glycerine of starch 15 parts; dissolve the iodide in its own weight of water and add to the glycerine of starch.

GUMMI-RESINÆ. See Vegetabilia Præparata.

GUTTÆ ACONITI CUM ANTIMONIO. RICHTER. Extract of aconite ʒj, antimonial wine ʒj.

GUTTÆ ACOUSTICÆ. Oil of almonds ʒiv, oil of turpentine ʒss, tincture of opium ʒss. See also Balsamum Acousticum.

GUTTÆ ÆTHERÆ TEREBINTHINATÆ. M. DURANDE. Sulphuric ether ʒvj, rectified oil of turpentine ʒij. In *gall-stones*. Dose, ʒxl to fʒj.

GUTTÆ ANODYNÆ. See Liquor Morphiae Acetatis.

GUTTÆ ANTHELMINTICÆ. SCHWARTZ. Petroleum ʒiv, tincture of assafœtida ʒvj. Dose, 40 drops. See also Oleum Anthelminticum.

GUTTÆ ANTIPEPTUSSICÆ. Dr. GRAVES, or Dr. BEATTY. Tincture of cantharides, and comp. tincture of camphor, of each fʒss; comp. tincture of bark fʒv. A teaspoonful 3 times a day, in *whooping-cough*.

GUTTÆ ANTISCROFULOSÆ. AUGUSTIN. Chloride of iron ʒss, chloride of barium ʒss, distilled water ʒj. Dose, from 20 drops.

GUTTÆ EMMENAGOGÆ. BRANDE. Compound tincture of aloes fʒj, tincture of valerian fʒj, tincture of sesquichloride of iron fʒss. Dose, a teaspoonful in chamomile tea.

GUTTÆ GODDARDIANÆ. This once famous remedy, for which King Charles II gave £1500, was merely *oleum animale*, procured from human bones.

**GUTTÆ HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI.** Sir A. COOPER. Bichloride of quicksilver gr. j, tincture of cinchona bark f 3ij. Dose, f3j, twice or three times daily.

**GUTTÆ NIGRÆ.** Dr. ARMSTRONG. *Lancaster Black Drop.* Opium ℥ss, verjuice Oij, bruised nutmegs ʒiss, saffron ʒss. Boil to a proper thickness, then add 2 spoonfuls of yeast, and let it stand in a warm place for 6 or 8 weeks, then in the open air till it is of the consistence of syrup. Then decant, filter, and bottle, adding a little sugar to each bottle. U. S. (*Acetum Opii.*) Take of opium in coarse powder ʒv tr., nutmeg ʒss tr., sugar ʒviiij tr., diluted acetic acid q. s. Macerate the opium and the nutmeg in Oj o. m. of the acid for 24 hours. Put into a percolator, and return the liquid till it passes clear; then pour on gradually more acid until the filtrate measures ʒxxvj o. m. In this, dissolve the sugar and strain, and then acid q. s. to make Oij o. m. See Vinum Opii Fermentatione Paratum.

**GUTTÆ ODONTALGICÆ.** *Toothache Drops.* Dr. COPLAND. Opium gr. x, camphor gr. x, rectified spirit q. s., oil of cloves ʒj, oil of cajeput ʒj. Dr. RIGHINI. Rectified spirit ʒiv, creasote ʒvj, tincture of cochineal ʒij, oil of peppermint 12 drops. Dr. BLAKE. Alum finely powdered ʒj, spirit of nitric ether ʒvij. M. COTTEREAU. Saturate ether (cold) with camphor, and add a few drops of ammonia. Dr. HEADLAND. Oil of cloves ʒj, chloroform ʒj, tincture of opium ʒij. [Camphor ʒij, chloroform f3j, one or two drops on a piece of wool.]

**GUTTÆ SULPHURIS CARBURETI.** LAMPADIUS. Bisulphuret of carbon f5ij, ether f 3j. A few drops on sugar. WUTZER. Bisulphuret of carbon ʒj, alcohol ʒij. From 5 to 10 or 15 drops, 3 times a day, *for rheumatism.*

**HAUSTUS.** *Draughts* are single doses of liquid medicines, and are almost exclusively extemporaneous. A selection of useful formulæ is here given. See also **MISTURÆ.**

**HAUSTUS AMMONIÆ CITRATIS.** BRANDE. Carbonate of ammonia ʒj, water f3iss, citric acid gr. xxiv, syrup of Tolu f5ss, spirit of nutmeg f5ss. GUY'S H. (*Effervescent.*) Carbonate of ammonia ʒj, water f 3j; mix, and add lemon juice f 3ss.

**HAUSTUS AMMONIÆ SESQUICARBONATIS.** GUY'S H. Carbonate of ammonia  $\mathfrak{Dj}$ , water  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3j}$ , lemon juice  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3ss}$ . To be given effervescing.

**HAUSTUS AMMONIÆ TARTRATIS.** MID. H. Carb. of ammonia gr. xv, tartaric acid  $\mathfrak{Dj}$ , water  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3iss}$ .

**HAUSTUS ANTI-ARTHRITICUS.** SIR H. HALFORD'S *Gout Preventive*. Infusion of gentian  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3iss}$ , bicarbonate of potash gr. xv, tincture of rhubarb  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3j}$ .

**HAUSTUS ANTI-EMETICUS RIVERII.** P. Bicarbonate of potash  $\mathfrak{3ss}$ , lemon juice  $\mathfrak{5iv}$ , syrup of lemon  $\mathfrak{3j}$ , water  $\mathfrak{3iij}$ .

**HAUSTUS ANTILITHICUS.** DR. VENABLES. Borax gr. viij, bicarbonate of soda gr. x, aerated water  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3viiij}$ . *In red gravel*. [DR. PARIS. Carbonate of soda gr. x, infusion of quassia  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3j}$ , tincture of calumba  $\mathfrak{3j}$ .]

**HAUSTUS ANTISPASMODICUS.** DR. GREGORY. Fetid spirit of ammonia  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3ss}$  to  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3j}$ , camphor mixture  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3x}$ , syrup of saffron  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3j}$ .

**HAUSTUS APERIENS.** DR. PARIS. Infusion of senna  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3j}$ , tincture of senna  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3j}$ , tincture of jalap  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{5j}$ , tartrate of potash  $\mathfrak{3j}$ , syrup of senna  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3j}$ . Mix. DR. RYAN. Sulphate of magnesia  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{5iv}$ , infusion of senna  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3iss}$ , tincture of senna  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3iss}$ , syrup of ginger  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3j}$ , aromatic spirit of ammonia  $\mathfrak{mxx}$ . See also *Mistura Sennæ Comp.*, *Emuls. Res. Jalapæ*, *Emuls. Scammonii*, and *Mistura Aperiens*. D. DORVAULT. Roasted coffee  $\mathfrak{3ss}$ , sulph. magnes.  $\mathfrak{3ss}$ , senna  $\mathfrak{5iij}$ , syrup  $\mathfrak{3iss}$ , boiling water  $\mathfrak{5iv}$ ; infuse.

**HAUSTUS APERIENS EFFERVESCENS.** DR. YOUNG. Carbonate of soda  $\mathfrak{3iiss}$ , water  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3viiij}$ , supertartrate of potash  $\mathfrak{5iij}$ . Cork securely in a strong bottle. DR. BALKEER. Bisulphate of potash gr. 73, cr. carbonate of soda gr. 72, water q. s. Dissolve separately, and mix.

**HAUSTUS COLCHICI.** SCUDAMORE. *In the paroxysm of Gout*. Magnesia gr. xv to xx, sulphate of magnesia  $\mathfrak{3j}$  to  $\mathfrak{5ij}$ , vinegar of colchicum  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{5j}$  to  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{5ij}$ , cinnamon water  $\mathfrak{5ix}$ , syrup  $\mathfrak{3j}$ . BRANDE. Wine of colchicum  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3ss}$ , carbonate of magnesia gr. xv, cinnamon water  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{5iv}$ , water  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3j}$ . WEST. H. Colchicum wine,  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3ss}$ , solution of sulphate of magnesia  $\mathfrak{5iij}$ , carb. of magnesia  $\mathfrak{Dj}$ , peppermint water  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3j}$ .

**HAUSTUS EFFERVESCENS.** Bicarbonate of soda  $\mathfrak{5ss}$ , water q. s., dissolve, and add  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{5ij}$  of any syrup; then gr.

- xxv of citric or tartaric acid. See also *Haustus Potassæ Citratis*.
- HAUSTUS EMETICUS.** MID. H. Tartar emetic gr. j. ipecacuanha ℥j, water f℥iiss. GUY'S H. Antimonial wine f℥ij, ipecacuanha wine f℥vj.
- HAUSTUS HYDRIODATIS ARSENICI ET HYDRARGYRI.** DONOVAN. Solution of hydriodate of arsenic and mercury (*Liquor Arsenici et Hydrargyri Hydriodatis*) f℥ij, distilled water f℥iiiss, syrup of ginger f℥ss. Mix, and divide into 4 draughts. One night and morning.
- HAUSTUS HYDROCYANICUS.** DONOVAN. Cyanide of potassium gr. j, distilled water f℥iiiss, syrup of lemons f℥ss. Mix, and divide into 8 equal draughts; 1 for a dose.
- HAUSTUS OLEI CROTONIS.** FOY, Croton oil 1 drop, oil almonds, ℥ss, gum arabic ℥ij, syrup lemons ℥ij, water to ℥ij.
- HAUSTUS OLEI RINCI.** GUY'S H. Castor oil ℥iv, yolk of egg q. s., syrup f℥j, cassia or other distilled water f℥j. See *Emulsio Purgans cum Oleo Ricini*.
- HAUSTUS PANCREATINI.** VAN DEN CORPUT. Pancreatin, carb. potash, of each gr. x, balm water ℥iiss, syr. orange peel ℥v. ℥ss to ℥j at meals.
- HAUSTUS QUASSIÆ ET FERRI.** DR. PARIS. Infusion of quassia f℥x, tincture of perchloride of iron mx, tincture of calumba f℥j.
- HAUSTUS QUININÆ ET CAFFEÆ.** DORVAULT. Infuse roasted coffee ℥iiss in ℥ij boiling water, strain, and add 8 grs. of sulph. quinine (neutral) rubbed up with ℥ss of sugar. Shake up when administered. The coffee conceals the bitter of the quinine.
- hederina.** *Hederine.* By boiling the seeds of ivy (*hedera helix*) in water with a little slaked lime, treating the dried precipitate with alcohol, and evaporating the filtered solution. *Febrifuge.*
- HEPAR SULPHURIS.** D. See *Potassii Sulphuretum*.
- HEPAR ANTIMONII.** Mix equal parts of black sulphuret of antimony and nitre; deflagrate them in a crucible, and pour out the fused mass.
- HYDRARGYRI ACETAS.** P. Dissolve protonitrate of mercury in 3 or 4 times its weight of water, slightly acidulated with nitric acid; and add to it gradually a solution of

acetate of soda in slight excess. Wash the precipitate with cold water, and dry it in the shade. Dose, 1-6th of a gr. to 1 gr.

**HYDRARGYRUM AMMONIATUM, B.** (*Hydrargyri Ammoniochloridum*, L.) *White Precipitate*. B. Dissolve perchloride of mercury  $\text{ʒiij}$  in distilled water  $\text{Oij}$ , with the aid of a moderate heat; mix the solution with solution of ammonia  $\text{fʒiv}$ , constantly stirring; collect the precipitate on a filter, and wash it well with cold distilled water until the liquid which passes through ceases to give a precipitate when dropped into a solution of nitrate of silver acidulated by nitric acid. Lastly, dry the product at a temperature not exceeding  $212^{\circ}$  F. It should be entirely dissipated by heat; cold water, alcohol, and ether have no action on it.

**HYDRARGYRI ET AMMONIÆ MURIAS. P.** *Sal Alembroth*. Equal parts of bichloride of quicksilver and muriate of ammonia levigated together.

**HYDRARGYRI BICYANDUM. L. 1836.** Boil  $\text{ʒviiij tr.}$  of Prussian blue with  $\text{ʒx tr.}$  of binoxide of mercury in  $\text{Oiv}$  of distilled water for half an hour, and filter; evaporate and crystallize, wash what remains frequently with boiling distilled water, and again evaporate the mixed liquors, that crystals may form. Dose, gr. 1-16th to 1-8th.

**HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDUM. B.** *Bichloridum*, L. *Sublimatus Corrosivus*, E.; *Hydrargyrum Corrosivum Sublimatum*, B. 1864.) *Corrosive Sublimate*. Chloride of Mercury, B. 1864. B. Reduce sulphate of mercury  $\text{ʒxx}$  and chloride of sodium dried  $\text{ʒxvj}$  each to fine powder, and, having mixed them and black oxide of manganese in fine powder  $\text{ʒj}$  thoroughly by trituration in a mortar, place the mixture in an apparatus adapted for sublimation, and apply sufficient heat to cause vapours of perchloride of mercury to rise into the less heated part of the apparatus arranged for their condensation. Dose, gr. 1-16th to 1-8th. U. S. *Hydrargyri Chloridum Corrosivum. P.* *Deutochlorure de mercure. G.* *Hydrargyrum bichloratum corrosivum.*

*Antidotes.*—Mustard and water, white and yolk of eggs, avoiding excess; flour made into a paste with water, or milk.



**HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDUM CUM ALBUMINE.** Mix  $\text{ʒiv}$  of corrosive sublimate with the whites of 6 eggs, very perfectly, and dry on plates in a stove.

**HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDUM.** B. (*Hydrargyri Chloridum*. L. *Calomelas*, B. 1864.) *Calomel. Subchloride of Mercury.* B. Moisten sulphate of mercury  $\text{ʒx}$  with boiling distilled water, and rub it and mercury  $\text{ʒviij}$  by weight together until globules are no longer visible; add chloride of sodium dried  $\text{ʒv}$ , and thoroughly mix the whole by continued trituration. Sublime by a suitable apparatus into a chamber of such size that the calomel, instead of adhering to its sides as a crystalline crust, shall fall as a fine powder on its floor. Wash this powder with boiling distilled water, until the washings cease to be darkened by a drop of sulphide of ammonium. Finally, dry at a heat not exceeding  $212^{\circ}$  F., and preserve in a jar or bottle impervious to light. [When sublimed into a vessel containing steam, it forms the *hydro-sublimed calomel*.] Dose, gr. ss to gr. v. U. S. *Hydrargyri Chloridum mite*. P. *Proto-chlorure de mercure*. G. *Hydrargyrum Chloratum mite*.

**HYDRARGYRI BROMIDUM.** When a solution of bromide of potassium is added to a solution of proto-nitrate of mercury, an insoluble white precipitate falls, which is bromide or sub-bromide of mercury. Dose, one grain, twice a day. By the direct action of bromine on mercury or its peroxide a soluble salt is obtained, the dose of which is from 1-16th to 1-4th of a grain.

**HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM VIRIDE.** B. (*Hydrargyri Iodidum*, L.). B. Rub iodine gr. cclxxviii and mercury  $\text{ʒj}$  by weight in a porcelain mortar, occasionally moistening the mixture with a few drops of rectified spirit, and continue the trituration until metallic globules are no longer visible, and the whole assumes a green colour. The product thus obtained should be dried in a dark room, on filtering-paper, by simple exposure to the air, and preserved in an opaque bottle. Dose, gr. j to iij. [MIALHE states that proto-iodide of mercury, prepared by trituration, always contains a portion of biniodide, which should be removed by alcohol.]

**HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM RUBRUM.** B. (*Hydrargyri Binio-*

*didum*, L. 1836.) Dissolve perchloride of mercury  $\text{ʒiv}$  in Oij, and iodide of potassium  $\text{ʒv}$  in Oj, of boiling distilled water, and mix the two solutions. When the temperature of the mixture has fallen to that of the atmosphere, decant the supernatant liquor from the precipitate, and, having collected the latter on a filter, wash it twice with cold distilled water, and dry it at a temperature not exceeding  $212^{\circ}$  F. [A brighter product is obtained by precipitation.] Dose, gr. 1-16th to 1-4th.

**HYDRARGYRI CHLORO-IODIDUM.** M. CAVENTOU. Dissolve bichloride of mercury in alcohol, and add an equal weight of biniodide of mercury; then carefully evaporate the mixed solution to dryness. It is said to be more active than either of its constituents.

**HYDRARGYRI NITRAS.** See Hydr. Proto-nitras, and Deuto-nitras, below.

**HYDRARGYRI PROTO-NITRAS.** P. *Nitrate de protoxyde de mercure.* Put into a large flat-bottomed glass matrass 10 oz. of quicksilver and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  oz. wt. nitric acid at 1.421 density, mixed with  $2\frac{1}{2}$  oz. water; leave them in a cool place for 24 hours, remove the crystals, place them in a glass funnel, wash them with a little nitric acid, drain them, and keep them in closely-stopped bottles. Dose, gr. 1-10th.

**HYDRARGYRI DEUTO-NITRAS LIQUIDUS.** P. (*Acid nitrate of mercury.*) Dissolve 1 part of quicksilver in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  parts of nitric acid at 1.421 density and  $\frac{1}{2}$  part of water; and evaporate the solution to three fourths of its original weight. [Used as a caustic; applied with a camel-hair brush.]

**HYDRARGYRI SUBNITRAS.** DR. DUNCAN. Dissolve mercury in excess of nitric acid by heat; pour the solution into water, collect the precipitate, and dry it. A darker coloured precipitate is obtained by boiling this in water. [Both are used for making extemporaneous Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis;  $\text{ʒij}$  of the powder being mixed with  $\text{ʒj}$  of simple or spermaceti cerate. The ointment so made is not identical with that of the Pharmacopœia.]

**HYDRARGYRI ET AMMONIÆ NITRAS.** WARD. Nitric acid  $\text{ʒxvj}$ , add gradually carbonate of ammonia  $\text{ʒviij}$ ; afterwards digest in a sand-bath with  $\text{ʒiv}$  of quicksilver,

and, when that quantity is dissolved, add more quick-silver by small quantities till the fluid ceases to act upon it. Then evaporate the solution, and crystallize by refrigeration.

**HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM.** L. 1826. (*Cinereum*, L. 1824; *Nigrum*, D. 1826.) Calomel ℥j, lime water Oj; mix, agitate together, set it aside, decant, wash the powder with distilled water, and dry it in the air wrapped in bibulous paper. D. 1826. Calomel 1 part, warm solution of caustic potash 4 parts. Wash the precipitate, and dry it with a medium heat. [Mr. TYSON says the oxide is most effectually obtained by treating calomel first with solution of potash and then with ammonia.] Dose, gr. ss to ℥v. iv.

**HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM FLAVUM.** B. Perchlor. mercury ℥iv, w.d. w.d. Oij, dist. water q. s. Dissolve the perchloride in Oiv dist. water, aiding the sol. by the application of heat, and add this to the sol. of soda. Stir them together, allow the yellow pp. to subside, remove the supernatant liquor by decantation, thoroughly wash the precipitated oxide on a calico filter with dist. water, and finally dry it by the heat of a water-bath.

**HYDRARGYRI BINOXIDUM.** L. 1836. Dissolve ℥iv of bichloride of mercury in Ovj of distilled water; add f xxxviiij of solution of potash. Wash the precipitate till no longer alkaline, and dry it by a gentle heat.

**HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM RUBRUM.** B. (*Hydrargyri Nitricooxidum*, L.) B. Dissolve mercury ℥iv by weight in nitric acid, f℥vss diluted with distilled water ℥ij, evaporate the solution to dryness, and with the dry salt thus obtained, triturate mercury ℥iv until the two are uniformly blended together. Heat the mixture in a porcelain dish, with repeated stirring, until acid vapours cease to be evolved, and, when cold, enclose the product in a bottle.

**HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM SULPHURICUM.** D. 1826. See Hydrargyri Subsulphus Flavus.

**HYDRARGYRI OLIVAS CUM MORPHIÆ.** See Ung. Hydrarg. Olivæ.

**HYDRARGYRI PHOSPHAS.** To a solution of nitrate of mercury, add solution of phosphate of soda acidulated with a little nitric acid. Wash and dry the precipitate.

**HYDRARGYRI ET POTASSII IODO-CYANIDUM.** *Hydrargyro-iodo-cyanide of potassium.* To a concentrated solution of bicyanide of mercury add a solution of iodide of potassium, collect the crystalline precipitate, and dry it by a gentle heat. *As a test for foreign acids in prussic acid.*

**HYDRARGYRI ET POTASSII IODIDUM.** *Iodo-hydrargyrate of iodide of potassium.* M. BOULLAY. Iodide of potassium 10 parts, biniodide of mercury 25 parts, distilled water 10 parts. Boil together in a glass-matress till the biniodide of mercury is dissolved; let the solution cool, pour off the clear liquid, and crystallize by evaporation and refrigeration. See *Solutio Iodo-hydrargyratis Potassii.*

**HYDRARGYRI PRECIPITATUM ALBUM.** See *Hydr. Ammoniatum.*

**HYDRARGYRI PRECIPITATUM NIGRUM.** *Hahнемann's Soluble Mercury.* Dissolve proto-nitrate of mercury by triturating it with distilled water slightly acidulated with nitric acid; and add to the filtered solution, by small quantities, solution of ammonia diluted with 15 or 20 times its weight of water, so long as the precipitate formed is nearly black, stirring with a glass rod. Wash the powder, and dry it in the shade. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 grain.

**HYDRARGYRI ET QUININÆ CHLORIDUM.** *Double Chloride of Mercury and Quinine.* M'DERMOTT. Dissolve 1 part of perchloride of mercury and 3 parts of hydrochlorate of quinia, separately, in the smallest quantity of water, and mix the solutions. Collect the salt which separates, and dry it with a gentle heat. See *Pil. Hydr. et Quinine Chloridi.*

**HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIAS.** See *Hydrargyri Subchloridum.*

**HYDRARGYRI SUB-SULPHAS FLAVUS.** *Hydr. Oxidum Sulphuricum.* D. 1826. *Turpeth Mineral.* Triturate 1 part of persulphate of mercury with 20 parts of warm water, and pour off the supernatant liquor; wash the yellow powder with warm distilled water, till the decanted fluid yields no precipitate with solution of potash, and dry it. *As an alterative,*  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. to 1 gr.; *as an emetic,* 3 to 5 grs.; *as an errhine,* 1 gr. mixed with 5 grs. starch.

**HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETUM CUM SULPHURE.** L. 1836. *Ethiops Mineral.* Rub together equal parts of quick-

silver and sulphur till the globules are no longer visible. Dose, from 5 to 10 grains, as an alterative.

**HYDRARGYRI BISCIPHURUM.** L. *Formium, or fustitious Cinnabar.* Quicksilver ℞ij, sulphur ʒv; mix the quicksilver with the sulphur liquefied over the fire, and, as soon as the mass swells up, remove the vessel from the fire, and cover it firmly, lest it inflame; then rub it into powder, and sublime. Dose, as the last. Also used in mercurial fumigation.

**HYDRARGYRI TARTRAS.** P. *Proto-tartrate of Mercury* is made by adding a solution of proto-nitrate of mercury in water slightly acidulated with nitric acid, to a solution of tartrate of potash, as long as a precipitate forms. Wash it with distilled water, dry it in the shade, and keep it in bottles covered with black paper. Dose, 1 to 2 grains.

**HYDRARGYRI POTASSIO-TARTRAS.** A double salt (or a variable mixture of tartrate of mercury, tartrate of potash, and cream of tartar (SOURKIRAN), was formerly used. Its solution formed *Liquor de Pressuris*; but its effects were found uncertain.

**HYDRARGYRI SULPHAS.** B. Place 20 ounces of quicksilver in a porcelain capsule with f ʒxij of sulphuric acid, and apply heat until nothing remains but a white dry crystalline salt. Used to make the Perchloride and Subchloride of Mercury.

**HYDRARGYRUM CORROSIIVUM SUBLIMATUM.** B. 1864. See Hyd. Perchloridum.

**HYDRARGYRUM PURUM.** B. 1864. Place commercial mercury ℞ij in a glass retort or iron bottle, and applying heat cause effluvis of the metal to distil over into a flask employed as a receiver. Boil on this for five minutes hydrochloric acid ʒij diluted with distilled water f ʒix, and having, by repeated affusions of distilled water and decantations, removed every trace of acid, let the mercury be transferred to a porcelain capsule, and dried first by filtering-paper, and finally on a water-bath. [Quicksilver may also be purified by heating it to 104° F., agitating it with a little strong solution of nitrate of mercury, and straining.]

**HYDRARGYRUM CUM CRETÂ.** B. Rub ʒj mercury by weight and prepared chalk ʒij in a porcelain mortar until metallic globules cease to be visible to the naked eye, and

the mixture acquires a uniform grey colour. 1 part in 3. Dose, from 3 to 8 grains. A little water is said to aid the extinction of the mercury. U. S., 3 mercury, 5 chalk. P. same as B. See paper by Mr. Bottle (*Pharm. Journ.*, Dec. 9th, 1876.)

**HYDRARGYRUM CUM MAGNESIÂ.** D. Pure mercury ʒj, carbonate of magnesia ʒij; rub together in a porcelain mortar until the globules cease to be visible, and the mixture acquires a uniform grey colour. Dose, as the last.

**HYDRARGYRUM ET STIBIUM SULPHURATA.** See *Æthiops Antimonialis*.

**HYDRASTIN.** PARRISH. Produced on the addition of hydrochloric acid to an infusion of *hydrastis canadensis*. Professor Manhla of Chicago says it is hydrochlorate of berberina. Dose, 3 to 5 grains 3 or 4 times a day.

**HYDROGENIUM.** *Hydrogen* is readily procured by adding dilute sulphuric acid to fragments of zinc. To dry it, it may be passed, first through a little oil of vitriol, then, through a tube containing solution of potash.

**HYDROGENII PEROXIDUM.** From the decomposition by hydrochloric acid of peroxide of barium diffused in water. The aqueous sol. being very unstable, should be concentrated over oil of vitriol. A dilute sol., containing about ten per cent., has been employed as a slight stimulant internally, and externally to ulcers, to promote granulation of their surfaces. Applied to the hair, it partially bleaches it, and it is used for this purpose by hairdressers. Peroxide of hydrogen must not be confounded with oxygen water.

**HYDROGENIUM CARBURETUM.** The mixed carburetted hydrogen gas, in the form of coal gas, is sometimes employed as a palliative in consumption. Dr. R. CLANNY recommends it to be passed through water, then agitated with fresh precipitated carbonate of lead, and mixed in the gasometer with an equal quantity of common air. 12 cubic inches of the mixed gas to be inspired 3 or four times a day, and the quantity gradually increased to 20 cubic inches.

**HYDROLATA.** Distilled waters. See *Aquæ Destillatæ*.

**HYDROMEL.** P. Fine honey ʒj, boiling water ʒx. Dissolve and filter.



**HYDRAENA.** From the seeds of hushaw, by the process for Anopia.

**INFUSUM.** Boil a clear decoction of holly with animal charcoal, stirring it constantly; let it settle, collect the deposited charcoal, wash it with cold water, dry it, and treat it with boiling alcohol; let the filtered liquid be evaporated to dryness. *Febrifuge.* Dose, gr. vj—xxiv?

**INFUSUM.** *Infusions.* As a general rule, when particular directions are not given, the ingredients should be divided by bruising or cutting, boiling distilled water is to be poured on them, and the vessel covered. Having macerated for the time prescribed, the liquor is to be strained off, through linen or calico. For infusions containing acids, vessels of glass, or of porcelain or stoneware not glazed with lead, should be used. It is a common practice to warm the infusion-pot before using it; but this is not directed by the colleges. In a few instances cold water is used, but, unless so directed, boiling water is to be understood. Many substances might be advantageously treated by displacement to obtain infusions of any desired strength. The usual dose of infusions is from ℥j to ℥ij, or a wineglassful. The principal exceptions will be noticed. For *Concentrated Infusions*, see LIQUOR, except Inf. Cinchonæ Spissatum, which is the only one sanctioned by the colleges. As a general rule, the fresh infusions are preferable.

**INFUSUM ABROTANI. TADDEI.** Southernwood ℥j, boiling water Oj. Infuse 2 hours, and strain.

**INFUSUM ABSINTHII. BRANDE.** Fresh wormwood ℥ij, boiling water Oj; macerate for 4 hours, and strain. Others direct from ℥ss to ℥j of the dry herb to Oj of water.

**INFUSUM ACORI CALAMI. DR. ROYLE.** Calamus root ℥iss, boiling water Oj. Macerate 2 hours.

**INFUSUM ADIANTII.** Canadian maidenhair ℥ss, boiling water Oj. Infuse till cold. *Pectoral. Ad libitum.*

**INFUSUM ALKALINUM.** Hickory ash Oj, wood soot O½, boiling water cong. ¼. Let them stand 24 hours, and decant. A wineglassful 3 or 4 times a day. A popular remedy in America for dyspepsia.

**INFUSUM ALLII. MR. WHITE.** Garlic ℞ss, water ℞j; let

them digest in an oven for some hours, and strain. Two spoonfuls before and after every meal, in *epilepsy*.

**INFUSUM ALOES COMPOSITUM.** Dr. FOTHERGILL. Aloes ʒj. rhubarb ʒiv, calumba ʒiv, lime water (cold) fʒviij, spirit of horseradish fʒiv. Infuse 12 hours in a close vessel, and strain.

**INFUSUM AMARUM PURGANS.** L. 1746. Similar to Mistura Gentianæ Composita.

**INFUSUM ANGELICÆ.** Angelica root from ʒiv to ʒj, boiling water Oj.

**INFUSUM ANISI.** Dr. PROUT. Aniseed ʒiv, warm water (at 120° F.) Oss. Infuse till cold.

**INFUSUM ANTHEMIDIS.** B. Infuse chamomile flowers ʒss in boiling distilled water fʒx, in a covered vessel, for 15 minutes, and strain. U. S. 1 in 30.

**INFUSUM ANTHEMIDIS ET AURANTII.** Dr. PERCIVAL. Chamomile flowers ʒj, dried orange peel ʒss, cold water lbij. Macerate for 24 hours.

**INFUSUM ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUM.** L. Horseradish root ʒj tr., black mustard seed ʒj tr., boiling water Oj; macerate for 2 hours, strain, and add comp. spirit of horseradish fʒj. [This infusion is more pungent if made in a cold jug, or with water a little below the boiling-point. Mr. GREENISH.] Dose, fʒiss.

**INFUSUM ARNICÆ MONTANÆ.** PEREIRA. Arnica flowers ʒss, boiling water Oj; macerate 2 hours, and strain. A. T. THOMSON. Leaves or flowers ʒiss, or ʒij of the root, to fʒxij of water. Dose, of the former, fʒss to fʒj.

**INFUSUM ASCLEPIADIS.** Bark of the root of Ascl. Syriaca (common silk-weed) ʒj, boiling water Oj. Dose, ʒj—ʒiss. *In cough and dyspnoea.*

**INFUSUM AURANTII.** B. As Infusum Anthemidis.

**INFUSUM AURANTII COMPOSITUM.** B. Bitter-orange peel, cut small ʒi, fresh lemon peel, cut small gr. lx, bruised cloves gr. xxx, boiling dist. water fʒx. Infuse for ¼ hour in a covered vessel, and strain.

**INFUSUM AYÆ-PANÆ COMPOSITUM.** Dr. CAMERA'S Sudorific Infusion. Leaves of Brazilian ayapana ʒij, aniseed ʒj, boiling water lbij.

**INFUSUM BELLADONNÆ.** Dr. PARIS. Dried belladonna gr. iv, boiling water fʒij. Infuse, for 1 dose. Dr. SAUN-

**DEER** prescribes  $\mathfrak{ss}$  of dried leaves to  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$  of water, adding to  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$  of the strained infusion  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{j}$  of comp. tincture of cardamoms.

**INFUSUM BERBERIS.** COFLAND. Barberry bark  $\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{j}$ , boiling water  $\mathcal{O}\mathfrak{j}$ ; macerate for 2 hours. *In jaundice, &c.*

**INFUSUM BUCHU.** B. Buchu leaves bruised  $\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{ss}$ , boiling dist. water  $\mathcal{O}\mathfrak{ss}$ ; infuse for 1 hour, in a covered vessel, and strain. U. S. 1 to 15.

**INFUSUM COLUMBÆ.** L. Columba root  $\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{v}$ , boiling water  $\mathcal{O}\mathfrak{j}$ ; infuse for 2 hours, and strain.

**INFUSUM COLUMBÆ** [cum Aquâ Frigidâ]. B. Macerate columba, cut small,  $\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{ss}$  in cold distilled water  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{x}$  in a covered vessel for 1 hour, and strain. U. S. 1 to 30.

**INFUSUM CAPSICI.** U. S. Powdered capsicum  $\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{ss}$  tr., boiling water  $\mathcal{O}\mathfrak{j}$  o. m.; macerate for 2 hours, and strain. Dose,  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ . [A weaker infusion, gr. vii] to  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$  of water, has been dropped into the eye in *emacrosia*.]

**INFUSUM CAPSICI COMPOSITUM.** STEPHEN'S Pepper Medicine. Two table-spoonfuls of red pepper, 2 table-spoonfuls of salt, boiling water  $\mathcal{O}\mathfrak{ss}$ ; when cold, strain, and add  $\mathcal{O}\mathfrak{ss}$  of vinegar. Dose,  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ , in *malignant scarlatina*.

**INFUSUM CARDUI BENEDICTI.** NIEMANN. Blessed thistle (*Cnicus benedictus*)  $\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$ , boiling water  $\mathfrak{h}\mathfrak{j}$ . A. T. THOMSON directs  $\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$  of the herb to  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$  of cold water. The warm infusion promotes vomiting and perspiration; the cold is tonic and stomachic.

**INFUSUM CARNIS BUBULÆ.** *Beef Tea.* PROFESSOR LINNIG. Let  $\mathfrak{h}\mathfrak{j}$  of beef, free from fat, be minced very small, as for sausage meat; mix it with an equal weight of cold water, and heat it slowly to boiling; let it boil for a minute or two, and strain it through a cloth. It may be coloured with roasted onion or burnt sugar, and salted to the taste. See also Jusculum cum Carne Bovis.

**INFUSUM CARTHAMI.** Safflower  $\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , boiling water  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$ ; infuse for an hour. By wineglassfuls, as a *diaphoretic*.

**INFUSUM CARUI.** Dr. WOOD. Bruised caraway  $\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , boiling water  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$ . A wineglassful, in *flatulence*.

**INFUSUM CARYOPHYLLI.** B. Infuse cloves bruised  $\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{l}$  and boiling distilled water  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{x}$ , in a covered vessel, for half an hour, and strain. U. S. 1 to 60.

**INFUSUM CASCARILLÆ.** B. Cascarilla in coarse powder  $\mathfrak{zj}$ , boiling water Oss; 1 hour. U. S. 1 to 15.

**INFUSUM CASSIÆ.** *Eau de Casse*, SOUBEIRAN. Cassia pods bruised  $\mathfrak{ziv}$ , boiling water Oss. Infuse 6 hours, and strain. See *Mistura Cassiæ*.

**INFUSUM CATARLÆ.** Dry catmint  $\mathfrak{zij}$ , boiling water Oj.

**INFUSUM CATECHU.** B. Infuse pale catechu in coarse powder gr. clx and cinnamon bruised gr. xxx in boiling distilled water  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}$ , in a covered vessel, for half an hour, and strain. Dose,  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$  to  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ij}$ . U. S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. tr. to  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{vj}$  o. m., cinnam.  $\mathfrak{zj}$ .

**INFUSUM CATECHU COMPOSITUM.** L. Powdered catechu  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{vj}$ , bruised cinnamon  $\mathfrak{zj}$ , boiling water Oj; macerate an hour.

**INFUSUM CENTAURÆ.** See Inf. Cardui Benedicti.

**INFUSUM CENTAURI.** Common centaury (*Erythrea Centaurium*)  $\mathfrak{ziv}$ , boiling water Oj.

**INFUSUM CHIRATÆ.** B. Infuse chiretta cut small  $\mathfrak{z}\frac{1}{2}$  in distilled water at  $120^{\circ}$  F.  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}$ , in a covered vessel, for half an hour, and strain.

**INFUSUM CIMICIFUGÆ RACEMOSÆ.** Black snake-root  $\mathfrak{zj}$ , boiling water Oj; macerate for two hours. *In rheumatism, dropsies, affections of the lungs, &c.* Dose,  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$  to  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ij}$ .

**INFUSUM CINCHONÆ FLAVÆ.** B. Yellow cinchona bark in coarse powder  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ , boiling distilled water  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}$ ; infuse for 2 hours in a covered vessel, and strain. U. S.  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$  tr. water,  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{vj}$  o. m.; acid sulph. arom.  $\mathfrak{zj}$ ; by percolation.

**INFUSUM CINCHONÆ PALLIDÆ.** L. With pale cinchona bark, as Inf. Cinchonæ. Dose, of either infusion,  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$  to  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ij}$ .

**INFUSUM COFFEEÆ.** Dr. MACBRIDE. Macerate 30 unroasted coffee berries in Oij of cold water. Dose, Oss every morning, in *calculous disorders*. M. HONORE gives daily, an infusion of  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{vj}$  roasted coffee in Oss of water, in *albuminuria*.

**INFUSUM COPALCHI.** Dr. STARK. Bruised bark of copalke-croton  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ , boiling water Oj; infuse for 2 hours, and strain. Dose,  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ , 3 times a day. A warm bitter.

**INFUSUM CONTI.** GUY'S H. Dried hemlock  $\mathfrak{zj}$ , coriander seed  $\mathfrak{zj}$ , boiling water  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{ij}$ . Infuse and strain. (Now rejected.)

**INFUSUM INFANTILE.** Dr. PEREIRA. Powdered con-  
combrina for boiling water f $\frac{1}{2}$ ℥. Dose, f $\frac{1}{2}$ ℥ to f $\frac{3}{4}$ ℥.

**INFUSUM CINERIS CORYMBÆ.** Dr. LEB. Coarsely pow-  
dered bark of the round-leaved figwood  $\frac{3}{4}$ ℥, boiling water  
f $\frac{1}{2}$ ℥. Dose, f $\frac{1}{2}$ ℥ to f $\frac{3}{4}$ ℥.

**INFUSUM COTULÆ.** From dried flowers of *Anthem. cotula*,  
or *Ant. Anthem. id.*

**INFUSUM CUSCUTÆ.** B. Infuse cuscutha in coarse powder  
 $\frac{3}{4}$ ss in less distilled water at 120° F. f $\frac{1}{2}$ ℥ in a covered  
vessel, for 2 hours, and strain. Dose, f $\frac{1}{2}$ ℥ to  $\frac{3}{4}$ ℥. U. S.  
Ed. August 1868.

**INFUSUM CUSCUTÆ.** B. Infuse 1℥ss. in coarse powder  $\frac{3}{4}$ ss in  
f $\frac{1}{2}$ ℥℥ distilled water at f $\frac{1}{2}$ ℥℥ in a covered vessel, for 15  
minutes, without straining.

**INFUSUM DATUL. WOODVILLE.** 3 spoonfuls of carrot seed  
 $\frac{3}{4}$ ℥, STEARTE 1℥℥ f $\frac{1}{2}$ ℥℥ boiling water. *Diuretic.*

**INFUSUM DIGITALIS.** B. Immer digitalis dried gr. xxx in  
f $\frac{1}{2}$ ℥℥ distilled water f $\frac{1}{2}$ ℥ in a covered vessel, for 1 hour,  
and strain. Dose, f $\frac{1}{2}$ ℥— $\frac{3}{4}$ ℥. *Diuretic and sedative.* U. S.  
Digitalis  $\frac{3}{4}$ ℥. Tinct. Cannam.  $\frac{3}{4}$ ℥, boiling water  $\frac{3}{4}$ viij o. m.

**INFUSUM DULCME.** See Infusum Buchi Buccol.

**INFUSUM DRACONTIS.** Shunk-cabbage-root  $\frac{3}{4}$ ℥, boiling water  
℥ss.

**INFUSUM DULCAMELÆ.** B. Infuse dulcamara bruised  $\frac{3}{4}$ ℥ in  
f $\frac{1}{2}$ ℥℥ distilled water f $\frac{1}{2}$ ℥ in a covered vessel, for 1 hour,  
and strain. Dose, f $\frac{1}{2}$ ℥— $\frac{3}{4}$ ℥.

**INFUSUM ERGOTÆ.** B. Infuse ergot in coarse powder  $\frac{3}{4}$ ℥ in  
f $\frac{1}{2}$ ℥℥ distilled water f $\frac{1}{2}$ ℥ in a covered vessel, for half an  
hour, and strain. Dose, f $\frac{1}{2}$ ℥ to f $\frac{3}{4}$ ℥, every half-hour or  
hour, as a *parturificient*. Dr. PEREIRA prescribes  $\frac{3}{4}$ ℥ of  
ergot to f $\frac{3}{4}$ ℥ of water; a third part every half-hour.

**INFUSUM ERIGERONIS CANADENSIS.** Canadian fleabane  $\frac{3}{4}$ ℥,  
boiling water f $\frac{3}{4}$ ℥xvj. *Diuretic and astringent.* [Infusum  
Erigeronis Heterophylli and E. Philadelphici are made  
in the same way. The above to be taken in 24 hours, in  
*dropsies*, &c.]

**INFUSUM EUCALYPTI GLOBULI.** GRIFFITH. Cut leaves  $\frac{3}{4}$ ℥,  
boiling water  $\frac{3}{4}$ ℥. Infuse and strain. Take morning and  
evening.

**INFUSUM EUPATORIÆ.** U. S. Dried thoroughwort (*eupato-  
rium perfoliatum*)  $\frac{3}{4}$ ℥ tr., boiling water f $\frac{3}{4}$ ℥xvj o. m.; ma-

cerate for 2 hours, and strain. Dose, as a tonic, a wine-glassful, 3 or 4 times a day. As a diaphoretic and emetic, larger doses of the warm infusion.

INFUSUM EUPATORII CANNABINI. May be made as the last.

INFUSUM FENICULI. GUY'S H. Fennel seeds ʒvj, boiling water fʒxij; macerate half an hour.

INFUSUM FRASERÆ. American colombo ʒj, boiling water fʒxvj. Dose, ʒj to ʒij.

INFUSUM FULIGINIS ALKALINUM. Wood soot O $\frac{1}{4}$ , hickory ashes Oj, boiling water Oiv; infuse 24 hours, and decant. A popular American remedy for *dyspepsia with acidity*; fʒiss, 3 times a day.

INFUSUM GALLÆ. AUSTR. PH. Nutgalls ʒij, boiling water Oj.

INFUSUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM. B. Gentian root sliced gr. lx, bitter-orange peel cut small gr. lx, fresh lemon peel cut small ʒ $\frac{1}{4}$ , boiling distilled water fʒx. Infuse in covered vessel for 1 hour, and strain. U.S. 1 in 30.

INFUSUM GINSENG. CHINESE FORM. Ginseng root ʒij, ginger ʒj, water ʒvj. Digest in a water-bath for 2 hours, add ʒj of cinnamon, and, when cold, strain.

INFUSUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ. ST. B. H. Fresh liquorice root ʒj, boiling water Oj; macerate for two hours, and strain.

INFUSUM GRATIOLÆ. A. T. THOMSON. Dried hedge-hyssop ʒij, boiling water fʒviiij; macerate, and strain. Dose, fʒss. *Diuretic, cathartic, and emetic.*

INFUSUM GUACO. SIMMONDS. Bruised leaves and stems of guaco (*Mikania Guaco*) ʒj, boiling water Oj.

INFUSUM HELLEBORI FÆTIDI. WOODVILLE. Fresh stinking hellebore ʒij (or ʒss of dry), boiling water fʒviiij; macerate for an hour, and strain. Dose fʒj. *Vermifuge.*

INFUSUM HELMINTHOCORTI. FARR. Corsican moss ʒiv, boiling water fʒxvj. Digest 10 or 12 hours, and strain. By glassfuls, in *cancer*, &c.

INFUSUM HEMIDESMI. DR. ASHBURNER. Root of *Hemidesmus indicus* ʒij, lime water Oj; infuse in a close vessel for 12 hours. [It is also made with boiling water. Dose, a wineglassful, 3 or 4 times a day.]

INFUSUM HERNIARIE. Rupture-wort ʒij, boiling water Oj.

INFUSUM HISPANICUM. BUCHAN. Foreign extract of liquorice (Spanish juice) ʒj, carbonate of potash ʒij.



- boiling water Oij; infuse for a night, decant, and add syrup of poppies ℥ss. To be sipped frequently, in *catarrh*.
- INFUSUM HICMULL. See Infusum Lupuli.
- INFUSUM HYDROCOTYLIS. Take of the herb Hydrocotyle Asiatica (a plant of India) ʒij, dried, and macerate in ʒxvj of water. Given to the extent of ʒxvj in the day, in *cutaneous affections*.
- INFUSUM HYSSOPI. RATIER. Hyssop leaves ʒiiss, liquorice ʒij, boiling water Oij. In *catarrhal complaints*.
- INFUSUM INCLE. Elecampane root ʒv, boiling water Oj.
- INFUSUM JAPONICUM. See Infusum Catechu.
- INFUSUM JUGLANDIS. M. NEGRIER. Fresh walnut leaves ʒj, boiling water fʒxij; infuse till cold, and strain. Or ʒj of the dried leaves of the walnut to ʒx of boiling water. Dose, a wineglassful. Remedy for nausea; and vehicle for cod-liver oil.
- INFUSUM JUNIPERI. D. Juniper berries ʒj, boiling water Oss; macerate for an hour. Dose, fʒss.
- INFUSUM JUSTICIE. Root of panicleed Justicia ʒij, boiling water Oj. *A powerful bitter*.
- INFUSUM KRAMERIE. B. Rhatany root bruised ʒss, boiling distilled water fʒx; macerate for 1 hour, and strain. Dose, fʒj to fʒij. *Astringent*. U. S. 1 to 15.
- INFUSUM LACMI. Litmus ʒj, boiling distilled water fʒij.
- INFUSUM LAURI NOBILIS. DR. NELIGAN. Bay leaves or berries ʒiiss, boiling water fʒxij; macerate and strain. Dose, fʒss to fʒiiss. *Stimulant*.
- INFUSUM LAURO-CERASI. DR. CHESTON. Fresh leaves of the cherry-laurel ʒiv, boiling water fʒxxxij; infuse for an hour, strain, and add clarified honey ʒiv. *For outward application to malignant ulcers*.
- INFUSUM LINI. B. Infuse linseed gr. clx and fresh liquorice root sliced gr. lx in boiling distilled water ʒx in a covered vessel for 4 hours, and strain. U. S. same.
- INFUSUM LINI CATHARTICI. A. T. THOMSON. Dried purging flax ʒij, boiling water Oj; infuse for an hour. Dose, fʒij, repeated till it operates. LEWIS directs a handful of the fresh plant to be infused in whey, for a dose.
- INFUSUM LIRIODENDRI. DR. WOOD. Bark of Liriodendron tulipifera (tulip tree) ʒj, boiling water fʒxvj. Dose, fʒj to fʒij. *Tonic, stimulant, and diaphoretic*.

- INFUSUM LUPULI. B. Infuse hops  $\text{ʒss}$  in boiling distilled water  $\text{f ʒx}$ , in a covered vessel, for 2 hours, and strain. Dose,  $\text{f ʒj}$  to  $\text{f ʒij}$ . U. S. 1 to 30. P. (see Ptisanne) 1 in 100.
- INFUSUM MALAMBO. URE. Malambo bark  $\text{ʒij}$ , boiling water Oj. *An aromatic tonic.* Dose,  $\text{f ʒj}$  to  $\text{f ʒij}$ , three times a day.
- INFUSUM MARRUBII. Dried horehound [ $\text{ʒiv}$ , Dr. PEREIRA;  $\text{ʒj}$ , Dr. ROYLE], boiling water Oj. Dose,  $\text{ʒj}$  to  $\text{ʒij}$ .
- INFUSUM MaticoE. B. Matico leaves cut small  $\text{ʒss}$ , boiling distilled water Oss; infuse for  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour, and strain. Dose,  $\text{f ʒj}$  to  $\text{f ʒiv}$ . *Tonic and astringent. It is also used as an injection.*
- INFUSUM Maticonis et SennE. Dr. WATMOUGH. Matico  $\text{ʒij}$ , senna  $\text{ʒij}$ , boiling water Oj. Dose,  $\text{f ʒiss}$ , repeatedly.
- INFUSUM MELISSÆ. PLENCK. Fresh balm  $\text{ʒv}$ , boiling water Oj; infuse for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an hour.
- INFUSUM MENTHÆ SIMPLEX. D. Dried mint  $\text{ʒiiij}$ , boiling water Oss; infuse for 15 minutes, and strain. Dose,  $\text{ʒj}$  to  $\text{ʒij}$ .
- INFUSUM MENTHÆ COMPOSITUM. D. 1826. Add to  $\text{f ʒvj}$  of the last, when strained and cold, white sugar  $\text{ʒij}$ , oil of spearmint 3 drops, dissolved in comp. tincture of cardamom  $\text{f ʒss}$ .
- INFUSUM MENYANTHIS. Dried buckbean  $\text{ʒv}$ , boiling water Oj. *Tonic, alterative, and cathartic.* Dose,  $\text{f ʒj}$  to  $\text{f ʒiss}$ .
- INFUSUM MILLEFOLII. Dried yarrow  $\text{ʒx}$ , boiling water Oj. *In hæmorrhoidal affections, nervous debility, &c. Externally as a vulnerary.*
- INFUSUM NARCISSI. DUFRESNOY. Daffodil flowers from 3 to 16, boiling water Oj. *In whooping-cough.*
- INFUSUM NUCIS VOMICÆ. MANCHESTER H. Bruised nux vomica  $\text{ʒj}$ , boiling water Oj; infuse. Dose,  $\text{ʒss}$ .
- INFUSUM PARIREÆ. L. Pareira brava root  $\text{ʒvj}$ , boiling water Oj; macerate for 2 hours, and strain. Dose,  $\text{f ʒj}$  to  $\text{f ʒij}$ . Sir B. BRIDIE preferred the decoction. U. S. 1 in 15.
- INFUSUM PARIETARIÆ. RATIER. Dry pellitory of the wall  $\text{ʒj}$ , boiling water Oiss; infuse  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour, and strain. By wineglassfuls, in *calenulous disorders, dropsies, &c.*

- INFUSUM PESSIOÆ. PEBEIRA. Dried peach leaves ʒss, boiling water Oj. *Laxative and vermifuge.* Dose, f ʒiv, 3 times a day.
- INFUSUM PHELLANDRIÆ. BIRD. Seeds of water-fennel ʒv, boiling water Oj. Dose, f ʒss, *to check excessive expectoration.*
- INFUSUM PICIS. See Aqua Picis Liquidæ.
- INFUSUM PIMPINELLÆ. Root of burnet saxifrage ʒj, boiling water f ʒxvj.
- INFUSUM POLYGALÆ. See Inf. Senegæ.
- INFUSUM PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ. U. S. Wild cherry-bark ʒss tr., cold water f ʒxvj o. m. by percolation. *Tonic and calmative.* Dose, f ʒij.
- INFUSUM QUASSIÆ. B. Infuse quassia in chips gr. lx in cold distilled water f ʒx, in a covered vessel, for ½ an hour, and strain. U. S. 120 grs. to Oj o. m. P. 1 in 200.
- INFUSUM QUASSIÆ CUM ZINCI SULPHATE. Quassia ʒj, sulphate of zinc gr. viij, cold water f ʒviij.
- INFUSUM RHEI. B. Infuse rhubarb in thin slices ʒi in boiling distilled water f ʒx, in a covered vessel, for one hour, and strain. U. S. ʒij to Oss o. m. P. 1 in 200.
- INFUSUM RHEI ALKALINUM. Dr. COPLAND. Rhubarb ʒij, carbonate of potash ʒj, boiling water Oss, macerate for 4 hours, strain, and add tincture of cinnamon ʒss.
- INFUSUM RHODODENDRI. KOELFIN. Leaves of golden-flowered rhododendron ʒij, boiling water Oss. A wine-glassful, night and morning, *in gout.*
- INFUSUM RHOIS TOXICODENDRI. SOBERNHEIM. Dried leaves of poison-oak (rhus toxicodendron or r. radicans) Oss to ʒj, boiling water f ʒvj. Dose, f ʒss.
- INFUSUM ROSÆ ACIDUM. B. Red-rose petals ʒi, dilute sulphuric acid f ʒj, boiling distilled water f ʒx. Add the acid to the water, infuse the petals in the mixture in a covered vessel for ½ an hour, and strain. U. S. Petals ʒss troy, to Oiss o. m. of water, sugar ʒiss troy, dil. sulph. acid ʒiij. P. 1 in 100.
- INFUSUM RUTÆ. PEBEIRA. Fresh rue ʒj, boiling water Oj.
- INFUSUM SABINÆ. Dr. PEBEIRA. Fresh savine ʒj, boiling water f ʒviij; infuse for ½ an hour. HORN prescribes savine ʒj, camphor gr. vj, boiling water f ʒv. Dose, f ʒss.

- INFUSUM SALICIS. Dr. ROYLE. Bark of the more bitter and astringent kinds of willow ʒj, boiling water Oj. A wineglassful every 2 or 3 hours.
- INFUSUM SALVIÆ. A. T. THOMSON. Dried sage leaves ʒj, boiling water Oj; macerate for  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour.
- INFUSUM SAMBUCL. Elder flowers ʒj to ʒiv, boiling water Oiss. Infuse, and strain.
- INFUSUM SANGUINARIÆ. Blood-root ʒss, boiling water f ʒxvj. Dose, f ʒss to f ʒj. *Emetic.*
- INFUSUM SAPONARIÆ. *Tisane de Saponaire.* P. Soapwort-root ʒj, boiling water f ʒl; macerate for 2 hours, and then strain.
- INFUSUM SARSAPARILLÆ. U. S. Sarsaparilla ʒj tr., boiling water f ʒxvj o.m.; macerate for 2 hours. [Some prefer infusing sarsaparilla in lukewarm water for 2 or 3 hours; but the root should be well bruised.] Very similar to Ptisan. Sarsap. P.
- INFUSUM SARZÆ ACIDUM. Dr. HANCOCK. Sarsaparilla ʒx, boiling water Oj, hydrochloric acid mxxx to mxl. Infuse in a glass vessel for some hours, and strain. Dr. H. says the efficacy of the infusion is greatly increased by the acid.
- INFUSUM SARZÆ ALKALINUM. St. GEO. H. Sarsaparilla ʒxij, liquorice root ʒiss, solution of potash (liq. potassæ) f ʒiss, boiling water Ovss. Macerate for 24 hours, and strain. Dose, from f ʒvij to f ʒxvj, daily.
- INFUSUM SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUM. D. 1826. Sarsap. ʒj, lime water [cold] f ʒxvj; macerate in a closed vessel for 12 hours, and strain.
- INFUSUM SARSAPARILLÆ CUM CALCE. See Inf. Sarsap. Comp.
- INFUSUM SASSAFRAS. NIEMANN. Sassafras ʒss, boiling water Oj; macerate for 6 hours.
- INFUSUM SCOPARII. L. Broom tops ʒj, boiling water Oj; macerate for 4 hours.
- INFUSUM SCUTELLARIÆ. Dr. SPALDING. A teaspoonful and a half of the powdered herb (*Scutellaria lateriflora*) infused in Oj of boiling water; to be taken by teacupfuls, three times a day, as a preventive of *hydrophobia*.
- INFUSUM SECALIS CORNUTI. See Infusum Ergotæ.
- INFUSUM SENEGÆ. B. Infuse senega bruised ʒss in boiling distilled water f ʒx, in a covered vessel, for 1 hour, and

strain. Dose, from  $f\ 3j$  to  $f\ 3j$ . SOCRANUS says the infusion is much more energetic than the decoction. P. 1 in 100.

**INFUSUM SENNE.** B. *Infusum Sennæ Compositum.* Senna  $3j$ , ginger sliced gr.  $xxx$ , boiling distilled water  $3x$ . Infuse one hour, and strain; dose  $3j$  to  $3j$ . U. S. Senna  $3j$  tr., coriand.  $5j$ , boiling water  $Oj$  a. m. P. 1 in 20. G. 1 in  $7\frac{1}{2}$ , with Rochelle salts and manna.

**INFUSUM SENNE COMPOSITUM.** E. (*Infusum Sennæ cum Tamarindis*, D. 1826.) Senna  $5j$  (or sometimes  $5j$  or  $5ij$ ), tamarinds  $3j$ , coriander seed  $5j$ , muscovado sugar  $3ss$ , boiling water  $f\ 3viij$ . Infuse for 4 hours in a covered vessel not glazed with lead, and strain.

**INFUSUM SENNE CUM COFFEA.** Mix infusion of senna with an equal quantity of infusion of roasted coffee. *For children.*

**INFUSUM SENNE LIMONIATUM.** L. 1746. Senna  $3iss$ , fresh lemon peel  $3j$ , lemon juice  $3j$ , boiling water  $f\ 3xvj$ .

**INFUSUM SENNE TARTARIZATUM.** L. 1788. Senna  $3iss$ , coriander seed  $3ss$ , cream of tartar  $5ij$ , boiling water  $f\ 3xvj$ . Macerate for an hour.

**INFUSUM SERPENTARIÆ.** B. Virginian snake-root bruised  $34$ , boiling distilled water  $Oss$ ; macerate for 2 hours, and strain. Dose,  $3j$  to  $f\ 3ij$ . U. S. 1 to 30.

**INFUSUM SESAMI.** Dr. WOOD. Two fresh leaves of sesamum (*benne*) infused in  $f\ 3viij$  of cold water form a mucilaginous demulcent drink. Dried leaves require hot water. *Ad libitum.*

**INFUSUM SIMARUBÆ.** L. Simaruba bark  $5ij$ , boiling water  $Oj$ ; macerate for 2 hours, and strain.

**INFUSUM SPIGELIÆ.** U. S. Indian pink  $3iv$  tr., boiling water  $f\ 3xvj$  o. m.; macerate for 2 hours.

**INFUSUM SPIGELIÆ CUM SENNÆ.** Infuse  $3iv$  of spigelia and the same of senna in  $Oj$  of boiling water. *Vermifuge.* Dose for a child of 3 years old, from  $f\ 3ss$  to  $f\ 3j$ ; for an adult, from  $f\ 3ij$  to  $f\ 3viij$ .

**INFUSUM SOLIDAGINIS.** Golden-rod, dried  $3j$ , boiling water  $Oj$ .

**INFUSUM TABACI.** D. 1826. Tobacco leaves  $5j$ , boiling water  $f\ 3xvj$  o. m.; macerate for an hour. [FOWLER'S Inf. Tabaci is replaced by Vinum Tabaci, E.] U. S. same.

M TAMARINDI CUM SENNÂ. See Inf. Sennæ Comp.

M TANACETI. PEREIRA. Fresh tansy ʒij [ʒj NIE-  
f], boiling water Oj. Infuse, and strain.

M TARAXACI. U. S. Bruised dandelion ʒij tr., boil-  
ing water ʒxvj o. m. Infuse 2 hours, and strain.

M THALICTRI FLAVI. Infuse ʒij of meadow-rue in  
q. s. water q. s. to strain f ʒxvj. (*For hydrophobia*;  
taken in 24 hours.)

M TILIE. See Ptisana Tilie.

M ULMI FULVÆ. U. S. Inner bark of slippery  
ʒj tr., boiling water f ʒxvj o. m.; macerate for 2  
h. *Demulcent. Ad libitum.*

M URTICÆ (SEMINUM). GARBE. Nettle seed ʒiiss,  
q. s. water f ʒxvij; infuse for 3 hours, strain, and add  
f ʒij.

M UVÆ URSI. B. Infuse bearberry leaves bruised  
in boiling distilled water f ʒx, in a covered vessel, for  
hrs, and strain.

M VALERIANÆ. B. Valerian root, bruised gr. cxx,  
q. s. distilled water Oss; macerate for 1 hour. Dose,  
f ʒij. U. S. 1 to 30. P. 1 in 100.

M VANILLÆ. Vanilla ʒj, boiling water Oj.

M VETIVERIÆ. Roots of *Andropogon muraticum*  
(ver) ʒj, boiling water Oss; infuse till cold. Dose,  
[A weak infusion, ʒj or ʒij to Oj of water, is used  
*bitum, in slight fevers.*]

M VINCÆ MINORIS. MR. WEATHERS. Lesser peri-  
le ʒss, boiling water Oj. Dose, f ʒj, 3 times a day,  
*ssive hæmorrhages.*

M ZINGIBERIS. U. S. Ginger ʒss tr., boiling water  
ij o. m.; macerate for 2 hours.

IONES. Urethral and vaginal injections are here in-  
ed, except where otherwise stated. For intestinal  
tions, see ENEMATA.

IO ACIDI CARBOLICI. TH. H. Carbolic acid gr. v,  
f ʒj. *Antiseptic.*

IO ACIDI MURIATICI. MR. WYATT. Hydrochloric  
8 drops, water f ʒiv.

IO ACOUSTICA. ALIBERT. Balsam of Peru ʒij, tinc-  
of musk 4 drops, otto of roses 1 drop, decoction of



- St. John's wort Oj. *In discharges from the ear.* See also Balsamum Acousticum, and Guttæ Acusticæ.
- INJECTIO ALOES. BORIES. Aloes ʒss, muriate of ammonia gr. iv, honey of roses ʒj, fennel water ʒvj.
- INJECTIO ALUMINIS. GLAS. H. Alum gr. ij, water ʒij.
- INJECTIO ALUMINÆ ACETATIS. Dr. REECE. Alum ʒj, acetate of lead ʒiss; triturate with f ʒvj of boiling water, and in an hour filter.
- INJECTIO AMMONIÆ. LAVAGNA. Water of ammonia 8 to 12 drops, milk ʒij. NISATO. Water of ammonia 40 drops, barley water f ʒvij, mucilage ʒss. For 4 injections.
- Dr. ASHWELL. Water of ammonia f ʒj, milk Oj. *In amenorrhæa.*
- INJECTIO AMMONIÆ ACETATIS. CH. Liquid acetate of ammonia f ʒj, water f ʒij.
- INJECTIO ARGENTI NITRATIS. The proportion of nitrate of silver prescribed by different surgeons in injections, varies from a  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a grain to 30 grains to each f ʒj of distilled water. Mr. ACTON uses gr. ij of nitrate in f ʒvij of distilled water, and injects half a syringeful every 4 hours for 12 times. Dr. ARNOTT uses gr. xij to f ʒj of water, and injects f ʒij, compressing the urethra 2 inches from the orifice; it should be retained half a minute. Mr. LUCAS employs from gr. x to xx to f ʒj of water. RICORD and GLAS. H. gr. viij. Dr. JEWELL (*in leucorrhœa*) gr. iij to f ʒj of water. Glass syringes should be used.
- INJECTIO ASTRINGENS. Dr. ASHWELL. Infusion of oak bark f ʒiv, powdered nutgall ʒss, tincture of catechu f ʒij.
- INJECTIO ATROPIÆ SUBCUTANEA.  $\frac{1}{10}$  gr. of sulphate of atropia in mʒj. *To lull pain.*
- INJECTIO CALOMELANOS. ST. B. H. Calomel ʒij, mucilage f ʒiss, water Oj.
- INJECTIO CERUSÆ. CH. Compound powder of carbonate of lead (*pulvis cerussæ comp.* L. 1788) ʒj, sulphate of zinc gr. vj, rose water ʒiv.
- INJECTIO CHLORINATA. RICHARD. One part of liquid chlorinated soda to 12 or 16 of water. Dr. COPLAND. One fluid ounce of liquid chloride to ʒvij of camphor mixture.

INJECTIO CHLORIDI CALCIS. ROUSSE. Chloride of lime ʒj, water f ʒviij, wine of opium ʒj.

INJECTIO COPAIBÆ. CH. Copaiba balsam ʒij, mucilage ʒss, lime water ʒiv. RICORD prescribes copaiva ʒvj to ʒviij, decoction of poppies ʒiij. Yolk of an egg. Mix.

INJECTIO CREASOTI. DR. ALLNATT. Creasote mxx, solution of potash ʒij, white sugar ʒij; rub together, and add water f ʒviij. *In leucorrhæa.*

INJECTIO CUBEBS. CHEVALLIER. Ground cubebs ʒj, extract of belladonna ʒj, boiling water f ʒxvj. Infuse.

INJECTIO CUPRI ACETATIS [OLEOSA]. CH. Prepared verdigris gr. x, oil of almonds ʒiv. Dissolve by trituration, or gentle heat.

INJECTIO CUPRI AMMONIATI. MR. FOOT. Solution of ammoniated copper, 20 drops, rose water ʒiv.

INJECTIO CUPRI SULPHATIS. HUNTER. Sulphate of copper gr. iij, water f ʒiv.

INJECTIO CUPRI ET PLUMBI ACETATIS. DR. R. REECE. Acetate of lead gr. x, acetate of copper gr. x, acetic acid mv, water f ʒviij.

INJECTIO ERGOTÆ. BOUDIN. Ergot ʒj, boiling water ʒviij. Infuse.

INJECTIO IODI. TH. H. Sol. iodini, B. P., mxx, water ʒj. *Stimulant.*

INJECTIO FERRI IODIDI. RICORD. Iodide of iron ʒss, water f ʒviij.

INJECTIO FULIGINIS. M. ROGNETTA. Decoction of wood-soot ʒxvj, alum ʒss, water ʒvj. *In leucorrhæa.*

INJECTIO GALLÆ. Tincture of nutgalls ʒj, water ʒx. Or a weak infusion.

INJECTIO HYDRARGYRI. FOY. Quicksilver ʒj, mucilage ʒij; rub together till combined, and add gradually water Oij.

INJECTIO HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI. See Inj. Calomel.

INJECTIO HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI. F. H. Bichloride of mercury gr. j to iv, water, or barley water, f ʒxvj. ʒj of tincture of myrrh is sometimes added; others add wine of opium. GLAS. H. Bichloride gr. j, water f ʒvj.

INJECTIONES HYPODERMICÆ. See Inj. Subcutanæ.

INJECTIO IODINII. VELPEAU, *in hydrocele.* One part of tincture of iodine to 2 parts of water; or from ʒij to ʒiij.

of tincture to  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$  of water, and inject  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ . Mr. B. COOPER says the *compound* tincture should be used. Mr. WALNE mixes from  $\text{f } \mathfrak{z}\text{j}$  to  $\text{f } \mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$  of the tincture with  $\text{f } \mathfrak{z}\text{x}$  of tepid water, and injects  $\text{f } \mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , letting it remain about 4 minutes. In *hydrarthrosis* M. BONNET injects a solution of 1 part of iodine, 2 of iodide of potassium, and 8 of water, taking care not to introduce more liquid than is withdrawn from the joint. M. AMEUILLE injects into refractory fistulæ of the groin or axilla 10 parts of tincture of iodine and 50 of water.

**INJECTIO MORPHIÆ.** BREERA. Morphia gr. ij, oil of almonds  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ ; triturate together.

**INJECTIO OLEOSA.** CH. Oil of almonds  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ , liquid subacetate of lead 8 drops.

**INJECTIO OPIATA.** CH. Tincture of opium  $\text{m}\mathfrak{x}\text{l}$ , water  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ . F. H. Wine of opium  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , emollient decoction Oj.

**INJECTIO PANCREATINI.** MERKEL. Bullock's pancreas, one; Glycerine  $\mathfrak{z}\text{viij}$  tr. Rub the finely-minced pancreas with the glycerine, mix one third of this mixture with from  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$  to  $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$  of finely-minced meat, and inject into the rectum. Said to be readily digested.

**INJECTIO PLATINO-CHLORIDI SODII.** HOFFER. Decoction of poppy  $\mathfrak{z}\text{viij}$ , chloride of platinum and sodium  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ .

**INJECTIO PLUMBI.** Goulard water (Liq. Plumb. subac. dil.); or acetate of lead  $\mathfrak{g}\text{j}$ , water  $\text{f } \mathfrak{z}\text{viij}$ .

**INJECTIO PLUMBI OPIATA.** WENDT. Extract of opium gr. iss, distilled water  $\text{f } \mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , mucilage  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , liquid subacetate of lead 4 drops.

**INJECTIO QUERCUS.** Powdered oak bark  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , boiling water  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xv}\mathfrak{j}$ . Infuse.

**INJECTIO FOLIARUM SOLANI NIGRI.** P. Dried leaves of black nightshade  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{q}$ , boiling water  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xxx}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$ . Infuse 1 hour and strain. Prepare in the same manner injections of poppy heads, and the leaves of belladonna, hemlock, henbane, and walnut.

**INJECTIONES SUBCUTANEE.** Dr. Rosenthal advocates the use of glycerine as a medium for the solution of various substances used for subcutaneous injection. The glycerine must be very pure. By gradual elevation of temperature it can be made to take up a large number of certain alkaloids and salts, and will retain them dissolved for a

year. f ʒj will dissolve ʒj sulph. quinine and 10 grains morphia hydrochlor. He states that he has found this injection of quinine *very useful in intermittents.*—*Lancet.*

1. HYPODERMIC INJECTION OF ERGOTINE. Dr. HILDEBRANDT. Aqueous ext. of ergotine 3 parts, dist. water and glycerine, of each 7½ parts; for uterine fibroid tumours. Dr. DRASCHE. 5 grs. ergotine in ʒj glycerine; 1-5th to be injected, according to circumstances, once or twice a day, in the region of the pectoral muscles, in *internal hæmorrhage, hæmoptysis, and epistaxis.*

2. HYPODERMIC INJECTION OF IODIC ACID. Dr. LUTON uses this in *goitre*, ʒss of sol. containing 1-5th of acid injected at once into the midst of the tumour.—*Lancet.*

3. HYPODERMIC INJECTION OF PERCHLORIDE OF MERCURY. Dr. STAUB. Perchloride mercury and chloride ammonium, of each 20 grains, chloride of sodium about 62 grains, distilled water 20 grains. After filtration the whole is mixed with a sol. of the white of one egg, and water ʒivss. The sol. contains 1-33rd of a grain of perchloride to every 20 drops. 1-6th gr. of perchloride to be injected each day.—*Lancet.*

4. HYPODERMIC INJECTION OF MORPHIA. B. Hydrochlor. morphia 88 grains, sol. ammonia, acetic acid, distilled water, of each q. s. Dissolve the hydrochlorate in ʒij dist. water, by a gentle heat, then add sol. ammonia, so as to precipitate the morphia and render the liquid slightly alkaline; allow it to cool; collect the pp. on a filter, wash with dist. water, and allow it to drain; then transfer the morphia to a porcelain dish, with about ʒj dist. water, apply a gentle heat, and add acetic acid until the morphia is dissolved, and a very slightly acid sol. is formed. Now add dist. water q. s. to make the solution measure f ʒij. *For subcutaneous injection* mʒ to mʒj. [Sulphate of morphia is a very good soluble salt.]

5. HYPODERMIC INJECTION OF QUININE. 3 to 6 grs. of *neutral* sulphate of quinine placed on a watch glass, previously warmed, without acid; to this add mʒij dist. water, and apply a moderate heat by a spirit lamp for a

second or two. The syringe should be warmed before being used. *In intermittent fever.*

INJECTIO TANNINI. RICHARD. Tannin ʒj, water ʒviij.  
INJECTIO TEREBINTHINÆ. ST. B. H. Oil of turpentine f ʒiiss, olive oil f ʒxij.

INJECTIO THEÆ. CH. Green tea ʒss, boiling water ʒiv, Infuse.

INJECTIO VESICALIS. DR. HOSKIN. *For dissolving phosphatic calculi in the bladder.* Nitro-saccharate of lead gr. j, moistened with 5 drops of saccharic acid, and dissolved in f ʒj of distilled water. Dr. H. has since adopted the acetate of lead. M. CHEVALLIER prescribes *in lithic calculi* carbonate of soda ʒj, soap ʒij, water f ʒxij.

INJECTIO VINI. EARLE, *in hydrocele.* Red wine 2 parts, water 1 part. To remain in about 5 minutes.

INJECTIO ZINCI ACETATIS. Sulphate of zinc ʒj, acetate of lead ʒiv, water Oiss.

INJECTIO ZINCI CHLORIDI. MR. LLOYD. One grain of chloride of zinc to f ʒj of water. A small portion to be used at a time; with antiphlogistic treatment.

INJECTIO ZINCI SULPHATIS. Sulphate of zinc gr. viij to xx, distilled or rose water f ʒviij. [Several of the compounds under LOTIO are used as injections, properly diluted.]

IODUM. B. (*Iodinium*, L.) *Iodine.* A non-metallic element. Obtained principally from the ashes of seaweed. Dose, about half a grain, but seldom given in substance.

*Antidotes.*—*Emetics, and then decoction of starch, gruel, or arrowroot, as long as the vomited matters are blue.*

IODUM. B. 1864. (*Iodinium Purum*, D.) Introduce iodine of commerce ʒj into a porcelain capsule of a circular shape, cover this as accurately as possible with a glass matrass filled with cold water, and apply to the capsule the heat of boiling water for 20 minutes. Let the matrass be now removed, and, should colourless acicular prisms of a pungent odour be found attached to its bottom, let them be separated from it. This being done, the matrass is to be restored to its previous position, and a gentle and steady heat (that of a gas lamp answers well) applied, so as to sublime the whole of the iodine. Upon now allowing the



capsule to cool, and lifting off the matrass, the purified product will be found attached to the bottom of the latter. When separated, it should be immediately enclosed in a bottle furnished with an accurately ground stopper.

**IODINII CHLORIDUM.** SOUBEIRAN. Diffuse iodine in water, and pass into it a current of chlorine gas; a liquid of a deep red colour is obtained, the irritating vapour of which has been tried in some affections of the eyes, by Dr. TURNBULL.

**IODINII LIQUOR COMPOSITUS.** E. See Liquor Iodi, B.

**IODIDUM AMYLI.** See Amyli Iodidum.

**IODOFORMUM.** *Iodoform.* M. CLARY. Distilled water f 3x, rectified spirit f 3iiss, iodine 3j tr., bicarbonate of soda 3j tr. Heat gently in a flask, by water-bath, for 2 hours, or until yellow scales of iodoform are deposited. Collect the iodoform on a filter, and wash it with a little cold water. More iodine is added to the liquid as long as it becomes decolorized by the process. Dose, 1 or 2 grains. *In cancer, sciatica, and neuralgia, externally to cancerous and venereal sores.*

**JABORANDIA.** An alkaloid stated by PARODI to have been extracted from the piperaceous variety of jaborandi.

**JALAPÆ RESINA.** B. Digest jalap in coarse powder 3viij, with f 3xxvj of rect. spirit, in a covered vessel, at a gentle heat, for 24 hours; then transfer to a percolator, and, when the tincture ceases to pass, pour into the percolator successive portions of spirit until the jalap is exhausted. Add to the tincture f 3iv of dist. water, and distil off the spirit by a water-bath. Remove the residue while hot to an open dish, and allow it to become cold. Pour off the supernatant fluid from the resin, wash this two or three times with hot water, and dry it on a porcelain plate by a stove or water-bath.

**JALAPINA.** *Jalapine.* Mr. REDWOOD. Dissolve resin of jalap in rectified spirit, and add to it an alcoholic solution of acetate of lead, as long as a precipitate is formed. Filter, add a few drops of diluted sulphuric acid to throw down an excess of lead; filter again, and mix the clear solution with 4 or 5 times its volume of distilled water. Collect the precipitate, and dry it over a water-bath.

**JULAPIUM (vel JULEPUM) ACIDUM.** Water rendered grate-



fully acid by the addition of various acids, and sweetened with sugar or syrup. GUR's H. has the following:

Hydrochloric acid f ʒj, water Oj, sugar ʒss.

Nitric acid ℥xxv, water Oij, sugar ʒiiss.

Nitro-hydrochloric acid ℥xx, water Oiss, sugar ʒj.

JULEPUM ANODYNUM. See *Mistura Anodyna*.

JULEPUM GUMMOSUM. P. Gum arabic ʒij, syrup of gum ʒvj, orange-flower water ʒij, water ʒiiss.

JULEPUM HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI COMPOSITUM. GUR's H. Tincture of cinchona bark f ʒj, tincture of rhubarb f ʒiv, solut. of bichloride of mercury (L. P.) f ʒij, distilled water f ʒiv. Dose, f ʒj to f ʒij, twice and thrice a day.

JUSCULUM CUM CARNE BOVIS. Dr. SEYMOUR. *Beef Tea*. Lean beef lbiss, water Oij; simmer, without boiling, till reduced to Oiss, and strain carefully.

JUSCULUM CUM CARNE VITULI. P. Lean veal ʒxij, water Ov; digest with a gentle heat for 2 hours; strain when cold. In the same manner prepare *bouillons* of calves' lights, pullet, turtle, and frogs.

JUSCULUM CUM LIMACIBUS. P. Vine snails, deprived of their shells and intestines, washed in warm water, and cut in pieces, ʒiv, water lbij; simmer for two hours, add ʒj of Canada maidenhair; infuse for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an hour, and strain.

JUSCULUM SAEZE. Dr. EGAN. Decoction of sarsaparilla Oiss, beef lbss; reduce to half. To be taken daily.

JUSCULUM VIPERINUM. L. 1746. Prepared from a middle-sized viper (freed from head, skin, and entrails), a chicken, and lbij of water, S. A. *Restorative*.

KALI. See *Potassa*.

KAOLIN PRÆPARATUS. Native silicate of alumina, the free silica, and undecomposed felspar having been removed by elutriation.

KERMES MINERALE. P. Crystal carbonate soda ʒxij, water 8 lbs.; just boil in a copper, and add black sulphuret of antimony ʒvj in fine powder; keep it boiling for an hour, filter whilst boiling into vessels previously heated, containing very hot water; let it cool very slowly for 24 hours, collect pp. on a filter, wash it with cold water, press, and dry it with a moderate heat, pass it through a silk sieve, and keep it secure from air and light.

KOUMISS. A spirituous drink in use amongst the Tartars,

who obtain it by the fermentation of mares' milk. The milk of the cow and of most animals may also be made to yield it by fermentation. The alcohol it contains is the product of the decomposition of the lactose of the milk. *Recommended as a dietetic remedy in phthisis and general debility.*

**KOUSSINUM.** M. PAVESI. 300 parts of koussou are treated with 100 parts of alcohol and 25 parts of hydrate of lime, at a temperature below 150° F.; the residue is again digested in 600 parts of barley water. Mix the solutions, filter, and precipitate by acetic acid. Dry the precipitate.

**LAC AMYGDALÆ.** See *Mistura Amygdalæ*.

**LAC ASININUM FACTITUM.** *Artificial Asses' Milk.* HANN. PH. Snails 6, hartshorn shavings, pearl barley, cringo-root, each ʒij, water lbj; boil to lbj, and add syrup of maidenhair ʒj. The snails are omitted in this country.

**LAC FERREATUM.** Cow's milk in which red-hot iron has been repeatedly quenched.

**LAC CUM SAGO.** DR. A. T. THOMSON. Soak ʒj of sago in Oj of cold water for an hour; pour off the water, and boil the sago slowly with Oiss of milk till dissolved.

**LAC CUM SEVO.** GUY'S H. Suet cut small ʒj, water f ʒiv; boil on a slow fire for 10 minutes, and express through linen; then add new milk ʒxvj, bruised cinnamon ʒj, sugar ʒj; boil for 10 minutes, and strain. Dose, f ʒij to f ʒiv, twice a day or oftener. See also *Decoctum Sevi*.

**LAC SULPHURIS.** See *Sulphur Præcipitatum*.

**LACTUCARIUM.** The milky juice which flows from incisions in the stem of flowering lettuce, collected, and dried in the air. E. directs it to be prepared both from the *Lactuca virosa* and *Lactuca sativa*. Dose, gr. iij to x.

**LACTUCINUM.** *Lactucin.* LENOUR. Exhaust lactucarium with boiling alcohol. Redissolve what is deposited on cooling in sufficient hot alcohol, digest with animal charcoal, filter while hot, and let it cool.

**LAPIS DIVINUS.** P. and G. Sulphate of copper, nitre, and alum, of each ʒiij [ʒij, PRUS. PH.]; fuse them together, stir in ʒj of powdered camphor, and pour it out on an oiled slab. *Used in lotions, eye-waters, &c.* The *Lapis Vulnerarius* of some formularies is nearly the same.

LAPIS MEDICAMENTOSUS. L. 1746. Alum, litharge, and red bole, of each ℥ss; colcothar ℥iij, vinegar ℥iv. Mix, and dry.

LAUDANUM SYDENHAMI. Vinum Opii.

LAUDANUM CYDONIATUM. See Liquor Opiatus.

LICHEN ISLANDICUS PRÆPARATUS. G. *Iceland moss deprived of its bitterness.* Infuse ℥v Iceland moss and ℥ss carb. potash in Oiss tepid water for 3 hours, then pour off, and well wash the residue with cold water, and afterwards dry it.

LIMATURA FERRI. See Ferri Limatura.

LIMATURA STANNI. Tin is sometimes divided by a file; but more usually by agitating the melted metal. See Stanni Pulvis.

LIMONADUM. P. Cut 2 lemons deprived of seeds in slices, pour on them Oij½ of boiling water, infuse for an hour in a covered vessel, then add ℥j½ of sugar, and strain. [Or, citric acid ℥j, sugar ℥ij, water Oiss, spirit of lemon ℥j. Tartaric acid is sometimes substituted for citric.]

LIMONADUM AERATUM. Put f℥j of syrup of lemons into each bottle, and fill up with aerated water.

LIMONADUM ANTIMONIATUM. IT. H. Potassio-tartrate of antimony gr. ij, sugar ℥ss, lemonade Oij. A glassful every half hour.

LIMONADUM LACTICUM. M. Lactic acid from ℥j to ℥iv, water Oiss, syrup. ℥ij.

LIMONADUM MAGNESIÆ LAXATIVUM. MIALHE. Calcined magnesia ℥ij, citric acid ℥viss, water f℥x. Heat to boiling, and filter whilst hot into a pint bottle containing ℥ij of syrup of lemon peel, and fill up with water. Contains about ℥xj of citrate of magnesia, equal in effect to ℥j of the sulphate.

LIMONADUM MAGNESIÆ AERATUM. DALLIER. Pure citrate of magnesia ℥j, heavy carbonate of magnesia ℥iss, citric acid in coarse powder ℥iv, refined sugar (powdered, and aromatized with lemon) ℥xj. Mix; for a pint of water.

LIMONADUM OXALICUM. Oxalic acid gr. x, water Oj, sugar q. s. Half this quantity in 24 hours, as a refrigerant.

LIMONADUM SICCUM. Citric acid ℥j, sugar ℥iv essence of lemon 8 drops; a teaspoonful for a glass of water. Or, white sugar ℥iv, tartaric acid ℥j, cream of tartar ℥iv, essence of lemon ℥ij.

- LIMONADUM SULPHURICUM. See Ptisana Sulphurica.
- LIMONADUM CUM TARTRATE BORICO-POTASSICO. P. See Ptisana cum Acido sulphurico.
- LINCTUS. *Common Linctus*. ST. B. H. Confection of hips  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , p. tragacanth  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiss}$ , syrup of poppies  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\text{vj}$ , water  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , diluted sulphuric acid  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{5}\text{ss}$ , vinegar of squills  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ . Mix.
- LINCTUS ACIDUS. DR. COPLAND. Honey of roses  $\mathfrak{5}\text{x}$ , hydrochloric acid  $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}$ , syrup of red poppies  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ .
- LINCTUS ANTIMONII SULPHURETI. U. C. H. Oxymel  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , oxymel of squills  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , precipitated sulphuret of antimony  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ .
- LINCTUS BORACIS. U. C. H. Borax  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , honey  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ ; melt and stir together, then add syrup  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ . DR. COPLAND prescribes spermaceti  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiss}$ , comp. powder of tragacanth  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , syrup of Tolu  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , borax  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiss}$ , confection of roses  $\mathfrak{5}\text{v}$ , syrup of marshmallows, q. s.
- LINCTUS CACAO. *Crème de Tronchin*. Butter of cacao  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , white sugar  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , syrup of capillaire  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , syrup of Tolu  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ .
- LINCTUS PAPAVERIS. TH. H. Comp. tinct. camphor, syr. poppies, syr. Tolu, of each  $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{cl}\mathfrak{x}$ . Dose  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ .
- LINCTUS SCILLÆ. Oil of almonds  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , oxymel of squills  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ .
- LINCTUS TEREBINTHINÆ. RECAMIER. Oil of turpentine  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , honey of roses  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ . See also Confectio Terebinthinæ. [For other similar compounds see LOTOCH.]
- LINIMENTUM ACIDUM. SIR W. FORDYCE, in *malignant ulcerations of the throat*. Honey of roses  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , hydrochloric acid 20 drops.
- LINIMENTUM ACETICUM COMPOSITUM. MID. H. Acetic acid  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , purified oil of turpentine  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{iiss}$ , yolk of egg q. s., distilled water  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\text{v}$ . Mix.
- LINIMENTUM ACONITI. B. Aconite root in coarse powder  $\mathfrak{3}\text{xx}$ , camphor  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , rectified spirit q. s. Moisten the aconite root with a portion of the spirit, and macerate for 3 days; then percolate into a receiver containing the camphor, until the product amounts to  $\mathfrak{O}\text{j}$ . U. S. same strength, but glycerin and no camphor.
- LINIMENTUM ÆRUGINIS. L. Oxymel *Æruginis*. Powdered verdigris  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , vinegar  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\text{vij}$ ; dissolve, strain through linen, add honey  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xiv}$ , and boil to a proper thickness.
- LINIMENTUM ALBUM. *For chapped hands*. Rectified oil of turpentine  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , solution of ammonia  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , soap liniment

ʒiij, spirit of rosemary ʒj; mix in the above order, and gradually add, with continual agitation, distilled vinegar ʒviij.

**LINIMENTUM ALBUMINIS.** Dr. CHRISTISON. Equal parts of white of egg and rectified spirit agitated together. *In excoriation from pressure.*

**LINIMENTUM ALLII.** Juice of garlic, mixed with olive oil. *Used in infantile convulsions.*

**LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ.** B. *Volatile Liniment. Hartshorn and Oil.* Solution of ammonia f ʒj, olive oil f ʒiij. Mix. U. S. 1 to 2 oil. P. 1 to 9 (ol. amygd.). G. 1 to 4 oil.

**LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ SESQUICARBONATIS.** L. (*Lin. Ammonia*, L. 1788). Solution of sesquicarbonate of ammonia f ʒj, olive oil f ʒiij.

**LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ COMPOSITUM.** E. (Dr. GRANVILLE'S *Counter-irritants*.) Strong water of ammonia (density '880) f ʒv, tincture of camphor f ʒij, spirit of rosemary f ʒj. Mix. A weaker liniment may be made with f ʒiij tincture of camphor, f ʒij spirit of rosemary, and f ʒv of strong ammonia. [Dr. GRANVILLE directs for the *milder* lotion, ʒiv of ammonia at '872, ʒiij of spirit of rosemary distilled from the herb, and ʒj of spirit of camphor. For the *stronger*, ʒv of the same ammonia, ʒij of spirit of rosemary, ʒj of spirit of camphor. The milder is sufficient to produce vesication in a few minutes. The stronger is only employed in apoplexy, and to produce cauterization. To be applied on folded linen covered with a thick towel.]

**LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ CAMPHORATUM.** CRUICKSHANK. Camphor ʒij, olive oil ʒj, water of ammonia ʒiij.

**LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ CUM TEREBINTHINÆ.** Dr. COPLAND. Liniment of ammonia f ʒiss, oil of turpentine f ʒss.

**LINIMENTUM ANTHELMINTICUM.** BOBIES. Colocynth ʒss, ox-gall ʒiv, oil of wormwood ʒj.

**LINIMENTUM ANODYNUM.** See *Linimentum Opii*. [For CAZENAVE'S (or BRETT'S) *Lin. Anodynum*, see *Linimentum Belladonnæ*.]

**LINIMENTUM ANTISPASMODICUM.** HUFELAND. Oil of cajeput ʒj, oil of mint ʒj, compound camphor liniment ʒj, laudanum ʒj. Mix.

**LINIMENTUM ARCEI.** See *Unguentum Elemi*.

**LINIMENTUM ARNICÆ.** *Arnica Opodeldoc.* Dissolve by heat Castile soap 4 parts, and camphor 1 part, in rectified spirit 10 parts. Add tincture of arnica 5 parts.

**LINIMENTUM BELLADONNÆ.** B. Belladonna root in coarse powder 3xx, camphor 3j, rectified spirit q. s. Moisten the belladonna root with a portion of the spirit, and macerate for 3 days; then percolate into a receiver containing the camphor, until the product amounts to Oj.

**LINIMENTUM BELLADONNÆ COMPOSITUM.** GUY'S H. Extract of belladonna 3j, soap liniment f3viij. CUT. H. Ext. belladonna 3iv, glycerine 3j, soap liniment 3vj.

**LINIMENTUM BELLADONNÆ ET CHLOROFORMI.** MR. SQUIRE. Belladonna liniment 3vij, belladonna chloroform (by percolating the root with chloroform) f3j, sprinkled on piline and applied to the loins, *in lumbago*.

**LINIMENTUM BITUMINIS AMMONIATUM.** DR. KIRKLAND. Barbadoes tar 3iss, water of ammonia 3ss.

**LINIMENTUM BORACIS.** SWEDIAUR. Borax 3ij, tincture of myrrh 3j, distilled water 3j, honey of roses 3ij.

**LINIMENTUM CALCIS.** B. Lime water and olive oil, of each f3ij; shake them together. U. S. uses linseed oil. P. ol. almonds 1, lime water 9.

**LINIMENTUM CALCIS COMPOSITUM.** ST. B. H. Lime water f3viij, olive oil f3viij, rectified spirit f3j.

**LINIMENTUM CALCIS CHLORINATÆ.** SCHOENLEIN. Chloride of lime 3j, soap 3ij, water q. s. *For itch*.

**LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ.** B. *Oleum Camphoratum.* Camphor 3j, olive oil f3iv. Dissolve the camphor in the oil. U. S. same. P. same.

**LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITUM.** B. Dissolve 3iiss of camphor and f3j of oil of lavender in f3xv of rectified spirit, and add f3v of strong solution of ammonia. P. same.

**LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ ÆTHEREUM.** WARE. Camphor 3j, ether 3j, oil of vipers 3ij.

**LINIMENTUM CANTHARIDIS.** See LIQUOR EPISPASTICUS. U. S. Powdered cantharides 3j tr., oil of turpentine f3viij o. m.; digest for 3 hours in a water-bath, and strain.

**LINIMENTUM CAPSICI.** DR. COPLAND. Compound camphor liniment f3j, volatile liniment f3j, tincture of capsicum



fʒiij. Dr. TURNBULL. Capsicums ʒj, sp. rect. ʒiij. Macerate 7 days.

LINIMENTUM CHLORINATUM. KOPP. Solution of chloride of lime ʒvj, olive oil ʒiss. *In inveterate itch, ringworm, &c.*

LINIMENTUM CHLOROFORMI. B. Mix chloroform fʒij with liniment of camphor fʒij. U. S. Chlorof. 3, olive oil 4 wt. P. 1 to 9 (ol. almonds).

LINIMENTUM COLCHICI. EAR INFIRMARY. Soap liniment fʒj, wine of colchicum seed fʒss. Mix.

LINIMENTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS. HEIM. Tincture of colocynth ʒss, castor oil ʒiss. A teaspoonful to be rubbed over the belly night and morning; *as a purgative, or to disperse swollen glands.*

LINIMENTUM COSMETICUM. QUINCY. Magistery of bismuth ʒj, oil of almonds ʒij, spermaceti ʒiij, oil of rhodium 6 drops.

LINIMENTUM CRINISCOM. QUINCY. Labdanum ʒvj, bears' grease ʒij, honey ʒss, powdered southernwood ʒiij, oil of nutmeg ʒj, balsam of Peru ʒij. *To restore the hair.*

LINIMENTUM CROTONIS. B. Mix croton oil fʒj with oil of cajeput and rectified spirit, of each fʒiiiss. PEREIRA. One part of croton oil to 5 of olive oil. Dr. CORRIGAN employs fʒj of croton oil with fʒj of oil of turpentine or comp. camphor liniment. D. Croton oil fʒj, oil of turpentine fʒvij. Mix them with agitation.

LINIMENTUM DIGITALIS. Dr. ROYLE. Infusion of digitalis fʒij, water of ammonia fʒij, oil of poppy seed fʒiv. To be rubbed on the abdomen 2 or 3 times a day. See also Lin. Diureticum.

LINIMENTUM GLYCERINI. Mr. STARTIN. Soap liniment ʒiij, pure glycerine ʒj, extract of belladonna ʒj. Mix. *For gouty, rheumatic, and neuralgic pains; bruises, sprains, &c.* A little veratrine is sometimes added.

LINIMENTUM GLYCERINI [GUMMOSUM]. Powdered tragacanth ʒij to ʒss, lime water ʒviij, pure glycerine ʒj, rose water ʒiij. *For superficial burns, excoriations, chaps of lips or nipples, &c.*

LINIMENTUM HELLEBORI. DORNBLUETH. Soft soap ʒiv, hellebore powder ʒij, hot water q. s.

LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI. B. Liquefy ointment of mer-

- curey  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$  in liniment of camphor  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$  with a gentle heat; then add solution of ammonia  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$  gradually, and mix with agitation.
- LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI CUM IODINIO.** CUT. H. Iodine  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , glycerine  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , olive oil  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\text{ss}$ , stronger mercurial ointment  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ . Dissolve, and mix.
- LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS.** SIR H. HALFORD. Equal quantities of ointment of nitrated quicksilver and oil of almonds, triturated till perfectly smooth, in a glass mortar.
- LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRICO-OXYDI.** CUT. H. Castor oil  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ , lard  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ , levigated nitric oxide of mercury  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , oil of bitter almonds  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ . Mix.
- LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI OLEATIS.** See Ung. Hydrarg. Oleat.
- LINIMENTUM HUNGARICUM.** SOUBEIRAN. Rectified spirit  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , strong vinegar  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$ , camphor  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ , mustard flour  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ , black pepper  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ , powdered cantharides  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , 1 clove of garlic; macerate for some days, and filter.
- LINIMENTUM IODI.** B. Dissolve iodine  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}\frac{1}{4}$ ; iodide of potassium  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , and camphor  $\mathfrak{z}\frac{1}{4}$ , in rectified spirit  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}$ . [Half the strength of Lin Iodi 1864.]
- LINIMENTUM IODURETUM SAPONACEUM.** GUIBOURT. White soap  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}$ , oil of almonds  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}$ , iodide of potassium  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , water  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ . Dissolve the iodide in the water, and add it to the soap and oil previously melted together. Mix. See the next.
- LINIMENTUM IODURETUM GELATINOSUM.** *Gelée pour le Goutte.* FOY. Iodide of potassium  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ , proof spirit  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ ; dissolve. Dissolve also  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$  of scraped curd soap in  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$  of proof spirit. Mix while still warm, aromatize with rose or neroli, and let the mixture cool in wide-mouthed bottles, which must be kept well corked.
- LINIMENTUM IPECACUANHÆ.** DR. NELIGAN. Ipecac. in fine powder  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ , lard  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , olive oil  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ . It is sometimes mixed with an equal quantity of Volatile Liniment. See Unguentum Ipecacuanhæ.
- LINIMENTUM JUNIPERI.** DR. SULLY. Oil of juniper  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , lard  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , oil of anise 6 drops. *In scalled heads, &c.*
- LINIMENTUM MURIATICUM.** F. H. Hydrochloric acid  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , balsam of Peru  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , water  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$ , white wax  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , olive oil  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ .

**LINIMENTUM NARCOTICUM.** P. *Liniment Calmant.* Anodyne oil (balsamum tranquillans) ʒij, compound wine of opium, cold cream, of each ʒij.

**LINIMENTUM NUCIS VOMICÆ.** M. Tincture of nux vomica ʒj, strong ammonia ʒij. Mix.

**LINIMENTUM OLEI ASELLI.** Dr. BRACH. Cod-liver oil ʒj, water of ammonia ʒss. Dr. BEEFELD. (*To scrofulous ulcers.*) Cod-liver oil ʒiv, Goulard's extract of lead ʒij, yolk of egg ʒiij.

**LINIMENTUM OLEI ERGOTÆ.** Oil of ergot ʒj, oil of almonds or sulphuric ether ʒiij.

**LINIMENTUM OLEI TEREBINTHINÆ.** See Linimentum Terebinthinatum. GUY'S H.

**LINIMENTUM OPII.** B. Soap liniment ʒij, tincture of opium f ʒij.

**LINIMENTUM PHOSPHORATUM.** HAMB. PH. Phosphorus gr. vj, oil of almonds ʒj; digest, and add camphor gr. x, solution of ammonia 10 drops.

**LINIMENTUM PLUMBI SUBACETATIS.** U. S. olive oil 3 parts, sol. subacetate lead 2 parts.

**LINIMENTUM POTASSII IODIDI.** See Lin. Ioduretum Gelatinosum, and Lin. Ioduretum Saponaceum.

**LINIMENTUM POTASSII IODIDI CUM SAPONE.** B. Dissolve hard soap cut small ʒiiss in f ʒvij of distilled water by the heat of a water-bath. Dissolve iodide of potassium ʒiiss, and glycerine f ʒj in f ʒiij of distilled water, and mix the two solutions. When cold, add oil of lemon f ʒj, and mix thoroughly.

**LINIMENTUM DE ROSEN.** P. Ol. mace, oil cloves of each ʒss, sp. juniper ʒix.

**LINIMENTUM SAPONACEUM.** U. C. H. Soft soap ʒiv, oil of turpentine f ʒj, proof spirit f ʒvj. *Liniment Savonneux*, P., consists of tincture of soap ʒx, olive oil ʒj wt., spirit of wine (sp. gr. .863) ʒx wt.

**LINIMENTUM SAPONIS.** *Soap Liniment. Opodeldoc.* B. Hard soap cut small ʒiiss, camphor ʒj½, oil of rosemary f ʒij, rectified spirit f ʒxviiij, distilled water f ʒij. Mix the water with the spirit, and add the oil of rosemary, the soap, and the camphor. Digest for 7 days at a temperature not exceeding 70° F., with occasional agitation, and filter. U. S. same ingred., but differs a little in their propor-

tions. P. See Lin. Saponaceum, also as B. G. contains besides, liq. ammonia.

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS CUM OPTO. See Linimentum Opii.

LINIMENTUM SIMPLEX. E. Olive oil f ʒiv; white wax ʒj tr.; melt together.

LINIMENTUM SINAPIS. Dr. LEWIN. Bruised mustard seed lbss, oil of turpentine lbj; digest, strain, and add camphor ʒiv. *In imitation of Whitehead's Essence of Mustard.*

LINIMENTUM SINAPIS COMPOSITUM. B. Dissolve ethereal extract of mezereon gr. xl and camphor gr. cxx, in rect. spirit f ʒiv, and add oil of mustard f ʒj, and castor oil f ʒv. *(An excellent rubefacient.)*

LINIMENTUM OLEI VOLATILIS SINAPIS. Dr. MEYER. Volatile oil of black mustard seed from 12 to 24 drops, rectified spirit ʒj. Or, 5 to 6 drops of the oil to ʒj of oil of almonds. FAURE directs one part of the volatile oil to 20 of spirit; to be applied on linen, and renewed every 3 minutes; as a *rubefacient*. M. directs, as a *vesicant*, equal weights of the oil and strong alcohol.

LINIMENTUM STRYCHNIE. Dr. NELIGAN. Strychnia ʒss, olive oil ʒss. Ten drops to be rubbed over the temples, in *amaurosis*.

LINIMENTUM SUCCINI. Oil of amber ʒss, oil of cloves ʒss, oil of olives ʒj. *The supposed form for Roche's Embrocation.*

LINIMENTUM SUCCINI OPIATUM. Rectified oil of amber ʒij, tincture of opium ʒij, lard ʒj. *A once celebrated remedy for cramp, &c.*

LINIMENTUM SULPHURIS CUM SAPONÆ. LUGOL. Soap ʒiij, water ʒvj; dissolve by a gentle heat, and add sulphur ʒiij.

LINIMENTUM SULPHURO-SAPONACEUM. JADELOT. Sulphide of potassium 2 parts, soap (softened with 10 parts of water), poppy oil 20 parts, oil of thyme ʒj. Mix.

LINIMENTUM SULPHURETI CARBONIS. GERM. H. Sulphuret of carbon ʒj, oil of almonds or camphorated oil ʒj.

LINIMENTUM SULPHURIS IODIDI. Mr. E. WILSON. Iodide of sulphur ʒss, olive oil ʒj; triturate together.

LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ. B. Soft soap ʒij, camphor ʒj, oil of turpentine f ʒxvj. Dissolve camphor in turpentine, add soap, and rub together till thoroughly mixed.

**U. 2.** Resin cerate ℥ij ℥, turpentine Ovi a. m. P. Mod. saturat. oil of ammoniac, turpentine p. a.

**LINIMENTUM TERRESTRIVM VERATRÆ.** F. Resin cerate ℥iv, oil of turpentine f ℥v, camphor in powder ℥ss. **Mrs. GUY'S** U. Resin cerate ℥ij, oil of turpentine f ℥ss. [**Mr. KAYNE'S** application to horses.]

**LINIMENTUM TERRESTRIVM ACETICUM.** R. Mix oil of turpentine ℥ij, acetic acid ℥ij, and liniment of camphor ℥ij. **Dr. SNOOK.** Oil of turpentine ℥ij, acetic acid ℥v, rose water ℥ss, essence of lemons ℥v, yolk of 1 egg. This is said to resemble **Mr. St. JOHN LONG'S** celebrated liniment. Is *phtisis*. See **Linimentum Aceticum Compositum**.

**LINIMENTUM TERRESTRIVM VINOLICUM.** See **Lia. Acidi Sulphurici**.

**LINIMENTUM TRIPHARMACUM.** L. 1746. Lead plaster ℥iv, olive oil ℥v, vinegar ℥j; heat gently, and stir them till they combine.

**LINIMENTUM VESICANS.** **Dr. MONTGOMERY, for Children.** Compound camphor liniment f ℥iv, rectified oil of turpentine f ℥ij. [To produce immediate vesication in adults, mix one part of the strongest *liquor ammoniac* with two of olive oil, and apply 6 drops on spongio-piline for ten minutes.]

**LINIMENTUM VERATRÆ.** **BRANDE.** Veratria gr. viij, alcohol f ℥iv, soap liniment f ℥iv.

**LINIMENTUM VIRIDE.** **Dr. CAMPBELL.** Camphor ℥j, oil of olives ℥vj, water of ammonia ℥vj, extract of hemlock ℥j, spirit of ammonia ℥ij.

**LINIMENTUM ZINGIBERIS.** **Dr. TURNBULL.** Prepare a strong essence of ginger, by percolation, or by digestion and expression, with 2 parts of rectified spirit to 1 of ginger; decolorise it with animal charcoal, and filter. To be rubbed for 5 or 10 minutes over the whole forehead, as a remedy for *short-sightedness*. [Some Ointments have also been termed Liniments. See **UNGUENTA**.]

**LINTRUM.** *Lint. Charpie.* It is made from linen rags carefully cleaned, and scraped with a knife, by means of a suitable apparatus. There are also several kinds of lint directly manufactured from linen or cotton.

**LINTEUM NIGRUM.** Mr. HIGGINBOTTOM. Dissolve  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$  of nitrate of silver in  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$  of distilled water; saturate  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$  of fine lint with the solution, and expose it in a flat vessel to dry. Used in the treatment of old ulcers. [FRICKE'S **LINTEUM INTERNALE** is made with a weaker solution, gr. x to  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ .]

**LIQUOR ACIDI ARSENIOSI HYDROCHLORICUS.** See *Liquor Arsenici Chloridi*.

**LIQUOR ACIDI CHROMICI.** P. Cryst. chromic acid  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , dist. water  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ .

**LIQUOR ACIDI CITRICI.** *Artificial Lemon Juice.* Citric acid 34 grs., water  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ .

**LIQUOR ÆTHEREUS OLEOSUS.** D. See *Spiritus Æthereus Oleosus*.

**LIQUOR ÆTHEREUS SULPHURICUS.** D. 1826. Unrectified sulphuric ether.

**LIQUOR ALUMINII CHLORIDI.** Gr. lxxv in  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ . The salt is sold as *Chlor-Alum*, and recommended by Prof. GAMGEE as an antiseptic. A much purer sol. may be obtained by dissolving hydrate of alumina in hydrochloric acid of Sp. gr. 1.250.

**LIQUOR ALUMINIS COMPOSITUS.** L. Alum  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , sulphate of zinc  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , distilled water Oij. Dissolve, and filter.

**LIQUOR ANIXII.** Spirit of hartshorn saturated with sulphuric acid. Dose, 60 drops.

**LIQUOR AMMONIÆ.** B. Strong solution of ammonia Oj, distilled water Oij. Mix, and preserve in a stoppered bottle. Sp. gr. .959. U.S. same. G. contains 10 per cent. of gas.

**LIQUOR AMMONIÆ FORTIOR.** B. Mix chloride of ammonium in coarse powder  $\mathfrak{lb}\text{ij}$  and slaked lime  $\mathfrak{lb}\text{iv}$ , and introduce the mixture into an iron bottle placed in a metal pot surrounded by sand. Connect the iron tube, which screws air-tight into the bottle in the usual manner, by corks, glass tubes, and caoutchouc collars, with a Woulf's bottle capable of holding a pint; connect this with a second Woulf's bottle of the same size, the second bottle with a matrass of the capacity of three pints, in which  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xxij}$  of distilled water are placed, and the matrass, by means of a tube bent twice at right angles, with an ordinary bottle containing distilled water  $\mathfrak{z}\text{x}$ . Bottles 1 and 2 are



empty, and the latter and the matrass which contains the ℥xxij of distilled water are furnished each with a siphon safety tube charged with a very short column of mercury. The heat of a fire, which should be very gradually raised, is now to be applied to the metal pot, and continued until bubbles of condensable gas cease to escape from the extremity of the glass tube which dips into the water of the matrass. The process being terminated, the matrass will contain about ℥xxliij of strong solution of ammonia. Bottles 1 and 2 will now include, the first about 16, the second about 10 fluid ounces, of a coloured ammoniacal liquid. Place this in a flask closed by a cork, which should be perforated by a siphon safety tube containing a little mercury, and also by a second tube bent twice at right angles, and made to pass to the bottom of the terminal bottle used in the preceding process. Apply heat to the flask until the coloured liquid it contains is reduced to three fourths of its original bulk. The product now contained in the terminal bottle will be nearly of the strength of solution of ammonia, and may be made exactly so by the addition of the proper quantity of distilled water or of strong solution of ammonia. Density, B. .891; L. .882. B. contains 32.5 per cent. of ammonia. U. S. 26 per cent. of ammonia. P. 20 per cent.

*Antidotes.*—Vinegar and water, followed by acidulated demulcent drinks.

**LIQUOR AMMONIÆ ACETATIS. B. Spirit of Mindererus.**

Reduce to powder carbonate of ammonia ℥iiij½, or a sufficiency, and add it gradually to acetic acid ℥℥x until a neutral solution is formed, then add distilled water Oiiiss. [Does not change the colour of turmeric or litmus; does not become coloured by hydrosulphuric acid.] Dose, ℥℥iij to ℥vj. U. S. same. P. same. G. made with Liq. Ammon.

**LIQUOR AMMONIÆ ACETATIS CONCENTRATUS. B. 1864.**

Liq. ammon. fort. ℥iiiss, acetic acid ℥℥x or q. s. Mix gradually, and if the product is not neutral to test-paper, make it so by the addition of more of either liquid. To bring it to the strength of Liq. Ammoniae Acetatis, dilute with 5 of water. Should not be kept in white-glass les.

- LIQUOR AMMONIÆ ANISATUS.** G. Rectified spirit ʒxij wt., oil of anise  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. wt., solution of ammonia ('960) ʒiiss wt.
- LIQUOR AMMONIÆ SESQUICARBONATIS.** L. (*Aqua Ammoniae Carbonatis*, E.) Sesquicarbonate (formerly carbonate or subcarbonate) of ammonia ʒiv tr., distilled water Oj. Dissolve, and filter. E. the same. Dose, ʒxij to fʒj.
- LIQUOR AMMONIÆ CITRATIS.** B. Dissolve citric acid ʒiij in dist. water 1 pint, and add strong solution of ammonia fʒij  $\frac{1}{2}$  or a sufficiency, until the liquid is neutral to test-papers. Dose, fʒij to fʒvj.
- LIQUOR AMMONIÆ HYDROSULPHURETI.** See Ammoniae Hydrosulphuretum.
- LIQUOR AMMONIÆ SUCCINATUS.** See Liquor Cornu C. Succinatus.
- LIQUOR AMMONIÆ TARTRATIS.** May be made with ʒiij of tartaric acid, Oj of water, and q. s. of carbonate of ammonia to saturation. [For the empyreumatic form, see Liq. Cornu Cervi Tartarizatus.]
- LIQUOR ANODYNUS HOFFMANNI.** See Spiritus Ætheris Compositus.
- LIQUOR ANTIMONII CHLORIDI.** B. On 1lb of black antimony in a porcelain vessel, pour Oiv of hydrochloric acid, and, constantly stirring, beneath a flue with a good draught, apply a gentle heat, which must be gradually augmented as the development of gas begins to slacken, and finally kept at a boiling temperature for 15 minutes. Strain through calico, returning what passes first; and transfer the clear liquid into another capsule, and boil it down to Oij. The sp. gr. should be 1.470. G. sp. gr. 1.34.
- LIQUOR ANTINEPHRITICUS.** ADAMS. Poppy-heads ʒvj, water Oiss; boil to ʒviij, strain with pressure, and add ʒj of nitre. Dose, ʒij, night and morning, in warm linseed tea. *In painful affections of the urinary organs.*
- LIQUOR ANTIPODAGRICUS.** BEGUIN. Mix 1 part of fuming liquor of Boyle with 3 of spirit of wine. Dose, 30 or 40 drops. As *sudorific* in *gout*; also applied externally with camphor.
- LIQUOR ANTIPSORICUS.** VAN MONS. Sulphuret (sulphide) of sodium ʒj, muriate of ammonia ʒiiss. Dissolve each separately in ʒvj of water, filter, and mix.

**LIQUOR ARGENTI ACETATIS.** HANN. PH. Acetate of silver 1 part, distilled water 19 parts.

**LIQUOR ARGENTI AMMONIO-CHLORIDI.** NIEMANN. Dissolve ʒss of nitrate of silver in ʒij of distilled water, and precipitate by solution of common salt q. s. Wash the precipitate, dissolve it in ʒiiss of liquor ammonia, and add ʒiij of hydrochloric acid. Add water to make up the weight ʒiiss. Dose, 10 drops, *in epilepsy*, &c.

**LIQUOR ARSENIATIS AMMONIÆ.** H. OF ST. LOUIS. Arseniate of ammonia gr. iv, distilled water f ʒiv, spirit of angelica f ʒij. Dose, m̄xij to xxx. [There are other formulæ for this solution, differing in strength from the above. Dr. NELIGAN gives as BIETT'S—Arseniate of ammonia gr. iiss, distilled water f ʒiij, spirit of angelica f ʒvj. Dose, f ʒj to f ʒiij. BOUCHARDAT says gr. vj to ʒviij of distilled water. Dose, from 12 drops to ʒj.]

**LIQUOR ARSENIATIS SODÆ.** PEARSON'S *Arsenical Solution*. Arseniate of soda gr. iv, distilled water f ʒiv. Dose, from m̄xij to m̄xxx in the day. See Liquor Sodæ Arseniatis, B.

**LIQUOR ARSENICALIS.** B. (*Liquor Potassæ Arsenitis*, L.) *Fowler's Solution*. Place arsenious acid and carbonate of potash, of each gr. lxxx, in powder, in a flask, with f ʒx distilled water, and heat till a clear solution is obtained. Let it cool, then add comp. tincture of lavender f ʒv, and distilled water to make up Oj. Dose, m̄ij—m̄viij. U. S. same. P. 1 in 100. G. 1 in 90.

**LIQUOR ARSENICI HYDROCHLORICI.** B. Boil arsenious acid in powder gr. lxxx, with hydrochloric acid f ʒij and ʒiv of distilled water until dissolved, then add distilled water to make 1 pint. Dose, m̄ij—m̄viij. [Sp. gr. 1.009. Same strength as Liquor Arsenicalis, B.] *Liquor Arsenici Chloridi*, L. Similar to above, but only ʒrd of its strength. [This was previously in use under the name of DE VALANGIN'S *Mineral Solvent*. Dr. FARR gives 3 drops of L. prep. 3 times a day, increasing the dose 1 drop daily till 10 drops are taken for each dose.] U. S. same.

**LIQUOR ARSENICI PERIODIDI.** WACKENRODER. Metallic arsenic in powder gr. j, iodine gr. vj, water ʒxij; digest at a gentle heat till dissolved. Evaporate the filtered solution to dryness at a moderate temperature, taking care

not to raise it above 86° F. after it begins to solidify. Dissolve the salt in ℥vj of distilled water. Each ℥j contains gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of periodide of arsenic. Dose, 20 drops, 3 times a day.

**LIQUOR ARSENICI ET HYDRARGYRI HYDRIODATIS.** D. (DONOVAN'S *Solution*.) Pure arsenic (metallic) gr. vj, pure mercury gr. xvj, iodine gr. lss, alcohol f3ss; rub them together until a dry mass is obtained, and, having triturated f3vij of water with this in successive portions, let the whole be transferred to a flask, and heated until it begins to boil. When cooled and filtered, let as much distilled water be added as will make the bulk of the solution exactly f3vij and f3vj. Dose from  $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$  to  $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}$ . Mr. WILSON gives from 10 to 25 drops, 3 times a day, with meals, in *lepra*, &c.

**LIQUOR ATROPIÆ.** B. Atropia gr. iv, rectified spirit f3j, distilled water f3vij; mix the atropia with the spirit, and add this gradually to the water, shaking them together. Mr. WILMOT (*Pharm. Journ.*, April, 1875) thinks that the smarting sensation sometimes following the application of solutions of atropine is due to the particles of dust which are allowed to get into these liquids. Hence the importance of not exposing such liquids to the air more than possible, and of employing perfectly clean camel's hair pencils.

**LIQUOR ATROPIÆ SULPHATIS.** B. Dissolve gr. iv of sulphate of atropia in f3j of distilled water. (*For outward use*.)

**LIQUOR BARIÏ CHLORIDI.** L. Chloride of barium ℥j, distilled water f3j. Dissolve. Dose,  $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$ , carefully increased to  $\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{v}$  or  $\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}$ .

**LIQUOR BISMUTHI ET AMMONIÆ CITRATIS.** B. (SCHACHT'S *Solution of Bismuth*.) Mix nitric acid f3ij with f3j distilled water, and add purified bismuth ccccx gr. in successive portions. When effervescence has ceased apply for 10 minutes a heat approaching ebullition, and decant the solution from any insoluble matter. Evaporate to f3ij, add citric acid ℥ij dissolved in f3iv of distilled water, then solution of ammonia in small quantities at a time till the precipitate formed is redissolved, and the solution is neutral or slightly alkaline to test-paper. Dilute with distilled

water to 1 pint. (Sp. gr. 1.122). f3j contains gr. iij of oxide of bismuth. Dose, ʒss to ʒj.

**LIQUOR BROMINI.** M. POURCHE. Bromine 1 part, distilled water 40 parts. Dose, 5 or 6 drops, 3 times a day. A stronger solution (1 part to 10) is sometimes used externally.

**LIQUOR CALCI CHLORIDI.** L. Chloride of calcium ʒiv tr., distilled water f3xij. Mix. Dose, from ʒxv to f3j. *In sickness.*

**LIQUOR CALCIS.** B. *Aqua Calcis. Lime Water.* Put slaked lime ʒij into a stoppered bottle containing distilled water Cj, and shake well for two or three minutes. After 12 hours the excess of lime will have subsided, and the clear solution may be drawn off with a siphon as it is required for use, or transferred to a green-glass bottle furnished with a well-ground stopper. [When the whole of the solution has been withdrawn from the bottle in which it was made, a fresh solution may be obtained by shaking the sediment at the bottom of the bottle with another gallon of distilled water; and if the lime be pure and the bottle accurately stopped, the process may be repeated four or five times.] *Test.*—f3x require for neutralization at least 200 grain measures of the volumetric solution of oxalic acid. U. S., P., G. all the same.

**LIQUOR CALCIS COMPOSITUS.** See Aqua Calcis Composita.

**LIQUOR CALCIS CHLORATÆ.** B. Blend well together, by trituration in a large mortar, lbj of chlorinated lime with Cj of water; transfer the mixture to a stoppered bottle, and shake it frequently for the space of 3 hours. Pour it on a calico filter, and let the solution which passes through be kept in a well-stoppered bottle. Sp. gr. 1.035. [A concentrated solution, for which there is no authorised form, is usually sold in this country. Solutions of various strengths are also made for different purposes. M. CHEVALLIER's solution contains 1 part in 10.] P. 1 in 45.

**LIQUOR CALCIS SACCHARATUS.** B. Mix slaked lime ʒj and refined sugar in powder ʒij, by trituration in a mortar. Transfer the mixture to a bottle containing distilled water Oj, and, having closed this with a cork, shake it occasionally for a few hours. Finally, separate the clear solution with the siphon, and keep it in a stoppered bottle. Sp. gr.



1·052. Dose  $\text{mxxv} - \text{3j}$ , in a glass of water. Contains 7·11 grains of lime in the ounce.

**LIQUOR CALUMBÆ.** *Concentrated Infusion of Calumbæ.* Calumbæ cut small  $\text{3v tr.}$ , cold distilled water  $\text{Oj}$ ; macerate for 12 hours, and press strongly. Macerate again with enough water to make up the whole  $\text{f3xvii}$ , filter, heat to  $180^{\circ}$  F., and again filter; and, lastly, add  $\text{f3ij}$  of rectified spirit. Other concentrated infusions may be made by a similar process, using 8 times the quantity of ingredients ordered in the Pharmacopœia for each  $\text{Oj}$  of water. These preparations are not authorised by any Pharmacopœia.  $\text{f3j}$  with  $\text{f3vij}$  of water forms the infusion.

**LIQUOR CAMPHORÆ.** Mr. HOULTON. Spirit of camphor  $\text{f3j}$ , proof spirit  $\text{f3vij}$ . To form *Mistura Camphoræ* add  $\text{f3ss}$  to  $\text{f3iss}$  of water. Mr. FORDRED recommends tincture of camphor  $\text{f3xii}$ , tincture of myrrh (bleached by animal charcoal)  $\text{f3ss}$ , rectified spirit  $\text{f3ij}$  and  $\text{3iiss}$ . For camphor mixture, add  $\text{f3iv}$  of this liquor to  $\text{f3xvj}$  of water. Neither of these form an exact imitation of *Aqua Camphoræ*. SWEDIAUR directs  $\text{3ij}$  of powdered camphor to be dissolved in  $\text{f3xxiv}$  of water saturated with carbonic acid gas. One part of this solution with 4 of water will be about the strength of *Aqua Camphoræ*.

**LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS.** The name is applied to an alcoholic solution of coal tar. *Used as an internal application in skin diseases.*

**LIQUOR CHIRAYTÆ.** Treat  $\text{3iv}$  of bruised chirayta as directed for *Liq. Calumbæ*. The water may be either cold or lukewarm; 1 part to 7 of water makes the infusion.

**LIQUOR CHLORI.** B. Put black oxide of manganese in fine powder  $\text{3j}$  into a gas-bottle, and, having poured upon it hydrochloric acid  $\text{f3vj}$  diluted with  $\text{3ij}$  of distilled water, apply a gentle heat, and, by suitable tubes, cause the gas, as it is developed, to pass through  $\text{3ij}$  of distilled water placed in an intermediate small phial, and thence to the bottom of a three-pint bottle containing  $\text{3xxx}$  of distilled water, the mouth of which is loosely plugged with tow. As soon as the chlorine ceases to be developed, let the bottle be disconnected from the apparatus in which the gas has been generated, corked loosely, and shaken until the chlorine is absorbed. Lastly, introduce the solution



- into a green-glass bottle furnished with a well-fitting stopper, and keep it in a cool and dark place. Sp. gr. 1.008. f 3j, contains 2.66 gra. chlorine. U. S. weaker. P.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , its wt. of Chlorine. G. (*Aqua Chlorata*) 0.40 per cent. Chlorine.
- LIQUOR CINCHONÆ.** See Infusum Cinchonæ Spissatum.
- LIQUOR CORNU CERVI.** See Liquor Volatilis Cornu Cervi.
- LIQUOR CORNU CERVI SUCCINATUS.** P. Neutralise the spirit of hartshorn (or a solution of 3j of salt of hartshorn in 3viij of water) with acid of amber.
- LIQUOR CORNU CERVI TARTARIZATUS.** As the last, substituting tartaric for succinic acid.
- LIQUOR CRESSOTI.** See Aq. Cressoti.
- LIQUOR CUPRI AMMONIO-SULPHATIS.** L. *Cupri Ammoniaci Solutio.* R. Ammonio-sulphate of copper 3j, distilled water Oj; dissolve, and filter.
- LIQUOR CUPRI SULPHATIS COMPOSITUS.** L. 1748. *Aqua Styptica.* Sulphate of copper 3iij, alum 3ij, sulphuric acid 3ij wt., water fxxiv. *For external use.*
- LIQUOR CUPRI CUM CAMPHORÆ.** See Aqua Camphorata Bateana.
- LIQUOR DISINFECTANS.** Liq. Sodæ Chloratæ and Liq. Calcis Chloratæ are so called. The name has also been applied to Sir W. BURNETT's patent solution of chloride of zinc, to LEDOYEN's solution of nitrate of lead, and to ELLIEMAN's solution of the chloride and acetate of iron. These, and the solutions of some other metallic salts, decompose sulphuretted hydrogen.
- LIQUOR ERISPASTICUS.** B. *Blistering Liquid.* (*Lini-mentum Cantharidis*, B. 1864.) Mix cantharides in powder 3viij, and acetic acid f3iv. Pack in a percolator, and after 24 hours pass ether slowly through until f3xx are obtained. Keep in a stoppered bottle.
- LIQUOR ERGOTÆ.** See Essentia Secalis Cornuti.
- LIQUOR FERRI ACETATIS.** See Ferri Acetas, D. G: directs 3v of the oxide precipitated from 3x of liquor ferri perchloridi sp. gr. 1.31 by ammonia to be washed, pressed, and dissolved in 3vj of strong acetic acid, filtered; and dist. water q. s., to make 3x by wt.
- LIQUOR FERRI ALKALINI.** L. 1824. Iron filings or wire 3iiss, nitric acid f3ij, distilled water f3vj, solution of carbonate of potash f3vj. Pour the mixed acid and water

on the iron, and, when the effervescence has ceased, decant the clear solution. Add this gradually and at intervals to the solution of potash, frequently stirring till the action has ceased. Set it by for six hours, and pour off the clear liquor. Dose,  $\text{mxx}$  to  $\text{f}\text{ij}$ .

**LIQUOR FERRI CHLORATI [CHLORIDI].** G. Put into a bottle sufficiently large  $\text{z}\text{ij}$  of iron wire, and add  $\text{z}\text{x}$  wt. of hydrochloric acid (sp. gr. 1.12), and when the gas ceases to be given off, place the bottle for some hours in a water-bath, then quickly filter off from the undissolved iron, and add  $\text{m}\text{v}\text{ij}$  hydrochloric acid; lastly add water q. s. to make up to  $\text{z}\text{ix}$  by wt. Sp. gr. 1.226.

**LIQUOR FERRI CITRATIS.** U. S. Citric acid  $\text{z}\text{v}$  tr., and coelx grains; sol. persulph. iron (sp. gr. 1.320)  $\text{Oj}$  o. m. Liq. ammon.  $\text{z}\text{xx}$  o. m., distilled water q. s. To the ammonia mixed with  $\text{Oij}$  o. m. dist. water, add the sol. of persulphate previously mixed with  $\text{Oij}$ , o. m. dist. water, stirring constantly; transfer the pp. to a muslin strainer, and wash thoroughly. After the pp. has drained, put half of it into a porcelain dish, over a water-bath at  $140^{\circ}$  F., add the citric acid, and stir the mixture until the pp. has nearly dissolved; then add so much of the reserved pp. as will saturate the acid. Filter and evaporate at  $140^{\circ}$  F. to  $\text{Oj}$  o. m.

**LIQUOR FERRI IODIDI.** U. S. Mix  $\text{z}\text{ij}$  of iodine with  $\text{f}\text{z}\text{v}$  of water, and add  $\text{z}\text{j}$  of iron filings; stir frequently, and heat the mixture gently till it assumes a greenish colour; then filter into a glass bottle containing  $\text{z}\text{x}\text{ij}$  of powdered sugar; and after it has passed, pour distilled water on the filter, until the filtered liquor, including the sugar, measures  $\text{f}\text{z}\text{xx}$ . Lastly, shake the bottle till the sugar is dissolved. It contains about 58 grains of iodide of iron in  $\text{f}\text{z}\text{j}$ . [CUT. H. directs, iron wire  $\text{z}\text{iv}$ , iodine  $\text{z}\text{iiss}$ , water  $\text{Oij}$ . Dose,  $\text{m}\text{xv}$  to  $\text{z}\text{j}$ .] See also Solutio Ferri Iodidi and Syrupus Ferri Iodidi.

**LIQUOR FERRI OXYSULPHATIS.** See Solutio Ferri Oxy.

**LIQUOR FERRI PERCHLORIDI FORTIOR.** B. Mix  $\text{f}\text{z}\text{v}\text{ij}$  of hydrochloric acid with  $\text{f}\text{z}\text{v}\text{ij}$  distilled water, and in this dissolve iron wire  $\text{z}\text{ij}$  with a gentle heat. Filter. Add  $\text{f}\text{z}\text{iv}$  of hydrochloric acid and  $\text{f}\text{z}\text{ix}$  of nitric acid. Heat briskly until on the sudden evolution of red fumes, the

liquid turns to orange brown, then evaporate on water-bath till reduced to f 3x. (Sp. gr. 1'44.) This is *Liquor Ferri Perchloridi* of B. 1864. With 3 parts of water or spirit it forms *Liquor Ferri Perchlor.* and *Tinctura Ferri Perchlor.* of B. 1867. U. S. Sp. gr. 1'355. G. 1'480.

**LIQUOR FERRI PERCHLORIDI.** B. 1867. Mix strong solution of perchloride of iron f 3v with distilled water f 3xv. L. Same strength. Dose, ʒx—xxx.

**LIQUOR FERRI PERNITRATIS.** B. Dilute, nitric acid f 3ivss with distilled water 3xvj, introduce fine iron wire free from rust 3j into the mixture, and leave them in contact until the metal is dissolved, taking care to moderate the action, should it become too violent, by the addition of a little more distilled water; filter the solution, and add to it as much distilled water as will make its bulk Oiss. U. S. Sp. gr. between 1'060 and 1'070.

**LIQUOR FERRI PERSULPHATIS.** B. Add sulphuric acid f 3vj to 3x of distilled water, and dissolve sulphate of iron 3viij in the mixture, with the aid of heat. Mix nitric acid f 3vj with 3ij of distilled water, and add the dilute acid to the solution of sulphate of iron. Concentrate the whole by boiling, until, upon the sudden disengagement of ruddy vapours, the liquid ceases to be black, and acquires a red colour. A drop of the solution is now to be tested with ferridecyanide of potassium, and if a blue precipitate forms, a few additional drops of nitric acid should be added, and the boiling renewed, in order that the whole of the sulphate may be converted into persulphate of iron. When the solution is cold, make the quantity f 3xj, by the addition, if necessary, of distilled water. Specific gravity 1'441. U. S. Sp. gr. 1'320. G. 1'317.

**LIQUOR FOWLERI.** Liq. Arsenicalis.

**LIQUOR FUMANS BOYLLI.** Mix 4 parts of slaked lime with 2 of sal ammoniac and 1 of sulphur, and distil into a cool receiver. It may also be made by agitating Liq. Ammoniae Hydrosulphureti with sulphur, as long as any is dissolved. Dose, 7 to 10 drops.

**LIQUOR GUTTA PERCHA.** B. Gutta percha in thin slices 3j, chloroform f 3viij, carb. lead, in fine powd. 3j. Add the gutta percha to f 3vj of chloroform in a stopped bot., and shake them frequently till solution has been effected.

Then add the carb. lead previously mixed with the remainder of the chloroform, and having several times shaken the whole together, set the mixture aside, and let it remain at rest until the insol. matter has subsided. Lastly, decant the clear liquid and keep in a well-stopped bot. For Charta sinapis.

**LIQUOR HYDRIODATIS ARSENICI ET HYDRARGYRI.** See *Liquor Arsenici et Hydrargyri Hydriodatis*.

**LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI.** B. (*Liq. Hydrarg. Bichloridi*, L.) Dissolve perchloride of mercury and chloride of ammonium, of each 10 gr., in distilled water 1 pint ( $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. of corrosive sublimate in  $\text{ʒij}$ ). Dose,  $\text{fʒss}$  to  $\text{fʒij}$ . [P. (*Liqueur de Van Swieten*) directs 1 gr. of the bichloride, 100 of spirit (sp. gr. .864), and 900 of distilled water. PRUS. PH. is twice the strength of B.]

**LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI COMPOSITUS.** *Liqueur Mercurielle Normale.* MIALHE. Distilled water  $\text{ʒxvj}$ , chloride of sodium gr. xvj, chloride of ammonium gr. xvj, white of 1 egg, perchloride of mercury gr. iv. Beat the white of egg with the water, filter, dissolve the salts in the liquid, and filter again.

**LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI BICYANIDI.** PARENT. Bicyanide of mercury gr. viij, distilled water  $\text{ʒxvj}$ . Dose  $\text{fʒss}$  to  $\text{fʒij}$ .

**LIQUOR HYDRARGYRIO-CYANIDI IODIDI POTASSII.** M. CASTLENAU. Cyanhydrargyrate of iodide of potassium, gr. iij, distilled water  $\text{ʒiv}$ . Dose,  $\text{ʒss}$  twice a day. For outward use the quantity of the salt is from 4 to 20 grains to  $\text{ʒiv}$  of water.

**LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI ET AMMONIÆ NITRATIS.** WARD'S *White Drop*. Nitrate of quicksilver and ammonia in crystals 1 part, rose water 3 parts; digest till dissolved.

**LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS ACIDUS.** B. Mix nitric acid  $\text{fʒv}$  with distilled water  $\text{ʒiiss}$  in a flask, and dissolve mercury  $\text{ʒiv}$  in the mixture without the application of heat. Boil gently for 15 minutes, cool, and preserve the solution in a stoppered bottle. U. S. Sp. gr. 2.165. P. See Hydrarg. deuto-nitras liquid.

**LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI NITRICI** [PROTO-NITRATIS]. G. Protinitrate of mercury  $\text{ʒj}$ , dist. water,  $\text{ʒix}$ , nitric acid (1.185) grs. lxxj. Filter dose, 1 to 5 drops.

**LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI DEUTO-NITRATIS, P.** See *Liq. Hyd. Nit. Acidus*.

**LIQUOR INDIGO SULPHATIS.** Digest 1 part of powdered indigo in 10 of sulphuric acid; when dissolved, dilute it with water. As a *test*.

**LIQUOR IODI.** B. Dissolve iodine gr. xx and iodide of potassium gr. xxx in f 3j distilled water. [About 3 times as much iodine as *Liq. Iodini Co.*, E., and 80 times as much iodine as *Liq. Potassii Iodidi Co.*, L.] U. S. uses more iodide.

**LIQUOR LITHIÆ EFFERVESCENS.** B. Mix carbonate of lithia gr. x and water Oj in a suitable apparatus, and charge with carbonic acid gas under a pressure of 7 atmospheres. Keep in bottles securely closed. [To be drunk as soda water in *gouty cases*, &c.]

**LIQUOR MAGNESIÆ CARBONATIS.** B. *Fluid Magnesia.* Dissolve separately, each in Oss of distilled water, sulphate of magnesia 3ij and carbonate of soda 3iiss. Heat the solution of sulph. magnesia to the boiling point, add the solution of carb. soda, and boil together until carbonic acid ceases to be evolved. Collect the precipitated carbonate of magnesia, and wash until what passes, ceases to give a precipitate with chloride of barium. Mix the pp. with Oj of distilled water, and in a suitable apparatus charge with pure washed carbonic acid gas. Retain excess of carbonic acid under pressure for 24 hours. Filter to remove undissolved carbonate, and again pass carbonic acid into the solution. Keep in a bottle securely closed. [Contains about gr. xij of carb. magnesia in each f 3.] Dose, 3j—ij. P. About half as strong. [A similar solution is prepared by Sir J. MURRAY and Mr. DINNEFORD; by powerful pressure, and agitation for some hours, they procure a solution of  $17\frac{1}{2}$  grains of heavy magnesia in each 3j of water.] *Aqua Magnesiæ Carbonicæ*, PRUS. PH., is made by mixing the well-washed precipitate obtained from 3v of sulphate of magnesia and 3iv or q. s. of cr. carbonate of soda with 3x of distilled water, introducing it into a bottle capable of holding lbxxx, previously filled with carbonic acid gas, and agitating it well.

**LIQUOR MAGNESIÆ CARBONATIS AERATUS.** *Eau Magnésienne Gazeuse.* P. This is made as the last, but with



only half the quantity of the salts, or gr. iv of carbonate of magnesia to each ounce.

**LIQUOR MAGNESII CHLORIDI.** Dr. LEBBERT. Dissolve crystallized muriate of magnesia (chloride of magnesium) in its weight of water. Dose,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , diluted; to a child (from 10 to 14),  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$  (by weight).

**LIQUOR MAGNESIÆ CITRATIS.** B. Carb. magnesia 100 grs., citric acid 200 grs., syr. lemons  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , bicarb. potash in crystals 40 grs, water q. s. Dissolve the citric acid in  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$  of the water, and having added the carb. magnesia, stir until it is dissolved. Filter the solution into a strong  $\frac{1}{4}$  pt. bot., add the syrup and water q. s. to nearly fill the bot., then introduce the bicarb. potash, and immediately close the bot. with a cork, which should be secured with string or wire. Afterwards shake till the bicarbonate has dissolved. Dose,  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$  to  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{x}$ .

**LIQUOR MAGNESIÆ SULPHATIS AERATUS.** See Aqua Sedlitzensis.

**LIQUOR MAGNESIÆ SULPHATIS CUM ANTIMONIO.** Ch. Sulphate of magnesia  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ , tartarized antimony gr.  $\text{ij}$ , hot water  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{xv}\text{j}$ . By wine-glassfuls.

**LIQUOR MAGNESIÆ TARTRATIS.** M. AIRAT. Tartaric acid  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xv}\frac{1}{4}$  tr., distilled water  $\text{Oxx}$ , fresh calcined magnesia diffused in  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xv}\text{j}$  of distilled water  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}\text{j}$  tr., and  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ ; mix. Dose, as a *purgative*  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{xv}$ .

**LIQUOR MATICONIS.** Bruised matico leaves  $\mathfrak{z}\text{vii}\text{j}$ , distilled water  $\text{Oj}$ , rectified spirit  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{iiss}$ . As Liquor Calumbæ. Dose,  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$  to  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ .

**LIQUOR MORPHIÆ ACETATIS.** B. Mix dilute acetic acid  $\text{m}\text{vii}\text{j}$ , rectified spirit  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , and distilled water  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$ . Dissolve in this acetate of morphia gr.  $\text{iv}$ . Dose,  $\text{m}\text{x}$ — $\text{lx}$ . E. D. Similar. L. Twice as strong. Meant to be of same strength as Tinct. Opii. [Other solutions have been heretofore in use. That of MAJENDIE is acetate of morphia 16 French (equivalent to 13 English) grains, distilled water  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , rectified spirit  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , acetic acid a few drops, to render the solution complete.

**LIQUOR MORPHIÆ CITRATIS.** M. Pure morphia gr.  $\text{xij}$  ( $\text{xvj}$  French grains), citric acid gr.  $\text{viii}\text{j}$ , distilled water  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , and  $\text{m}\text{x}\text{l}$ , tincture of cochineal  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ . [For Dr. PORTER'S solution, see Liquor Opii Citricus.]



**LIQUOR MORPHIÆ HYDROCHLORATIS.** B. Hydrochlorate of morphia gr. iv, dilute hydrochloric acid mviij, rectified spirit f3ij, distilled water f3vj. Mix and dissolve. Half as much morphia as Liquor Morphiae Hydrochloratis, L. Dose, ʒx—℥.

**LIQUOR MORPHIÆ SULPHATIS.** M. As Liq. Morphiae Acetatis [M.], substituting sulphate for acetate of morphia, and diluted sulphuric for acetic acid. U. S. Sulphate of morphia gr. viij, distilled water f3viij, o. m. Dose of this last, f ʒss to f 3ij. Dr. COPLAND's Solution (of the strength of tincture of opium) consists of sulphate of morphia gr. iv, distilled water ʒj. There is no authorised form in the British Pharmacopœia.

**LIQUOR NITRI CAMPHORATUS.** BAUME. Nitre ʒiv, water ʒiv; dissolve, and add ʒij of spirit of camphor. Agitate, and filter. Dose, 6 to 24 drops.

**LIQUOR OPII ACETICUS.** MR. HOULTON. Turkey opium dried ʒiiss tr., diluted acetic acid ʒxxxij. Digest for 6 days with a gentle heat, and filter. Evaporate to an extract, macerate in f3v of rectified spirit and f3xxv of distilled water for 8 days, and filter. Of the same strength as Tinctura Opii.

**LIQUOR OPII CITRICUS.** DR. PORTER's *Liq. Morphiae Citratis*. Opium ʒiv tr., citric acid ʒij tr.; triturate, and add boiling water f3xvj. Digest for 24 hours, and filter.

**LIQUOR OPII HYDROCHLORICUS.** DR. NICHOL's *Muriate of Opium*. Powdered Turkey opium ʒj tr., distilled water f3xx, hydrochloric acid f3j. Mix, shake it frequently every day for a fortnight, then strain, and filter. Dose, from 20 to 40 drops. Dr. N. considers it preferable to every other preparation of opium. [We have taken the liberty of slightly altering the names of this and some kindred compounds, to prevent mistakes, and to promote uniformity of nomenclature among analogous preparations.]

**LIQUOR OPII TARTARICUS.** As Liq. Opii Citricus, substituting tartaric for citric acid.

**LIQUOR OPII SEDATIVUS.** MR. BATTLE's excellent preparation is made (according to Dr. SIGMOND) by macerating opium in distilled water for a long time at the temperature

of the laboratory, and adding a little spirit to the filtered solution. Dr. CHRISTISON states that mxx of the solution are equal to mxxx of laudanum. Mr. COOLEY says it may be exactly imitated by dissolving ʒij tr. of hard extract of opium (prepared by percolation with temperate water) in ʒxxx of boiling distilled water, and adding to the cold and filtered solution ʒvj of rectified spirit, and water to make up exactly Oij. *Extractum Opii Liquidum*, B., is analogous to Battley's Solution.

**LIQUOR PANCREATINI.** VAN DEN CORPUT. Pancreatin, and carb. potash, of each ʒss, balm water ʒiiss, syr. orange peel ʒv. ʒss to ʒj at meals.

**LIQUOR PEPSINÆ.** SQUIRE. ʒj of Boudault's Pepsine dissolved in ʒj of distilled water. Salt must be added, if it is to be preserved. Dose, a teaspoonful.

**LIQUOR PICIS.** See *Aqua Picis*.

**LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS.** B. *Goulard's Extract.* Boil acetate of lead ʒv and litharge ʒiiiss in distilled water Oj for half an hour, constantly stirring; then filter, and, when the liquid is cold, add to it more distilled water, until the product measures fʒxx. Keep the clear solution in stoppered bottles. U. S. same. P. sp. gr. 1.32. G. sp. gr. 1.23.

**LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS DILUTUS.** B. *Goulard Water.* Mix solution of subacetate of lead fʒij, rectified spirit fʒij, and distilled water fʒxixss, and filter through paper. Keep the clear solution in a stoppered bottle. U. S. fʒij to Oj, o. m. P. 1 in 50. G. 1 in 50.

**LIQUOR POTASSÆ.** B. *Solution of Potassa.* Dissolve carbonate of potash ʒj in distilled water Cj, and, having heated the solution to the boiling-point in a clean iron vessel, gradually mix with it slaked lime ʒxij, and continue the ebullition for 10 minutes with constant stirring. Then remove the vessel from the fire; and when, by the subsidence of the insoluble matter, the supernatant liquor has become perfectly clear, transfer it by means of a siphon to a green-glass bottle furnished with an air-tight stopper, and add dist. water, if necessary, to make it correspond to the test of sp. gr. Sp. gr. 1.058. Dose, mv—x. U. S. Sp. gr. 1.065, 5.8 per cent. hydrate potash. G. (*Liq.*

*Kali Caustic*) Sp. gr. 1.330; 33.3 per cent. hydrate potash.

**LIQUOR POTASSÆ BRANDISHII.** *BRANDISH'S Caustic Alkali.* American pearl ashes ℥vj tr., quicklime ℔ij tr., wood ashes prepared by burning the branches of the ash ℔ij tr., boiling water 6 old gallons; slake the lime, add the rest of the water and the pearl ashes, and lastly stir in the wood ashes; let it stand in a covered vessel for 24 hours, and decant. To each pint add one drop of true oil of juniper berries. Keep it in stoppered bottles of green glass. Dose, ℥x to f̄j or more, in beer.

**LIQUOR POTASSÆ ACETATIS.** *GUY'S H. Carbonate of potash* ℥viij tr., strong acetic acid sufficient to neutralize it; then add water q. s. to make up exactly f̄℥xx. Dose, f̄j to f̄℥ij, in infusion of juniper berries, &c. This is almost identical with *Liquor Kali Acetici* G.

**LIQUOR POTASSÆ ARSENITIS.** L. *Liquor Arsenicalis* B.

**LIQUOR POTASSÆ CARBONATIS.** L. *Oleum Tartari.* Carbonate of potash ℥xxx tr., distilled water Oj; dissolve, and filter. Dose, ℥x to f̄℥j.

**LIQUOR POTASSÆ CHLORINATE.** *Eau de Javelle.* Dissolve one part of carbonate of potash in eight or ten parts of water, and pass chlorine gas through it till fully saturated.

**LIQUOR POTASSÆ CITRATIS.** U. S. *Neutral Mixture.* Citric acid ℥ss tr., bicarb. potash gr. cccxxx, water ℥viij o. m.

**LIQUOR POTASSÆ EFFERVESCENS.** *Potash Water.* B. Dissolve bicarbonate of potash gr. xxx in dist. water Oj, filter, pass in washed carbonic acid gas (obtained by action of sulphuric acid on chalk) up to a pressure of 7 atmospheres. Keep in bottles securely closed. L. 1836. Similar, twice as strong.

**LIQUOR POTASSÆ PERMANGANATIS.** B. Dissolve permanganate of potash gr. lxxx in distilled water Oj. U. S. 1 in 116. Condyl's Patent Fluid (red) contains about 8 grs. (said to be principally permanganate of soda) to the ounce.

**LIQUOR POTASSÆ SILICATIS.** *Liquamen Silicum.* BATE. *Liquor, or Oil of Flints.* Mix one part of powdered quartz with two of carbonate of potash, and fuse in a Hessian crucible. Let the compound deliquesce in a damp place. Dose,

from 10 to 30 drops. "*It resolves the stone, and opens obstructions.*"—BATE.

**LIQUOR POTASSII CYANIDI.** LAMING. Cyanide of potassium gr. xxij, proof spirit f̄ 3ix. This is the strength of his hydrocyanic acid, which contains gr. j of real acid in f̄ 3j. MAGENDIE's medicinal hydrocyanate of potash consists of cyanide of potassium dissolved in eight times its weight of distilled water.

**LIQUOR POTASSII IODIDI.** GUY'S H. Iodide of potassium ʒiv tr., distilled water f̄ 3vij.

**LIQUOR POTASSII IODIDI COMPOSITUS.** [See *Liquor Iodi*, B. P. See also *Solutio Iodini*. BOUCHARDAT's *Eau Iodurée*, as an antidote for poisoning by vegetable alkaloids, consists of gr. iij of iodine, gr. vj of iodide of potassium, and f̄ 3xvj of water. To be taken by glassfuls, after the stomach has been emptied.]

**LIQUOR PYROTARTARICUS RECTIFICATUS.** SAX. PH. Half fill an iron or earthen retort with cream of tartar, and distil with a gradually increased heat into a large receiver furnished with a safety tube. Redistil the liquid. Dose, 10 to 20 drops, repeated.

**LIQUOR RHEI.** See *Ext. Rhei fluid*.

**LIQUOR SASSÆ.** MR. HERRING. Macerate ʒx tr. of Jamaica sarsaparilla in Ovj of distilled water, at a temperature not above 120° F., for six hours, and strain. Macerate with Ovj more water, as before. Evaporate the strained liquors in porcelain vessels, at 160°. [If reduced to f̄ 3x (or to f̄ 3ix, and f̄ 3j of spirit added), f̄ 3j mixed with f̄ 3vij of water forms the decoction of the usual strength. If reduced to f̄ 3v, f̄ 3j will represent f̄ 3ij of the decoction; if to f̄ 3iiss, f̄ 3iv. MR. BATTLE'S *Liquor* is still stronger, f̄ 3j representing Oss of the decoction.] See also *Extractum Sarsæ Liquidum*.

**LIQUOR SENNÆ.** To make a *concentrated infusion*, f̄ 3j of which shall represent f̄ 3j of the infusion, take ʒxv tr. of small senna, ʒx ʒij of bruised ginger; macerate them for 12 hours with Oiss of cold distilled water; press strongly, and again macerate the senna, &c., with enough water to make up f̄ 3xviij with the former infusion. Press strongly, filter the mixed liquids, heat them (in a loosely corked vessel placed in water) to 180° F., and again filter. When

cool, add rectified spirit f ʒiiss. To make a preparation, one part of which requires three parts of water to reduce it to the strength of the infusion, take ʒviiss of senna, ʒv ʒj of ginger, and Oj of water. Proceed as above. See Ext. Sennæ fluid.

**LIQUOR SENNÆ AROMATICUS.** Dr. TWEEDIE. Exhaust 15 lb of Tinneveli senna with  $4\frac{1}{2}$  or 5 gallons of water, by displacement, or by maceration and expression. Evaporate the liquor to 10 lb. Concentrate 6 lb of treacle over a water-bath until a little of it becomes nearly dry on cooling; dissolve this in the strained liquor. When cold, add Oiss of tincture of ginger, and water, if necessary, to make up Oxij.

**LIQUOR SERIPARUS.** G. Well wash the stomach of a freshly killed sucking calf, and remove from it the interior mucous membrane; then add ʒiij of this membrane to ʒxxvj of white wine, and afterwards ʒj salt. Let stand three days and filter.

**LIQUOR SODÆ.** B. Carbonate of soda ʒxxviii, slaked lime ʒxij, distilled water Cj. As Liquor Potassæ. Specific gravity 1.047. Contains 4.1 per cent. of hydrate soda. P. same as G. G. (*Liq. natri caustici*) sp. gr. 1.334, 30 per cent. hydrate. It should be kept in well-stopped green-glass bottles.

**LIQUOR SODÆ ARSENIATIS.** B. Dissolve arseniate of soda (rendered anhydrous by a heat not exceeding 300° F.) gr. iv in distilled water f ʒj. Dose, mʒ—x. U. S. same. P. *Liqueur de Pearson*. Two forms—one as B., the other 1 in 600.

**LIQUOR SODÆ CARBONATIS.** D. Cr. carbonate of soda ʒiiss, distilled water Oj; dissolve and filter. Sp. gr. 1.026.

**LIQUOR SODÆ CHLORATÆ.** B. LABARRAQUE'S *Disinfecting Solution. Liquid Chloride or Hypochlorite of Soda*. Dissolve carbonate of soda ʒxij in f ʒxxxxvj distilled water, and put the solution into a glass vessel. Mix black oxide of manganese ʒiv and hydrochloric acid f ʒxv in a glass flask with a bent tube attached by means of a cork to its mouth; apply a gentle heat, and with a suitable arrangement cause the gas evolved to pass first through a wash-bottle containing f ʒiv of water, and then into the solution of carbonate of soda, regulating heat so that the gas shall be slowly but constantly introduced. When the disengage-



ment of chlorine has ceased, transfer the solution which has absorbed it to a stoppered bottle, and keep in a cool and dark place. Sp. gr. 1.103. It is used as a disinfectant, as chloride of lime; but is chiefly employed, in preference to the latter, as an internal remedy, and for lotions, &c. U. S. From chlorinated lime and carb. soda. P. From hypochlorite lime and carb. soda. G. same as P.

**LIQUOR SODÆ EFFERVESCENS.** B. With bicarbonate of soda gr. xxx, distilled water Oj, and carb. acid gas to pressure of 7 atmospheres. [It may be extemporaneously prepared by putting 3ss of bicarbonate of soda into a tumbler, and pouring on it a bottle of soda water. The ordinary soda water contains only carbonic acid, and no soda. Dr. PEREIRA.]

**LIQUOR SODÆ TARTARIZATÆ EFFERVESCENS.** Dr. YOUNG. Put into a soda-water bottle ʒiiss of carbonate of soda, ʒiij of bitartrate of potash, and Oss of water. Cork securely, and place the bottle in a cool place for 2 days.

**LIQUOR STRYCHNINÆ.** B. Mix dilute hydrochloric acid mʒj with distilled water ʒiv, and dissolve strychnia in crystals gr. iv in the mixture by the aid of heat; then add rectified spirit ʒij and distilled water ʒij. Dose, mʒ—x.

**LIQUOR TARAXACI.** Dandelion roots, cleaned, dried, and sliced, ʒxviiij tr.; infuse for 24 hours in q. s. of cold distilled water to cover them. Press and set aside; decant the clear liquor, and heat it to 180° F., filter whilst hot, and evaporate in a drying-room, or by a current of warm air, until the product shall weigh ʒxiv; add rectified spirit ʒiv. [The quantity of spirit might perhaps be reduced.] Dose, fʒj to ʒij. (*Annals of Chemistry*, No. 4.) Some pharmacæutists prefer the following:—Expressed juice of taraxacum 3 parts, rectified spirit 1 part. Mix, and in 24 hours decant and filter. [*Pharm. Journal.*] See also Cremor Taraxaci, Extractum Taraxaci Fluidum, and Succus Taraxaci.

**LIQUOR TARTARI EMETICI.** See Liq. Antimonii Tartarizati.

**LIQUOR VOLATILIS CORNU CERVI.** *Spirit of Hartshorn.* L. 1788. Distilled from hart's horns, or from bones; the volatile liquor, separated from the oil and salt which come over with it, is to be redistilled 3 times. [This has an empyreumatic smell. A solution of carbonate of ammo-



nia or (less properly) of caustic ammonia, is generally sold for it.]

**LIQUOR VOLATILIS CORNU CERVI SUCCINATUS.** P. Add to the last as much volatile salt of amber (*Sal Succini*) as will saturate it; filter, and keep in a dark place.

[See *SOLUTIO* for preparations of this class which are not found under *LIQUOR*.]

**LIQUORES VINOSI.** Dr. B. LANE'S *Medicated Wines*. Permanent preparations of aloes, senna, calumba, gentian, rhubarb, and other vegetable drugs, may be made by preparing a strong infusion (of double or quadruple strength) of the substance, adding to it  $\frac{3}{4}$  tr. of white sugar for Oviij of the infusion, and sufficient yeast to produce fermentation. Let them ferment in casks or jars, at first open, and afterwards slightly closed, at a temperature of about 65° F., till the action subsides; then draw off the clear liquid into fresh vessels, and keep them closed till it is fit for bottling.

**LIQUOR ZINCI CHLORIDI.** B. Mix hydrochloric acid  $\frac{f\text{3xliv}}$  and distilled water Oj in a porcelain dish, add granulated zinc lbj, and apply a gentle heat till gas is no longer evolved. Boil for half an hour, supply water lost by evaporation, and cool. Filter, add solution of chlorine gradually, with agitation, till liquid acquires a permanent odour of chlorine. Add carbonate of zinc  $\frac{3}{4}$ ss, or q. s., in small quantities, till a brown sediment appears. Filter into a porcelain basin, and evaporate to Oij. [Used as a deodorizer and disinfectant. Resembles Sir WILLIAM BURNETT'S *Solution*.] U. S. same.

**LITHIÆ CARBONAS.** B. It is made as follows:—Porphyryze petalite (or other mineral containing lithia) and calcine in a platinum crucible, with 5 times its weight of nitrate of baryta. Mix the product with 16 times its weight of water, and add hydrochloric acid in excess. Evaporate the solution to dryness, heat the residue in water acidulated with hydrochloric acid, and filter. To the filtrate add sulphuric acid in slight excess, filter, add ammonia, and evaporate the filtered solution to dryness. Dissolve the residue in water, treat it with carbonate of soda, wash the precipitate with a very little water, and dry it. Dose,

gr. v to x, daily, *in uric deposits*. Dr. URE suggests the injection of its solution into the bladder as a solvent for *uric calculi*.

**LITHIÆ CITRAS.** B. Dissolve citric acid in crystals gr. xc in warm distilled water f ʒj, and add carbonate of lithia gr. l in successive portions, applying heat until effervescence ceases, and a perfect solution is obtained. Evaporate by a steam or sand-bath till water ceases to escape, and the residue is converted into a viscid liquid. This should be dried in an oven or air chamber at the temperature of about 240° F., then rapidly pulverized, and enclosed in a stoppered bottle. Dose, gr. v—x. U. S. same.

**LIXIVIVM SAPONARIUM.** Liquor Potassæ.

**LIXIVIVM TARTARI.** Liquor Potassæ Subcarbonatis.

**LOBELINA.** Mr. BASTICK. Macerate lbij tr. of lobelia inflata for 48 hours in Cj of alcohol mixed with ʒiij of sulphuric acid. Filter the solution, and add powdered quicklime till it has an alkaline reaction. Again filter, and saturate the filtrate with sulphuric acid in slight excess, filter, and evaporate to one fourth. Add a little water to the residue, and evaporate all the remaining alcohol. Filter, saturate the filtrate with solution of carbonate of potash, and agitate the liquid with successive portions of ether till it no longer dissolves anything. By evaporating the ethereal solution, lobelina remains. It may be rendered colourless by dissolving in alcohol and agitating with animal charcoal. Dose, not ascertained.

**LOHOCH ALBUM.** P. Blanched sweet almonds ʒj, bitter almonds ʒss, sugar ʒj, gum tragacanth gr. viij, orange-flower water ʒij, water ʒiv. Mix.

**LOHOCH CETACEI.** E. 1744. Spermaceti ʒij, yolk of egg q. s.; triturate, and add gradually oil of almonds ʒss, syrup of Tolu ʒj.

**LOHOCH COMMUNE.** E. 1744. Oil of almonds ʒj, syrup of Tolu ʒj, white sugar ʒij. Mix.

**LOHOCH EXPECTORANS ZANETTI.** Kermes mineral gr. iv, manna ʒvj tr., oil of almonds ʒij, syrup of squills ʒij, syrup of senega ʒij. Mix. A teaspoonful every 4 hours.

**LOHOCH LINI.** E. 1744. Fresh-drawn linseed oil ʒj, syrup of Tolu ʒj, sulphur ʒij, white sugar ʒij.

LOHOCH MANNÆ. E. 1744. Equal parts of manna, oil of almonds, and syrup of violets.

LOHOCH NAPHTHALINÆ. M. DUPASQUIER. To one common lohoch (Lohoch Album) add from gr. viij to ʒss of naphthalin. The naphthalin must be well triturated with the gum. Dose, a table-spoonful, frequently repeated; as an expectorant.

LOHOCH OLEOSUM. P. Oil of sweet almonds ʒss, gum arabic ʒss, syrup gum ʒj, orange-f. water ʒss, water ʒiij.

LOHOCH OVI. Oil of almonds ʒiss, yolk of 1 egg, syrup of marsh-mallow ʒj.

LOHOCH DE PULMONE VULPIS. *Fox's Lungs*. Powdered fox's lungs, extract of liquorice, powdered aniseed and fennel seed, each ʒj, syrup of marsh-mallow ʒxij. The first ingredient is now usually omitted.

LOHOCH SYRUP PAPAVERIS ALBI. P. Lohoch alb. ʒv, syr. poppies, P., ʒj, both by wt.

LOHOCH SAPONIS. E. 1744. Alicant soap ʒj, oil of almonds ʒj, syrup of Tolu ʒiss.

LOHOCH VIRIDE. Pistachio nuts (or sweet almonds) No. 14, syrup of violets ʒj, oil of almonds ʒiv, gum tragacanth gr. xv, tincture of saffron ʒj, orange-flower water ʒij, water ʒiv. [For other similar compounds, see LINCTUS.]

LOTIO ACETI. 1 part of vinegar to 3 of water is a common proportion for sponging; 1 of vinegar with 1 or 2 of water for bruises, &c.

LOTIO ACIDA. GUY'S H. Nitric acid mxxxvij (or nitrohydrochloric acid mxlvi), water Oj. Tincture of opium fʒij is occasionally added; and the quantity of acid increased two or three fold.

LOTIO ACIDI CARBOLICI. MR. LISTER. 1 part of acid in 20 of water, used to promote the healing of wounds, abscesses, ulcers, and burns. A weaker solution, of 1 in 40, is in common use in the London hospitals. Five drops to f ʒj of glycerine forms a good application to eruptions of the skin.

LOTIO ACIDI NITRICI. CUT. H. Dilute nitric acid fʒv, tincture of myrrh fʒss, water Oj. To be diluted with 1, 2, or 3 parts of water.

**LOTIO ACIDI PHOSPHORICI.** PEREIRA. Diluted phosphoric acid  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , water  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{x}$ . *In caries.*

**LOTIO ACIDI HYDROCYANICI.** See Lotio Hydrocyanica.

**LOTIO ACONITICÆ.** Dr. HEADLAND. To liquor aconitine  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}$  add glycerine  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ . ( $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$  at a time to be rubbed on to the face, &c., in *neuralgia*.)

**LOTIO ALKALINA.** P. Carbonate of potash  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$  tr., distilled water Oj.

**LOTIO ALKALINA AMYGDALINA.** Dr. A. T. THOMSON. Solution of potash  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ , emulsion of bitter almonds  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{vss}$ . [To remove the scurf in *porrigio furfurans*; afterwards applied twice a day, diluted with warm water.]

**LOTIO AD ALOPECIAM.** Dr. LANDERER. Bay leaves  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$  tr., cloves  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , spirit of lavender  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ , spirit of origanum  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ . Digest for 6 days, strain, and add sulphuric ether  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ . Applied by friction, to prevent the hair falling off. Mr. WILSON prescribes—eau de Cologne  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , tincture of cantharides  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ , oil of nutmeg  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ , oil of lavender  $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ . NELLIGAN. Tinct. Canthar.  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , sp. rosemary  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$ , elder-flower water  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{j}$ .

**LOTIO ALUMINIS.** Alum  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$  to  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ , water Oj.

**LOTIO AMMONIÆ ACETATIS.** Solution of acetate of ammonia, rectified spirit, and water (or rose water), equal parts.

**LOTIO AMMONIO-CAMPHORATA.** See Aqua Sedativa.

**LOTIO ANTIMONIALIS.** Sir W. BLIZARD. Tartarized antimony  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , distilled water  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ .

**LOTIO ANTIMONII TARTARIZATI.** Dr. CLOC. Dissolve gr. x of emetic tartar in lbj of water. Linen cloths wet with the lotion to be applied, and frequently changed.

**LOTIO ANTIPSORICA.** CAZENAVE. Sulphide of potassium  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , soap  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , water  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ . Dr. CULLEN. Decoction of white hellebore  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$ , sulphide of potassium  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ .

**LOTIO ARGENTI NITRATIS.** Lotions of nitrate of silver are used of various strengths for different purposes. As, for *bed-sores*, gr. x of the nitrate to  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$  of distilled water, applied with a camel's hair pencil two or three times a day till the skin is blackened; then only occasionally (Mr. JACKSON, Sheffield); for *chilblains*, from gr. x to xxx to  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$  of water. See Injectio, Collyrium, &c.



LOTIO ARNICÆ. The tincture, in the proportion of from 10 to 30 drops to f̄ij of water, is used in *contusions, extravasations, &c.*

LOTIO ARSENICI COMPOSITA. M. LE FEBVRE, in *cancer*. Oxide of arsenic gr. viij, distilled water f̄xxvj, extract of hemlock ʒj, liquid diacetate of lead f̄ziii, tincture of opium ʒj. To be applied every morning.

LOTIO ARSENICI ET HYDRARGYRI HYDRIODATIS. Liq. Arsen. et Hyd. Hydriodatis f̄zj, water f̄zj.

LOTIO BELLADONNÆ. GRAEFE. Extract of belladonna ʒj, Goulard water Oj.

LOTIO BELLADONNÆ COMPOSITA. CUT. H. Extract of belladonna ʒss, hydrocyanic acid ʒij, glycerine f̄ ʒj, water f̄xxvij; mix. ʒj to be mixed with from ʒj to ʒiij of water.

LOTIO BENZOINI. Tincture of benzoin ʒj, rose water to ʒiv. *For freckles, sunburn, &c.*

LOTIO BISMUTHI NITRATIS. CUT. H. Trisnitrate of bismuth ʒiiss, bichloride of mercury ʒvss, spirit of camphor ʒij, water Oj; mix. To be diluted with from 1 to 3 parts of water.

LOTIO BORACIS. GUY'S H. Borax ʒss, rose water Oj. Sir A. COOPER. Borax ʒj, water ʒiij, rectified spirit ʒss. Dr. COPLAND. Borax ʒj, rose water f̄ziii, orange-flower water f̄ziii. CUT. H. Borax ʒiiss, rectified spirit ʒij, tincture of camphor ʒij, water Oj; mix. To be used with 1, 2, or 3 parts of water.

LOTIO BORACIS CUM CRETA. Dr. JOHNSON'S *Lotion for Sore Nipples*. Borax ʒij, precipitated chalk ʒj, rose water ʒiij, spirit of wine ʒiij.

LOTIO BROMINII. Dr. GLOVER. *To scrofulous ulcers, and cancer in the womb*. 20 to 30 drops of bromine to Oj of water.

LOTIO CALCIS SPIRITUOSA. CH. Lime water f̄zviij, rectified spirit f̄ziv.

LOTIO CALCIS CHLORINATÆ. DERHEIMS. Chloride of lime ʒj, water Oij to Oiiss. Triturate and filter. *For itch*.

LOTIO CALCIS CHLORINATÆ CUM ACIDO HYDROCYANICO. Add to the last f̄zj of Prussic acid.

LOTIO CHLORINATA. M. Liquid chlorinated soda ʒj, water ʒv to ʒxv

LOTIO CHLOROFORMI. MR. TUSON. Chloric ether f $\bar{3}$ j—iij, water Oj. See *Æther Chloricus*.

LOTIO COSMETICA. HERMANN. Blanched almonds  $\bar{3}$ ij, orange-flower water  $\bar{3}$ ij, rose water  $\bar{3}$ vij. Make an emulsion, strain, add sal ammoniac  $\bar{3}$ j, tincture of benzoin  $\bar{3}$ ij.

LOTIO CUPRI [SULPHATIS] CAMPHORATA. MID. H. Camphor  $\bar{3}$ ss, bole  $\bar{3}$ j, sulphate of copper  $\bar{9}$ ij, boiling water Oj. Macerate for an hour, and filter. See *Lotio Rubra*, for BATES's.

LOTIO CUPRI SULPHATIS. DR. GRAVES. Sulphate of copper gr. x, water f $\bar{3}$ j, for *chilblains and tinea*. MR. LLOYD. Sulphate of copper  $\bar{3}$ j, water Oj, for *itch*. DR. COLEY. Gr. xv of sulphate to f $\bar{3}$ j of water, in *porrigo decalcans*.

LOTIO FERRI SULPHATIS. VELPEAU. Sulphate of iron  $\bar{3}$ j, water Oj, in *erysipelas*. DR. UNDERWOOD.  $\bar{3}$ j of sulphate to  $\bar{3}$ vij of water, for *sore nipples*. M. DAUVERGNE employs  $\bar{3}$ j—ij of the sulphate in  $\bar{3}$ j of water, as a lotion in *mentagra*.

LOTIO FULIGINIS. See *Decoctum Fuliginis*.

LOTIO GALLE. ST. B. H. Bruised nutgall  $\bar{5}$ ij, boiling water Oj. Infuse and strain. MID. H.  $\bar{5}$ ij to f $\bar{3}$ ij.

LOTIO GLYCERINÆ. MR. STARTIN. Glycerine f $\bar{3}$ ss, water Oss; mix. [*To keep the skin moist in some cutaneous diseases.*] CUT. H. Glycerine lbij, water lbvj, essential oil of bitter almonds  $\bar{3}$ j; mix.  $\bar{3}$ j to from  $\bar{3}$ j—iij of water.

LOTIO GLYCERINÆ ET BORACIS. MR. STARTIN. Borax  $\bar{3}$ ss to  $\bar{3}$ j, pure glycerine  $\bar{5}$ iv, rose water f $\bar{3}$ viiss. *To chaps of nipples, lips, or hands.*

LOTIO GLYCERINÆ CUM CANTHARIDE. MR. STARTIN. Aromatic spirit of ammonia  $\bar{3}$ j, glycerine f $\bar{5}$ iv, tincture of cantharides  $\bar{3}$ j—ij, rosemary water f $\bar{3}$ xiv. Once or twice a day to the hair, with a wet hair-brush.

LOTIO GLYCERINÆ CUM ACIDO NITRICO. MR. STARTIN. Dilute nitric acid  $\bar{3}$ ss to  $\bar{3}$ j, trisnitrate of bismuth  $\bar{3}$ ss, tincture of digitalis  $\bar{3}$ j, glycerine  $\bar{5}$ iv, rose water f $\bar{3}$ viiss. *To allay itching, in prurigo, &c.*

LOTIO HYDRARGYRI ACETATIS. Acetate of mercury  $\bar{9}$ j, distilled water Oj.

LOTIO HYDRARGYRI AMYGDALINA. ST. B. H. Blanch  $\bar{5}$ ij of bitter almonds, and beat them with f $\bar{3}$ vj of water



LOTIO PICIS LIQUIDÆ. SAUNDERS. Wood tar ʒiv, lime ʒvj, water f ʒxlviij; boil till half is consumed, and strain.

LOTIO PLUMBI OPIATA. DR. CHRISTISON. Infuse gr. xxxij of opium in f ʒiv of water; dissolve gr. xxxij of acetate of lead in the same quantity of water; mix the solutions, and filter them.

LOTIO PLUMBI CHLORIDI. MR. TUSON. Chloride of lead ʒj, water Oj. *To cancerous ulcers, &c.*

LOTIO POTASSÆ CHLORATIS. Chlorate of potash ʒj, water f ʒxij.

LOTIO POTASSII CYANIDI. CAZENAVE. Cyanide of potassium gr. x, emulsion of bitter almonds ʒvj. M. MALHERBE prescribes a stronger solution, ʒj of the cyanide to ʒvj of distilled water, in *acute rheumatism*; compresses wet with the lotion to be applied to the affected joints.

LOTIO POTASSII IODIDI. DR. O. WARD uses ʒj iodide of potassium in from 8 to 16 ounces of water for the cure of *itch*.

LOTIO POTASSÆ SULPHURETI. ST. B. H. Sulphide of potassium ʒij, water Oj.

LOTIO RUBEFACIENS. GERM. H. Tartar emetic ʒj, water Oj, spirit of camphor ʒss.

LOTIO RUBRA. BATE. Sulphate of copper ʒij, red bole ʒij, camphor ʒss, boiling water lbij. Strain through linen. As a collyrium, this requires dilution. [The same name is given to a different compound.]

LOTIO SAPONACEA. L. 1746. Rose water ʒxj, olive oil ʒiv, solution of carbonate of potash ʒss tr.

LOTIO SODÆ CHLORINATÆ. GUY'S H. Solution of chlorinated soda ʒiss, water f ʒxij.

LOTIO SODÆ HYPOSULPHITIS. MR. STARTIN. Hyposulphite of soda ʒj to ij, alum ʒj to ij, rose water f ʒviiss, Cologne water f ʒss. Apply on rag, twice a day, in the latter stage of *acne*.

LOTIO STANNI. M. NAUCHE. Chloride of tin gr. j, distilled water Oj. *To cancerous ulcers.*

LOTIO STAPHISAGRIÆ. Powdered stavesacre seeds ʒiv, water Oiss. Boil.

LOTIO SUCCI LIMONIS. Lemon juice, diluted with water, is said to relieve *pruritus scroti*.

LOTIO SULPHURIS. CUT. H. Precipitated sulphur ʒx, spiri<sup>4</sup>

of camphor ʒss, glycerine f ʒiv, vermillion ʒij, water Oj.  
Mix. f ʒj to from f ʒj—ʒij of water.

**LOTIO SULPHUREA DEPIIATORIA.** CUT. H. Fresh lime ʒj, water Oj, hydrosulphuric acid q. s. [M. BORDET recommends, as the best depilatory, crystallized sulphide of sodium 3 parts, powdered quicklime 10 parts, starch 10 parts; to be mixed with water at the time of using. To be scraped off in a minute or two.]

**LOTIO SULPHURETI SODÆ.** Dr. BARLOW. Sulphide of sodium ʒij, white soap ʒiiss, rectified spirit ʒij, lime water f ʒviij, for tinea, &c.

**LOTIO TANNINI.** Mr. DEWITT. Tannic acid gr. v, distilled water f ʒj. On lint, covered with oiled silk. To sore nipples.

**LOTIO VAPORANS.** See Lotio Spiritūs Diluti, and Lotio Evaporans.

**LOTIO ZINCI IODIDI.** Dr. ROSS. Boil from ʒj to ʒij of iodine with half its weight of zinc in f ʒviij of water until the liquid is colourless, and filter. Applied, by means of sponge, to enlarged tonsils.

**LOTIO ZINCI OXYDI.** MID. H. Oxide of zinc gr. xxiv, mucilage f ʒj, water f ʒviij.

**LOTIO ZINCI SULPHATIS.** GUY'S H. Sulphate of zinc ʒj, water Oj. (U. C. H. ʒj of sulphate.)

**LUPULINUM.** Lupulin is the yellow powder procured by rubbing and sifting the dried hops. Dose, 5 to 12 grains.

**MAGNESIA.** B. *Magnesia Usta.* *Calcined Magnesia.* Introduce carbonate of magnesia ʒiv into a Cornish or Hessian crucible, closed loosely by a lid, and let this be exposed to a low red heat as long as a little of the powder taken from the centre of the crucible, when cooled and dropped into dilute sulphuric acid, gives rises to effervescence. [The product should be preserved in corked bottles. It is injured by over-calcination, especially as an antidote to arsenic. For the latter purpose it is better made without calcination, by adding a solution of caustic potash, or soda, to a solution of sulphate of magnesia (both cold), washing the precipitate with water, and drying it with a gentle heat.]

**MAGNESIA CALCINATA PONDEROSA.** Mr. R. PHILLIPS, jun. Mix solutions of 123 parts of crys, sulphate of magnesia

and 144 parts of crys. carbonate of soda; evaporate the whole to dryness, and calcine the residue till all the carbonic acid is expelled. Let it remain in water till the sulphate of soda is dissolved out, wash the magnesia, and dry it.

**MAGNESIÆ HYDRAS.** P. obtained by boiling magnesia in 20 or 30 times its wt. of water for 20 minutes, draining on a linen-cloth and drying. It contains 31 per cent. of water.

**MAGNESIA LEVIS, B.** As **MAGNESIA, B.** From the light carbonate.

**MAGNESIÆ CARBONAS. B.** *Carbonate of Magnesia.* Dissolve sulphate of magnesia  $\text{℥x}$  and carbonate of soda  $\text{℥xij}$ , each in  $\text{Oj}$  of boiling dist. water, mix the two solutions, and evaporate the whole to perfect dryness, by means of a sand-bath. Digest the residue for half an hour with  $\text{Oij}$  of boiling distilled water, and, having collected the insoluble matter on a calico filter, wash it repeatedly with distilled water until the washings cease to give a precipitate with chloride of barium. Finally, dry the product at a temperature not exceeding  $212^{\circ}\text{F}$ .

**MAGNESIÆ CARBONAS LEVIS. B.** *Carbonate of Magnesia [light].* Dissolve separately sulphate of magnesia  $\text{℥x}$  and carbonate of soda  $\text{℥xij}$ , each in  $\text{Css}$  of distilled water. Mix the solutions cold, then boil in a porcelain dish for 15 minutes. Transfer precipitate to calico filter, and pour upon it repeatedly boiling distilled water, till the washings cease to precipitate chloride of barium. Dry at a heat not exceeding  $212^{\circ}\text{F}$ . [ $2\frac{1}{2}$  times lighter than last.]

**MAGNESIÆ CITRAS.** Dissolve citric acid in water, and add to the hot solution carbonate of magnesia till it ceases to be acted on; filter the solution while hot, and set aside to crystallize, concentrating it by evaporation, if necessary. *Laxative*, rather milder than the sulphate. This salt is apt to take the form of an insoluble hydrate; this may be prevented by careful manipulation, as follows. **ROBIQUET.** Reduce citric acid 1000 gr. to coarse powder, and dissolve in boiling water 350 gr. When the solution is cool, and before it crystallizes, pour into a stoneware pan, and sift rapidly over its surface 630 gr. of powdered carbonate of magnesia, taking care not to stir it. When the reaction has ceased, mix rapidly into a paste. Set the pan in cold

from bittern, or from magnesian limestone, is sufficiently pure, or may be rendered so by recrystallization.

**MAGNESIÆ FERRO-SULPHAS.** The salt sold under this name is sulphate of magnesia, containing 5 per cent. of sulphate of iron.

**MAGNESIÆ FERRI, ET QUINÆ SULPHAS.** The article thus named appears to be made by adding a little sulphate of quinine to the preceding.

**MAGNESIÆ TARTRAS. PÉREIRA.** Saturate a solution of tartaric acid with carbonate of magnesia, and evaporate to dryness. Dose, ʒj to ʒiij, in *chronic maladies of the spleen*. [RADMACHER.]

**MAGNESIÆ POTASSIO-TARTRAS. MAILLIER.** Boil 30 parts of cream of tartar,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  (or q. s.) of carbonate of magnesia, in 700 of water, and set aside to crystallize.

**MAGNESIÆ ET POTASSÆ BORO-TARTRAS. M. GAROT.** Boro-tartrate of potash 100, water 600, carbonate of magnesia 24 parts; boil, filter, evaporate to a paste, and dry at a gentle heat. It is taken in the following form. The above paste ʒj, citric acid ʒss, syrup of lemon peel ʒij, water Oss.

**MAGNESIÆ BROMIDUM.** To bromide of iron in solution add calcined magnesia in excess; heat the mixture, filter, and evaporate the clear solution to dryness.

**MAGNESIÆ CHLORIDUM. P. Chloride of Magnesium. Muriate of Magnesia.** To pure hydrochlor. acid add carbonate of magnesia in slight excess; filter the solution, and evaporate it till the sp. gr. is 1.384, and put it, still hot, into a wide-mouthed vessel to crystallize. If not required in crystals, it may be evaporated to dryness. Dose, as a *laxative*, ʒij to ʒiv. (CHEVALLIER.)

**MAGNESIÆ SULPHURETUM.** Fuse together 5 parts of pure magnesia and 4 of sulphur. Dose, gr. iv—xij. (JOURDAIN.)

**MALORUM SUCCUS. Verjuice.** Bruise wild apples (crabs), and express the juice.

**MANGANESII ACETAS.** Dissolve the carbonate of manganese in strong acetic acid, and evaporate, that crystals may form. Dose, gr. v—x.

**MANGANESII CARBONAS.** Wash peroxide of manganese with very dilute hydrochloric acid, dissolve it in strong hydro-



salts. The use of this remedy does not require to be persevered in, so long as that of iron.]

**MANNITA.** *Mannite.* P. Dissolve ℥vj of common manna in ℔vj of distilled water in which the whites of two eggs has been beaten, and boil for a few minutes. Strain, and, when cold, press the impure mannite in a cloth; dissolve this in boiling water, add animal charcoal, and after a short time filter, and leave the sol. in a cool place to crystallize. Dose, half that of manna.

**MARRUBINUM.** *Marrubin.* A vegetable principle from white horehound, substituted for quinine.

**MASTICATORIA.** *Masticatories.* See *Pilæ Masticatoriæ.*

**MEL DEPURATUM.** B. Melt honey in a water-bath, and strain it while hot through flannel previously moistened with warm water.

**MEL ESCHAROTICUM.** P. *Onguent Egyptiac.* Finely powd. subacetate of copper ℥j, vinegar ℥ss, honey ℥ij ʒ. Heat altogether, stirring constantly, until the mixture acquires a red colour, and has the consistence of honey.

**MEL ACETATUM.** See *Oxymel.*

**MEL BORACIS.** B. Powdered borax gr. lxiv, clarified honey ℥j. Mix. U. S. same.

**MEL CHELIDONII.** WENDT. Mix expressed juice of greater celandine with an equal weight of honey. *Externally as a detergent.*

**MEL COLCHICI.** G. Vinegar colchicum. G. 1 lb, clarified honey 2 lbs, evaporate over a water-bath to 2 lbs.

**MEL ELATINES.** Juice of female fluellin Oiv, clarified honey ℔iv; boil to a proper thickness.

**MEL FILICIS.** DUNGLISON. Ethereal extract of fern ℥ss, honey of roses ℥ss. Mix. Half at bed-time, the rest in the morning. *For tapeworm.*

**MEL GLYCYRRIZATUM.** HAMB. PH. Licorice root bruised ℥ss, boiling water ℥xij; infuse half an hour, strain, and boil with ℥xx of honey to the consistence of syrup.

**MEL HELLEBORATUM.** L. 1746. White hellebore root ℔j tr., water Oiv; macerate for 3 days, boil a little, strain, and press; boil the liquor with ℔ij of honey to a syrup.

**MEL HYDRARGYRI.** BELL. Triturate ℥j of quicksilver with ℥j of honey till the globules disappear. FOUQUET. Quick-silver ℥ss, chalk ℥ss, honey ℥ij. *As a dressing for ulcers.*

**MEL HYDRAEGYRI COMPOSITUM.** ALLARD. Honey of quick-silver ʒij, clarified honey ʒij, oil of cloves ʒj. Mix. To *ulcers of the throat*.

**MEL MERCURIALE.** E. 1744. Juice of the herb mercury and honey, equal weights; boil to a proper consistence, removing the scum.

**MEL ROSE.** L. Macerate ʒiv tr. of red rose petals, first separated, in f ʒxvj of boiling distilled water for 2 hours; then press lightly with the hand, and strain. Macerate the roses in f ʒviij of boiling water for a little time, and pour off the liquid. To this add half the first infusion, and set aside the other half. To ʒv tr. of honey add the mixed liquids, and evaporate by water-bath, so that, the liquid set aside being added, it may become of a proper consistence.

**MEL SALVIE.** NEUBER. Sage leaves ʒij, boiling water Oiss; infuse, and boil the strained liquor with ʒviij of honey to a proper consistence.

**MEL SCILLÆ.** P. Dried squills ʒj, boiling water ʒvj; infuse, strain, add ʒxij of white honey, and boil to a proper consistence, and reduce to density 1·26 when boiling.

**MEL SCILLÆ COMPOSITUM.** COXE's *Hive Syrup*. Syrupus Scillæ Comp. is now substituted for it.

**MEL TEREBINTHINÆ.** See Electuarium Terebinthinæ.

**MEL VIOLÆ.** It is made either with equal quantities of boiling water, violets, and honey; or of violet juice and honey.

**METHYLENI BICHLORIDUM.** *Bichloride of Methylene.* Chloro-methylene. Chloroform is heated with zinc filings and dil. sulphuric acid. Used as a substitute for chloroform in producing anaesthesia. Three parts must be used for two of chloroform. "The compound sold under this name is chiefly chloroform containing a small quantity of chloride of methylene."—PAREIRA. The substance known under the name of METHYLENE ETHER, according to Dr. Armstrong, is a mechanical mixture of bichloride of methylene and ethylic ether. Dr. Richardson says it is not quick in its action as the former is, but safer.

**MEZEREUM ACETATUM.** Thin slices of the bark of mezeoreon root, soaked in vinegar for 24 hours. *Applied as a blister.*



MERCURIUS SACCHARATUS. E. 1744. Quicksilver  $\text{ʒiv}$ , sugar candy  $\text{ʒiv}$ , oil of juniper  $\text{mxxj}$ ; triturate till the globules disappear.

MILLIPEDÆ PREPARATÆ. Enclose the millipedes in muslin, and suspend them over the vapour of heated spirit.

MISTURÆ. *Mistures*. Under this term are placed compound liquid medicines to be taken in divided doses, including several which in some pharmacopœias are termed Juleps, Mucilages, Emulsions, Potions, &c. See also Haustus, Julepa, Ptisanæ. The usual dose of the mixture of the British pharmacopœias is  $\text{fʒj}$  to  $\text{fʒij}$ , or a wine-glassful. The principal exceptions will be noticed.

MISURA ABELMOSCHI. Dr. REECE. Tincture of musk seeds (Tinct. Abelmoschi)  $\text{fʒj}$ , aromatic spirit of ammonia  $\text{fʒij}$ , comp. spirit of lavender  $\text{ʒiv}$ , camphor mixture  $\text{fʒvj}$ . Dose,  $\text{fʒss}$  to  $\text{fʒj}$ .

MISTURA ACACIÆ. See Mucilago Acaciæ, B.

MISTURA ACIDÆ. See Julepum Acidum.

MISTURA ACIDÆ ACETICI. Mr. I. B. BROWN. Distilled vinegar  $\text{f ʒij}$ , syrup  $\text{fʒiv}$ , water  $\text{fʒij}$ . A fourth part every 3 hours. To children in *scarlatina*.

MISTURA ACIDÆ BORACICI. CHAUSSIER. Camphor mixture  $\text{ʒiv}$ , boracic acid  $\text{ʒj}$ , syrup of orange peel  $\text{ʒj}$ . By spoonfuls.

MISTURA ACIDÆ OXALICI. M. NARDO. Oxalic acid gr. viij, mucilage  $\text{ʒij}$ , syrup  $\text{ʒj}$ . By spoonfuls in inflammation of the fauces and digestive tube.

MISTURA ACONITI. Mr. FLEMING. Tincture of aconite  $\text{fʒj}$ , carbonate of soda  $\text{ʒiss}$ , sulphate of magnesia  $\text{ʒiss}$ , water  $\text{fʒvj}$ . A tablespoonful when the pain is urgent in *gastroalgia*.

MISTURA ÆTHERIS CAMPHORATA. BRANDE. Camphor mixture  $\text{fʒvij}$ , sulphuric ether  $\text{fʒss}$ , syrup of saffron  $\text{fʒss}$ .

MISTURA ALBÆ. See Mist. Magnesiæ cum Magnes. Sulph.

MISTURA ALTHÆÆ. D. Dried marsh-mallow root  $\text{ʒiv}$ , raisins stoned  $\text{ʒij}$ , boiling water  $\text{Ov}$ ; boil to  $\text{Oij}$ , and strain through calico, and when the sediment has subsided, pour off the clear liquor for use.

MISTURA ALUMINIS. Dr. BIRD. Alum gr. xxv, extract of hemlock gr. xij, syrup of red poppies  $\text{f ʒij}$ , dill water  $\text{fʒij}$ . A dessert-spoonful every 6 hours in *hooping-cough*.

**MISTURA AMMONIACI.** B. Triturate ammoniacum in coarse powder  $\frac{3}{4}$  with dist water  $\text{f}\frac{3}{4}\text{vij}$ , gradually added, till the mixture assumes a milky appearance. Then strain through muslin. U. S. the same.

**MISTURA AMMONIÆ.** P. Water  $\text{3ij}$ , syrup  $\text{3j}$ , liq. ammoniæ (0·92)  $\text{mij}$ .

**MISTURA AMMONIÆ MURIATIS.** Sir G. LEFEVRE. Muriate of ammonia  $\text{3j}$ , extract of liquorice  $\text{3ij}$ , tartarized antimony gr.  $\text{ij}$ , distilled water  $\text{3vij}$ . A table-spoonful every 2 hours, in *pleurisy, congestion of mucous membranes, &c.*

**MISTURA AMMONII CHLORIDI.** CHEST. H. Chloride ammonium  $\text{ðss}$ , carb. ammonia 5 grs., water  $\text{3j}$ .

**MISTURA AMYGDALÆ.** B. Compound powder of almonds  $\text{3iiss}$ , distilled water  $\text{Oj}$ ; rub the powder with a little of the water into a thin paste, then add the remainder of the water, and strain through muslin. Dose,  $\text{f}\frac{3}{4}\text{j}$ — $\text{3ij}$ . U. S. same. P. (*Emulsion simple*) almonds  $\text{3ss}$ , sugar  $\text{3ss}$ , water  $\text{3x}$ .

**MISTURA AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ.** GUY'S H. directs it to be made as Mist. Amygdalæ, substituting bitter almonds for sweet.

**MISTURA ANODYNA.** *Julep Calmant.* P. Syrup of opium (P.)  $\text{3iiss}$ , syrup of orange flowers  $\text{3v}$ , water of lime flowers  $\text{3iv}$ . Dose  $\text{f}\frac{3}{4}\text{iv}$ .

**MISTURA ANTHYSTERICA.** *Potion Anthysterique.* Comp. syrup of wormwood  $\text{3j}$ , tincture of castor  $\text{3ss}$ , valerian water  $\text{3ij}$ , orange-flower water  $\text{3ij}$ , sulphuric ether  $\text{3j}$ .

**MISTURA ANTISPASMODICA.** P. *Potion Antispasmodic.* Syrup of orange flowers  $\text{3j}$ , lime-flower water  $\text{3ij}$ , orange-flower water  $\text{3j}$ , ether  $\text{3ss}$ .

**MISTURA ANTIMONII POTASSIO-TARTRATIS.** CUT. H. Potassio-tartrate of antimony  $\text{ðss}$ , tincture of digitalis  $\text{3j}$ , nitre  $\text{3ss}$ , comp. tragacanth powder  $\text{3ss}$ , water  $\text{Oij}$ . Mix. Dose,  $\text{3ij}$ — $\text{iv}$ .

**MISTURA APERIENS.** ABERNETHY. Sulphate of magnesia  $\text{3iv}$ , manna  $\text{3ij}$ , infusion of senna  $\text{f}\frac{3}{4}\text{vj}$ , tincture of senna  $\text{f}\frac{3}{4}\text{ij}$ , mint water  $\text{f}\frac{3}{4}\text{j}$ , water  $\text{f}\frac{3}{4}\text{ij}$ . CHRISTISON. Tincture of senna (E.)  $\text{f}\frac{3}{4}\text{j}$ , sulphate of magnesia  $\text{3iiss}$ , water  $\text{f}\frac{3}{4}\text{iv}$ , infusion of roses  $\text{f}\frac{3}{4}\text{iv}$ . A wine-glassful every hour till it begins to operate. See also Mistura Sennæ Comp., Mistura Magnesie Sulphatis, &c.

**MISTURA ARGENTI NITRATIS.** TROUSSEAU. Nitrate of silver gr. j, distilled water fʒvss, syrup ʒss. Dose, ʒj daily, *in whooping-cough*.

**MISTURA ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITA.** DR. PARIS. Horseradish root ʒss, mustard seed ʒss, boiling water Oj; macerate for an hour, and to fʒvij of the strained infusion, add aromatic spirit of ammonia fʒj, spirit of pimento fʒss. *In paralysis*.

**MISTURA AROMATICA.** P. Syrup red pink ʒj, sp. cinnamon ʒss, sp. hyacinth ʒiss, peppermint water ʒij, orange-flower water ʒij.

**MISTURA ASSAFETIDÆ.** L. Assafoetida ʒv, triturate with water Oj, gradually added. Dose, fʒss to fʒj.

**MISTURA ASTRINGENS.** P. *Potion Astringente.* Ext. rhatany gr. lxxvij, water ʒij, syrup quince ʒiss, dissolve the ext. in the water, filter, and add the syrup.

**MISTURA BALSAMI PERUVIANI.** GUY'S H. Balsam of Peru fʒij, honey fʒss, water fʒvij. Melt the honey in a warm mortar, add the balsam, rub together, and gradually add the water heated to about 110° F. Dose, fʒiss.

**MISTURA BALSAMICA.** P. *Potion Balsamique.* Bals. copaiba ʒij, rect. sp. ʒij, syr. Tolu ʒij, peppermint water ʒiv, nitric ether ʒij; mix alcohol and ether, add the balsam, then the syrup and water.

**MISTURA BECHICA.** P. *Potion Béchique.* Infusion of species of bechica ʒiv, syrup gum ʒj.

**MISTURA BENZOATA.** DR. G. BIRD. Benzoic acid ʒij, carbonate of soda ʒiss, phosphate of soda ʒij, boiling water, ʒiv; dissolve, and add cinnamon water fʒviiss, tincture of henbane fʒiv. Dose, fʒj, 3 times a day.

**MISTURA BISMUTHI.** TH. H. Subnitrate bismuth gr. xv, comp. powder tragac. gr. v, water ʒj.

**MISTURA BISULPHURETI CARBONIS.** CLARUS. Bisulphuret of carbon ʒj, sugar ʒij, milk ʒvj. Dose, ʒss, 4 times a day.

**MISTURA CAFFEINÆ.** VANDEN-CORPUT. Caffein gr. vij, distilled water fʒij, hydrochloric acid 2 drops, syrup of orange-flower water ʒss. Mix. Dose, a table-spoonful.

**MISTURA CAFFEINÆ. CITRATIS.** *Potion contremigraine.* Syrup of citrate of caffein ʒj, water (or any agreeable diluent) ʒv. A table-spoonful frequently.

- MISTURA CAMPHORÆ CUM MAGNESIÂ. E. Camphor ʒss, carbonate of magnesia gr. xxv, water fʒvj.
- MISTURA CAMPHORÆ CUM MYRRHÂ. St. B. H. Camphor ʒss, myrrh ʒss; triturate, and gradually add water Oss. Dose, fʒiiss.
- MISTURA CAMPHORÆ CARBONICA. Water strongly charged with carbonic-acid gas, agitated with powdered camphor, and strained.
- MISTURA CAPSICI. See Infusum Capsici Compositum.
- MISTURA CARMINATIVA INFANTILIS. Dr. PARIS. *Dalby's Carminative*. Carbonate of magnesia ʒij, oil of peppermint mj, oil of nutmeg mij, oil of aniseed miiij, tincture of castor mxxx, tincture of assafœtida mxv, tincture of opium mv, spirit of pennyroyal mxv, compound tincture of cardamon mxxx, peppermint water fʒij.
- MISTURA CASSIÆ. F. H. *Eau de Casse*. Cassia pulp ʒij, hot water Oiss. By glassfuls. *Laxative*.
- MISTURA CASSIÆ ANTIMONIATA. *Eau de Casse emetiséc*. FOY. Pulp of cassia ʒj, boiling water Oiss. Macerate, strain, and add sulphate of magnesia ʒj, emetic tartar gr. iij. By cupfuls, *in painters' colic*.
- MISTURA CATHARTICA. See Mistura Sennæ, Mistura Aperients, &c.
- MISTURA CEREVISIÆ. See Mistura Fermenti.
- MISTURA CETACEI. GUY'S H. Spermaceti ʒvj, yolk of 1 egg; beat them well together, and add syrup of Tolu fʒiiss, pennyroyal water Oj. Dose, fʒj, to which is sometimes added nitre gr. x, or comp. tincture of camphor mxxx. See Emulsio Cetacei for another form.
- MISTURA CETRARIÆ. Dr. A. T. THOMSON. Decoction of Iceland moss fʒviiss, diluted sulphuric acid fʒj, syrup fʒiv, tincture of opium mxl. A wine-glassful 3 times a day, *in phthisis*.
- MISTURA CHLORIDI CALCIS. Dr. REID. Tincture of calumba fʒij, chloride of lime gr. x, syrup fʒss, water fʒliiiss. Dose, fʒss, every hour.
- MISTURA CHLORINII. Dr. WATSON prescribes fʒij of the solution to Oj of water. Dose of the latter, fʒiv, every 3 hours, according to age, *in scarlatina*, &c.
- MISTURA CHLOROFORMI. U. S. Chloroform ʒss tr., camphor ʒj, yolk of one egg, water ʒvj o. m. Rub the yolk first



- by itself, then with the camphor previously dissolved in the chloroform, and lastly with the water gradually added.
- MISTURA CINNAMOMI COMPOSITA.** GUY'S H. Cinnamon powder ʒj, carbonate of magnesia ʒij, rhubarb ʒj, dill water fʒxij. Dose, fʒss to fʒj.
- MISTURA COCCI ALKALINA.** DR. ALLNATT. Cochineal ʒj, carbonate of potash ʒj, boiling water ʒvij. Dose, a teaspoonful 3 times a day. *In whooping-cough.* See also Syrupus Cocci Alkalinus. [The earliest form I have met with for this popular remedy is that of Dr. LOBB (*Medical Letters*, 1765.) Salt of wormwood ʒj, cochineal ʒss, water  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a pint, white sugar to the taste. Dose, from a teaspoonful to a table-spoonful, according to age.]
- MISTURA COLCHICI.** SCUDAMORE. Magnesia ʒiss, peppermint water fʒiij, vinegar of colchicum fʒiv, syrup of orange peel fʒiv. A table-spoonful every 3 hours; *in acute gout.*
- MISTURA CONII COMPOSITA.** GUY'S H. Extract of hemlock ʒj, carbonate of soda ʒiss, decoction of liquorice fʒxj, spirit of pimento fʒvj. Dose, fʒj to fʒij. Myrrh mixture is sometimes substituted for decoction of liquorice.
- MISTURA COPAIBE.** GUY'S H. Copaiva fʒiij, solution of carbonate of potash fʒiss; rub together, and gradually add decoction of barley fʒvij, spirit of nitric ether fʒiij. Dose, ʒj—ij 3 times a day. ST. B. H. Copaiva fʒiij, mucilage fʒiij, water ʒiv, pimento water fʒij, CHARING CROSS H. Copaiva ʒss, powdered cubebs ʒss, spirit of nitric ether fʒij, solution of potash fʒiss, tincture of henbane fʒiij, water fʒvij. See *Mistura Balsamica.*
- MISTURA COPAIBE BENZOINATA.** MR. SODEN. Benzoic acid ʒj, balsam of copaiva ʒss, yolk of egg q. s., camphor mixture fʒvij. Dose ʒj, twice a day, *in dysuria senilis.*
- MISTURA CORNU USTI.** L. 1824. *Decoctum Album.* Burnt hartshorn, ʒiiss, gum arabic ʒx, water Oij, boil to Oij, constantly stirring, and strain.
- MISTURA CORNUS CIRCINATÆ.** REICE. Alkaline extract of round-leaved dogwood ʒij, tincture of the same fʒvj, water fʒvij.
- MISTURA CREASOTI.** B. Creasote mxxvj, glacial acetic acid mxxvj, spirit of juniper fʒss, syrup fʒj, distilled water fʒxv.

- Mix the creasote with the acetic acid, gradually add the water, and lastly the syrup and spirit of juniper. Dose, f $\bar{3}$ j— $\bar{3}$ ij.
- MISTURA CRETÆ. B. Triturate prepared chalk  $\bar{3}\frac{1}{4}$  and gum arabic in powder  $\bar{3}\frac{1}{4}$  with cinnamon water f $\bar{3}$ viiiss, then add syrup  $\bar{3}$ ss, and mix. See Pulvis pro Mist. Cretæ. U. S. nearly double chalk, and glycerine instead of syr.
- MISTURA CRETÆ ASTRINGENS. U. C. H. Prepared chalk  $\bar{3}$ ss, mucilage f $\bar{3}$ iiss, water f $\bar{3}$ vij, infusion of catechu f $\bar{3}$ viii, tincture of kino  $\bar{3}$ j.
- MISTURA CRETÆ OPIATA. GUY'S H. Comp. powder of chalk with opium  $\bar{3}$ ij, mint water f $\bar{3}$ vj, water f $\bar{3}$ ij. Dose, f $\bar{3}$ j.
- MISTURA CUBEÆ. Powdered cubebs  $\bar{3}$ j, sugar  $\bar{3}$ ij, mucilage  $\bar{3}$ ij, cinnamon water  $\bar{3}$ vj. Dose, f $\bar{3}$ ss to f $\bar{3}$ iiss.
- MISTURA CUPRI SULPHATIS. MR. CHAVASSE, *in whooping-cough*. Sulphate of copper gr. j, syrup of poppies  $\bar{3}$ j, aniseed water  $\bar{3}$ ij. Dose,  $\bar{m}$ xl to f $\bar{3}$ ij.
- MISTURA PRO DIARRHŒA. BOARD OF HEALTH. Aromatic powder  $\bar{3}$ ij, compd. sp. ammonia  $\bar{3}$ ij, tinct. catechu  $\bar{5}$ x, compound tinct. cardamoms  $\bar{5}$ vj, tinct. opium  $\bar{3}$ j, chalk mixture to make  $\bar{3}$ xx. Dose for an adult  $\bar{3}$ j, for a child of 12 years  $\bar{3}$ ss, for 7 years  $\bar{3}\frac{1}{4}$ , after each liquid stood.
- MISTURA DIURETICA. SWEDIAUR. Spirit of nitric ether  $\bar{3}$ j, vinegar of squills f $\bar{3}$ j, juniper water f $\bar{3}$ ij, spirit of horseradish f $\bar{3}$ ij, syrup of ginger  $\bar{3}$ ij. Dose, f $\bar{3}$ j.
- MISTURA EFFERVESCENS. P. *Potion Gazeuse de Revière*. Dissolve  $\bar{3}$ ss of bicarbonate of potash in  $\bar{3}$ ij of water, and add  $\bar{5}$ iv of syrup of sugar. Mix also  $\bar{3}$ ss citric acid with  $\bar{3}$ ss syrup of citric acid, and  $\bar{3}$ ij of water. Mix an equal quantity of each, and give it while effervescing.
- MISTURA ELATERII. DR. FERRIAR. Elaterium gr. j, spirit of nitric ether f $\bar{3}$ ij, tincture of squills f $\bar{3}$ ss, oxymel of colchicum f $\bar{3}$ ss, syrup of buckthorn f $\bar{3}$ j. Dose, f $\bar{3}$ j, 3 times a day, in water.
- MISTURA EMETINÆ. *Mélange Vomitif*. M. Coloured emetine gr. iv, infusion of orange leaves f $\bar{3}$ xviii, syrup of orange flowers  $\bar{3}$ ss; or (*Potion Vomitive*), pure emetine gr. j, infusion of lime flowers f $\bar{3}$ iiiss, acetic acid  $\bar{m}$ viii, syrup of marsh-mallows f $\bar{3}$ j. A table-spoonful every quarter of an hour, till vomiting is produced.



**MISTURA ERGOTINÆ. BONJEAN.** Ergotine (Extractum Ergotæ Aquosum) gr. xvj, water ℥iij, syrup of orange flowers ℥j. By spoonfuls, every 3 hours, in hæmorrhage; or repeated every quarter of an hour to excite expulsive pains.

**MISTURA FEBRIFUGA CLUTTONI.** CLUTTON's febrifuge tincture f℥ss, water f℥vij, syrup (simple, or of red poppies, &c.) f℥iv. Dose, f℥ss.

**MISTURA FERMENTI. NEUMANN.** Yeast ℥ij, clarified honey ℥j, water f℥vij. Dose, ℥ss to ℥j, every hour.

**MISTURA FERRI APERIENS.** WEST. OPTHALM. H. Sulphate iron 2 grs., sulph. magnesia ℥ss, dil. sulph. acid m℥, inf. quassia ℥j.

**MISTURA FERRI AROMATICA. B.** Macerate pale cinchona bark in powder ℥j, calumba root in coarse powder ℥ss, cloves bruised ℥ $\frac{1}{4}$ , and fine iron wine ℥ss, with f℥xij of peppermint water, in a closed vessel, for 3 days, agitating occasionally. Filter, add peppermint water till product measures ℥xiiss; add compound tincture of cardamoms f℥iij and tincture of orange peel f℥ss. Dose, f℥j to ℥ij.

**MISTURA FERRI ARSENICALIS. CUT. H.** Arsenious acid ℥ss, hydrochloric acid ℥j, tincture of sesquichloride of iron ℥vj, water Oviij. Dose, f℥j to f℥ij, in water; f℥j contains gr.  $\frac{1}{16}$  of arsenious acid.

**MISTURA FERRI COMPOSITA. B.** Reduce myrrh gr. lx to powder, add carbonate of potash gr. xxx and refined sugar gr. lx, and triturate with a small quantity of rose water to form a thin paste. Add gradually more rose water and spirit of nutmeg f℥iv, continuing trituration and addition of rose water till about f℥vij of a milky fluid are formed. Add sulphate of iron gr. xxv, dissolved in f℥iiss of rose water, mix thoroughly, and preserve from contact with air. Dose, f℥j—℥ij. D. Similar. U. S. uses sp. lavender instead of sp. nutmeg.

**MISTURA FERRI CUM ALOE. U. C. H.** Compound mixture of iron f℥v, compound decoction of aloes f℥iij.

**MISTURA FERRI EFFERVESCENTS.** WEST. H. Tinct. perchlor. iron ℥j, dil. acetic acid ℥vij, water ℥j, bicarb. potash ℥ss, water ℥ss.

**MISTURA FILICIS. ST. MARY'S H.** Oil male fern ℥j, compd. tragac. powder ℥ss. Peppermint water ℥ij. Dose, half.

**MISTURA FUSCA.** Dr. WOOD's *Brown Cough Mixture*. Extract of liquorice ʒij, gum arabic ʒij, boiling water ℥v. Dissolve, and add antimonial wine fʒij, laudanum ʒss. Dose, a table spoonful, occasionally.

**MISTURA GENTIANÆ.** B. 1867. *Inf. Gent. Co.*, B. 1884. Macerate gentian root sliced ʒ℥, bitter orange peel of small, and coriander fruit bruised, each gr. xxx, in proof spirit fʒij for 2 hours; add dist. water fʒviij, macerate again for 2 hours, and strain through calico. (*Inf. Gent. E. and P.*) Dose, ʒj.

**MISTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA.** L. Compound infusion of gentian fʒxij, compound infusion of senna fʒvj, compound tincture of cardamoms fʒij. [If Alexandria senna is used it should be free from Argel leaves.] Dose, fʒj—ʒij.

**MISTURA GLYCERYNIZÆ COMPOSITA.** U. S. Liquorice in fine powder, gum arabic, sugar, each ʒiv, camphorated tincture of opium fʒij o. m., antimonial wine ℥j o. m., spirit of nitrous ether fʒss o. m., water fʒxij o. m. Rub the liquorice, gum, and sugar, with the water gradually poured upon them, then add the other ingredients, and mix. [A modification of *Mistura Fusca*.]

**MISTURA GUAIACI.** B. Guaiacum resin ʒss, sugar ʒss, powdered gum acacia ʒoz., rub together, and gradually add cinnamon water Oj. Dose, fʒss to fʒij.

**MISTURA GUAIACI AMMONIATA.** GUY'S H. Guaiacum resin ʒiiij, solution of sesquicarbonate of ammonia fʒv, decoction of barley fʒxiij.

**MISTURA GUMMOSA.** *Julep Gommeux*, P. Gum arabic ʒj, orange-flower water ʒj, water ʒx, syrup of gum ʒiiij.

**MISTURA HÆMATOXYLI.** ST. B. H. Extract of logwood ʒiiij, boiling water fʒvij; strain, and add tincture of cinnamon fʒvj, tincture of catechu fʒij. Dose, ʒj, every 6 hours.

**MISTURA HEMIDESMI.** MID. H. Bruised root of *Hemidesmus Indicus* (country or scented sarsaparilla) ʒx, extract of liquorice ʒss, distilled water fʒx. Digest for 12 hours, heat the strained liquor to 180° F., and strain again. One third 3 times a day.

**MISTURA HORDEI.** E. As *Decoctum Hordei Compositum*,

MISTURA HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI. See Julepum Hydr. Bichloridi.

MISTURA HYDRARGYRI IODIDI. U. C. H. Perchloride mercury  $\frac{1}{16}$ th gr., iodide potash 4 grs., water 1 oz.

MISTURA HYDROCYANICA SIMPLEX. U. C. H. Emulsion of bitter almonds  $\text{f}\text{3vii}\text{j}$ , diluted hydrocyanic acid  $\text{mxx}$ .

MISTURA IODINII CUM SARZÂ. M. Decoction of sarsaparilla Oiss, iodide of potassium  $\text{3j}$ , syrup of orange  $\text{3ij}$ .

MISTURA [VINI] IPECACUANHÆ. Dr. CHEYNE. Ipecac. wine  $\text{f}\text{3ii}\text{j}$ , syrup of Tolu  $\text{f}\text{3v}$ , mucilage  $\text{f}\text{3j}$ . A teaspoonful every hour or two, for children threatened with croup or bronchitis.

MISTURA LAXATIVA. *Napoleon's Medicine*. CORVISART. Soluble cream of tartar (see Potassæ Boro-tartras)  $\text{3j}$ , tartar emetic gr. ss, sugar  $\text{3ij}$ , water Oiss.

MISTURA MAGNESIÆ CUM MAGNESIÆ SULPHATE. GUY'S H. Sulphate of magnesia  $\text{3ij}$ , carbonate of magnesia  $\text{5ij}$ , mint water  $\text{f}\text{3vii}\text{j}$ , water  $\text{f}\text{3liiss}$ . Dose,  $\text{f}\text{3j}$ , once or oftener in the day.

MISTURA MAGNESIÆ SULPHATIS CUM COFFÊÂ. M. COMBES. Sulphate of magnesia  $\text{3j}$ , ground roasted coffee  $\text{3}\frac{1}{2}$ , water Oj; boil for 2 minutes, remove from the fire, let it infuse for a few minutes, strain, and sweeten. By glassfuls, till it operates.

MISTURA MONESIÆ. Dr. NELIGAN. Extract of monesia  $\text{9ij}$ , water  $\text{f}\text{3viiss}$ , compound tincture of cardamoms  $\text{f}\text{3ss}$ .

MISTURA MOSCHI. L. 1836. Musk  $\text{3ii}\text{j}$ , triturate it with white sugar  $\text{3ii}\text{j}$ , gum acacia  $\text{3ij}$ , and gradually add rose water Oj. Dose,  $\text{f}\text{3j}$ — $\text{3ij}$ .

MISTURA OLEI JECORIS ASELLI. Cod-liver oil  $\text{f}\text{3iv}$ , solution of carbonate of potash  $\text{f}\text{3ss}$ , peppermint or other water  $\text{f}\text{3vij}$ , syrup of orange peel  $\text{f}\text{3ss}$ . Dose,  $\text{f}\text{3iiss}$  to  $\text{f}\text{3ii}\text{j}$ . FEHR prescribes, for rickety children,  $\text{3j}$  of the oil,  $\text{5ij}$  of the solution,  $\text{3j}$  of syrup of orange peel, and 3 drops of oil of calamus. Dose,  $\text{f}\text{3j}$ — $\text{5ij}$ , night and morning.

MISTURA OLEOSO-BALSAMICA. PRUS. PH. Essential oils of lavender, cloves, cinnamon, thyme, lemon, nutmeg, neroli, of each 44 grs. Peruvian balsam  $\text{5ij}$  gr. xij, rectified spirit  $\text{3xxiv}$ . Digest, and filter.

- MISTURA OLIBANI. GUY'S H. Olibanum  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ , honey  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$ , decoction of barley  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{xj}$ . Dose,  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$  to  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ .
- MISTURA PHOSPHORI. SOUBEIRAN. Phosphorated oil  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , powdered gum acacia  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , peppermint water  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , syrup  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ . Mix the gum with  $\mathfrak{z}\text{x}$  of the water, and this with the oil, and gradually add the others. Contains gr.  $\mathfrak{j}$  of phosphorus. Dose,  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ .
- MISTURA PIMPINELLÆ. SOBERNHEIM. Infusion of burnt saxifrage  $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$ , anisated spirit of ammonia  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , syrup of seneka  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ . Mix. A spoonful every 2 hours, in inveterate catarrhs.
- MISTURA PLATINI CHLORIDI. HOEFER. Perchloride of platinum gr. iss, gum julep (*Mistura Gummosa*)  $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$ . To be taken by spoonfuls, in 24 hours.
- MISTURA POTASSÆ SUPERTARTRATIS. U. C. H. Cream of tartar  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , borax  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , boiling water q. s. to dissolve them. To  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{x}$  of the cooled solution add nitre  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , oxymel  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ .
- MISTURA POTASSII BROMIDI. M. Lettuce water  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , bromide of potassium  $\text{Oss}$ , syrup of marsh-mallow  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ . To be taken by spoonfuls, in 24 hours.
- MISTURA [POTIO] POTASSII CYANIDI. M. Lettuce water  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , cyanide of potassium gr. ss to gr. iss, syrup of marsh-mallow  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ . Dose,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ , every 4 hours.
- MISTURA POTASSII IODIDI. M. *Solution Atrophique*. Lettuce water  $\mathfrak{z}\text{viij}$ , mint water  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , iodide of potassium  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ , syrup of marsh-mallow  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ . Dose,  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ , morning and evening, in hypertrophy of the heart, &c. From  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$  to  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$  of tincture of digitalis is occasionally added. CAZENAVE prescribes iodide of potassium  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , distilled water  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xvj}$ , syrup  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ . Two or three spoonfuls per diem.
- MISTURA PURGANS. P. *Apozema Purgans*. Senna  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , rhubarb  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , boiling water  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xij}$ ; digest for half an hour, strain, and press; and dissolve in the strained infusion, by a gentle heat, manna  $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$ , sulphate of soda  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iss}$ .
- MISTURA PURGANS. SYDENHAM. Tamarinds  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , senna  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , rhubarb  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iss}$ , water  $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$ ; boil to  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , and add manna  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , syrup of roses  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ .
- MISTURA PURGANS AMARA. DR. GALL. Infusion of senna,  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$ , extract of dandelion  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , tartar emetic gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , extract of buckbean  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , mint water  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ . [For other purging

mixtures, see *Mistura Aperiens*, *Mistura Sennæ*, *Haustus Sennæ*, &c.]

**MISTURA PYROTARTARICA.** SAX. PH. Compound spirit of angelica,  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}$ j, rectified pyrotartaric liquor (Liq. Pyrotartaricus rect.)  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ , sulphuric acid  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$  (by weight). Mix. Has been recommended in *cholera*. Dose, 20 drops.

**MISTURA QUININÆ ET COFFEEÆ.** *Café Quininé.* Prepare  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}$  of infusion from  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$  of ground coffee by percolation, and add gr. xxiv of sulphate of quinine and  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$  of sugar. Dose, a table-spoonful. The coffee conceals the bitterness of the quinine.

**MISTURA QUININÆ CUM FERRÒ.** CHAR. H. Sulph. quinine gr. j, sulph. iron gr. j, dil. sulph. acid,  $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$ , water  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ .

**MISTURA RHEI CUM MAGNESIÀ.** ST. THOM. H. Rhu-barb gr. viiss, carb. magnesia gr. xv, peppermint water  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ .

**MISTURA SALINA.** *Neutral or Saline Mixture.* A common form for this mixture is equal parts of lemon juice and water, neutralized with carbonate of potash ( $\mathfrak{g}\mathfrak{j}$  of carbonate or 24 grains of bicarbonate to f  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$  of the mixture). See *Liquor Potassæ Citratis*, U. S. Dose, f  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ —iss.

**MISTURA SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITA.** SIR C. SCUDAMORE. Root-bark of sarza  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , lime water f  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ ; macerate for 12 hours, strain; add syrup of sarza f  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$ , Brandish's alkaline solution f  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$  to f  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , tincture of orange or of gentian f  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$  to f  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , iodide of potassium gr. ix to xij.

**MISTURA SCAMMONIL.** B. Resin of scammony gr. iv, milk  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ ; triturate the resin of scammony with a little of the milk, and continue the trituration, gradually adding the remainder of the milk, until a uniform emulsion is obtained. Dose,  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$  to  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$  for a child. P. See *Emulsio Purgans cum Scammoniô*.

**MISTURA SCILLÆ.** *Potion Scillitique*, P. Oxymel of squills  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ , hyssop water  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , peppermint water  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , spirit of nitric ether  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ ; for 2 doses.

**MISTURA SCILLÆ COMPOSITA.** ST. B. H. Vinegar of squills f  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , solution of acetate of ammonia f  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ , compound spirit of horseradish f  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ , diluted pimento water f  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ . Dose, f  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , three times a day.

**MISTURA SENEGÆ.** JADELOT'S *Anti-Croupal Mixture*. Infusion of senega  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ , syrup of ipecacuanha  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , oxymel of



✓ squills ʒiij, tartar emetic gr. iss. By spoonfuls, every quarter of an hour, till vomiting is produced.

MISTURA SENEGÆ CUM AMMONIÂ. Th. H. Inf. senegæ ʒj, ammon. carb. gr. iv.

MISTURA SENNÆ COMPOSITA. B. *Comp. Senna Mixture.*

✓ *Black Draught.* Dissolve sulphate of magnesia ʒiv and extract of liquorice ʒss in fʒxiv of infusion of senna, with a gentle heat; add tincture of senna fʒiiss and comp. tinct. of cardamoms fʒx, and enough infusion of senna to make 1 pint. Dose, ʒj—ʒiiss.

MISTURA SPIRITUS VINI GALLICI. B. French brandy fʒiv, cinnamon water fʒiv, yolk of two eggs, refined sugar ʒss. Mix. Dose, ʒj—ʒij.

MISTURA STRYCHNINÆ. M. Pure strychnine gr. j, distilled water fʒij, white sugar ʒij, acetic acid 3 drops [fʒij contains 1-16th of a grain of strychnia]. See SOLUTIO.

MISTURA SULPHURICA ACIDA. HALLER'S ELIXIR. G. To ʒiij of rectified spirit add gradually ʒj of pure sulphuric acid, both by wt. Dose, 5 to 20 drops, diluted.

MISTURA VINI. GUY'S H. White wine fʒvj, yolks of two eggs, sugar ʒss, oil of cinnamon 3 drops. Dose, fʒj.

MISTURA VULNERARIA ACIDA. G. (*Aqua Vulneraria Thedeni.*) Vinegar lbij, proof spirit lbss (rect. sp. 7 parts, water 3 parts), diluted sulphuric acid (1 part acid to 5 water) lbss, clarified honey lbj. For outward use.

MITHRIDATIUM. *Confectio Damocratis.* L. 1746. Cinnamon ʒxiv, myrrh ʒxj, agaric, spikenard, ginger, saffron, seeds of treacle-mustard, frankincense, Chio turpentine, of each ʒx, zedoary, mace, camel's hay, long pepper, seeds of hartwort, French lavender, hypocistus juice, storax, opoponax, galbanum, oil of mace, castor, of each ʒj, mountain poly, scordium, cubebs, white pepper, seeds of Cretan carrot, bdellium, of each ʒvij, Celtic nard, gentian, Cretan dittany, red rose, parsley seed, cardamom seed, fennel seed, gum arabic, opium, of each ʒv, root of sweet-flag, valerian, aniseed, sagapenum, of each ʒij, spiguel, St. John's wort, catechu, bellies of skincks, of each ʒiiss, clarified honey triple the weight of all the rest. Mix the opium, dissolved in wine, with the gums (previously strained), melted with the expressed oil of nutmegs and turpentine; gradually add the honey, and then the other species re-



duced to powder. It contains gr. j of opium in  $\text{ʒss}$ . See Theriaca.

**MONESIA.** An astringent extract imported from South America, obtained from the Buranhem bark. See Extractum Monesiae.

**MORPHIA.** *Morphine, or Morphia.* L. 1836. Dissolve  $\text{ʒij}$  tr. of hydrochlorate of morphia in Oj of distilled water, then add to the solution fʒv of solution of ammonia mixed with fʒj of distilled water, and shake them together. Wash the precipitate with distilled water, and dry it by a gentle heat. [MOHR directs concentrated infusion of opium to be mixed with milk of lime (in which the lime is 1-4th the weight of the opium employed), the mixture heated to boiling, filtered while boiling hot through linen, and pulverized sal ammoniac added in excess. As it cools, the morphia is precipitated.] For another method, see U. S. Ph. One grain is considered equal to 6 grains of opium.

**MORPHIÆ ACETAS.** B. Dissolve hydrochlorate of morphia  $\text{ʒij}$  in 1 pint dist. water, add solution of ammonia to precipitate morphia till liquid is rendered slightly alkaline. Collect precipitate on a filter, wash with dist. water, transfer to a porcelain dish, then add  $\text{ʒiv}$  dist. water and enough acetic acid to neutralize and dissolve it. Evaporate on water-bath till it concretes on cooling. Dry with a gentle heat, and reduce it to a powder. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain.

**MORPHIÆ ACETATIS LIQUOR.** See Liq. Morphiae Acetatis.

**MORPHIÆ BIMECONAS.** Dissolve 200 grains of meconic acid in hot water (without boiling), and add 310 grains (or q. s.) of morphia. Evaporate the solution to dryness with a gentle heat.

**MORPHIÆ HYDRIODAS.** *Morphiæ Iodidum.* Dr. A. T. THOMSON. Mix strong solutions of two parts of hydrochlorate of morphia and one part or rather more of iodide of potassium. Wash the precipitate with a little cold water, press it between folds of blotting-paper, redissolve in hot water, and leave it to crystallize.

**MORPHIÆ HYDROCHLORAS.** B. Macerate opium sliced lbj for 24 hours with dist. water Oij, and decant. Macerate

the residue for 12 hours with *dist. water*. Oj. decant and repeat the process with the same quantity of water, substituting the second residue for strong pressure. Unite the two waters evaporate in a water-bath to the bulk of Oj. and strain through calico. Pour in now chloride of calcium previously dissolved in *℥ss* of distilled water, and evaporate until the solution is so far concentrated that upon cooling it becomes solid. Envelope the mass in a cloth a fold of strong cotton and subject it to powerful pressure, preserving the dark fluid which exudes. Triturate the squeezed cake with about Oss of boiling distilled water, and, the whole being thrown upon a paper filter, wash the residue well with boiling distilled water. The filtered fluids having been evaporated as before, cooled, and solidified, again subject the mass to pressure; and, if it be still much coloured, repeat this process a third time, the expressed liquids being always preserved. Dissolve the pressed cake in *℥ssij* of boiling distilled water; add purified animal charcoal  $\frac{3}{4}$ , and digest for 20 minutes; filter, wash the filter and charcoal with boiling distilled water, and to the solution thus obtained add solution of ammonia in slight excess. Let the pure crystalline morphia which separates as the liquid cools be collected on a paper filter, and washed with cold distilled water until the washings cease to give a precipitate with solution of nitrate of silver acidulated by nitric acid. From the dark liquids expressed in the above process an additional product may be obtained by diluting them with distilled water, precipitating with solution of potash added in considerable excess, filtering, and supersaturating the filtrate with hydrochloric acid. This acid liquid, digested with a little animal charcoal, and again filtered, gives upon the addition of ammonia a small quantity of pure morphia. Diffuse the pure morphia, obtained as above, through *℥ssij* of boiling distilled water placed in a porcelain capsule kept hot, and add, constantly stirring, dilute hydrochloric acid *℥ssij* or q. s., proceeding with caution, so that the morphia may be entirely dissolved, and a neutral solution obtained. Set aside to cool and crystallize. Drain the crystals, and dry them on filtering paper. By further evaporating the mother liquor, and again cooling, additional crystals are obtained. Dose,

from gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ . The Pharm. of U.S. and P. have processes. *G. Morphinum hydrochloricum.*

**MORPHIÆ ET CODELI HYDROCHLORAS.** GREGORY'S salt of opium. This is obtained in making the hydrochlorate of morphia unless the morphia is precipitated by ammonia.

**MORPHIÆ HYDRIDAS CUM IODINIO.** BOUCHARDAT'S *Iodure d'iodhydrate de morphine.* Mix an acid solution of sulphate of morphia with an ioduretted solution of iodide of potassium, keeping the liquid at the temperature of  $140^{\circ}$  for an hour. Pour off the liquid, wash the scales, and dry them. Dose, gr.  $\frac{3}{4}$ , at bed-time.

**MORPHIÆ ET ZINCI HYDRIDAS CUM IODINIO.** BOUCHARDAT. Boil  $\mathfrak{z}$ j of ioduretted hydriodate of morphia with f  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij of water and  $\mathfrak{z}$ x of zinc. After some days' action filter the boiling liquid, which deposits the salt. [gr. iss, in 8 pills, with marsh-mallow root and syrup; 1 or 2 daily, in *gastralgia*, &c.]

**MORPHIÆ NITRAS.** A. T. THOMSON. Add morphia in slight excess to very dilute nitric acid, filter, concentrate by gentle evaporation, and set aside that crystals may form.

**MORPHIÆ PHOSPHAS.** As the last, substituting dilute phosphoric for nitric acid.

**MORPHIÆ SULPHAS.** U. S. Morphia  $\mathfrak{z}$ j tr., distilled water f  $\mathfrak{z}$ viiij o.m.; mix, and add sufficient diluted sulphuric acid to neutralize the morphia. Evaporate by water-bath, and dry the crystals which form in cooling, on bibulous paper.

**MORPHIÆ TARTRAS.** A. T. THOMSON. Saturate a solution of tartaric acid with morphia, concentrate by evaporation, and set aside that crystals may form. By using an excess of acid, an acid tartrate is formed.

**MORSULI.** See *Trochisci*.

**MOSCHUS ARTIFICIALIS.** See *Oleum Succini Oxydatum*.

**MOXA.** The Chinese moxas are made from the downy leaves of a species of wormwood. Various substitutes are used, as the pith of the sunflower; cotton wool (enveloped in muslin); lint, calico, or unsized paper, soaked in solutions of nitrate, chromate, or chlorate of potash, or of diacetate of lead, and rolled up into small cones or cylinders. LARREY'S moxas consist of lycopodium  $\mathfrak{z}$ iv, nitre  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, formed into small cones with alcohol, and dried for some

- days. Dr. OSBORNE uses quicklime enclosed in a hoop of card, and moistened with water.
- MUCILAGO ACACIÆ.** B. *Mucilage.* Put gum acacia in small pieces  $\text{ʒiv}$  and dist. water  $\text{f ʒvj}$  into a covered earthen jar, and stir frequently till the gum is dissolved. If necessary, strain through muslin. See *Mistura Acaciæ*. U. S. Gum 1, water 2. P. p. æ. G. as U. S.
- MUCILAGO ALTHÆÆ.** P. *Althæa root*  $\text{ʒj}$ , boiling water  $\text{ʒvj}$ ; digest for 6 hours, and strain.
- MUCILAGO AMYLI.** B. *Decoctum Amyli*, L. Starch  $\text{cxx gr.}$  to Oss water. Triturate and boil for a few minutes, constantly stirring.
- MUCILAGO CYDONIÆ.** See *Decoctum Cydoniæ*.
- MUCILAGO FENUGRECI.** Digest  $\text{ʒj}$  of fœnugreek seed with Oss of water for 12 hours, boil, and strain with pressure.
- MUCILAGO GLYCYRRHIZÆ.** From liquorice root; as *Mucilago Althææ*.
- MUCILAGO HORDEI.** D. Ground pearl barley  $\text{ʒss}$ , water  $\text{f ʒxvj}$ ; triturate the barley with the water gradually added, and boil for a few minutes.
- MUCILAGO LINI.** P. Linseed  $\text{ʒj}$ , warm water  $\text{ʒvj}$ ; digest for 6 hours, stirring now and then, and strain.
- MUCILAGO MERCURIALIS PLENKII.** Quicksilver  $\text{ʒj}$ , gum arabic  $\text{ʒiij}$ , syr. poppies  $\text{ʒiv}$ . Mix. Dose,  $\text{ʒss}$ .
- MUCILAGO SALEPI.** See *Gelatina Salepi*.
- MUCILAGO SASSAFRAS.** U. S. Infuse  $\text{ʒij}$  of pith of sassafras in  $\text{ʒxvj}$  o.m. of boiling water for 3 hours, and strain.
- MUCILAGO TRAGACANTHÆ.** B. Add tragacanth in powder  $\text{gr. lx}$ , to distilled water  $\text{f ʒx}$  in a pint bottle. Agitate briskly, and again at intervals, till the tragacanth is perfectly diffused and forms a mucilage. U. S. Tragac. 1, boiling water 15. P. 1 in 10.
- MUCILAGO ULMI.** U. S. Slippery-elm bark sliced and bruised  $\text{ʒj}$  tr., boiling water  $\text{Oj}$  o.m. 2 hours.
- NAPHTHA.** This name has been applied to many kinds of inflammable liquids, several of which have been employed medicinally. The *medicinal naphtha* introduced by Dr. HASTINGS, as a remedy for consumption, is rectified Pyroxylic spirit; see *Spiritus Pyroxylicus*.
- NAPHTHALINUM.** Naphthalin. When coal tar is submitted to distillation, the last portions of the distil-

late consist chiefly of Naphthalin, which after being subjected to pressure, to remove certain liquid hydrocarbons, may be purified by recrystallization from hot alcohol, and subsequent sublimation. Dose, gr. ss, frequently repeated, as a *stimulating expectorant*.

**NARCOTINA.** *Narcotine.* Digest the residue of opium left in making the extract by cold water, with acetic acid, add ammonia to the solution, dissolve the precipitate in hot alcohol, decolorize by animal charcoal, and crystallize by refrigeration. *Antiperiodic?* Dose, gr. iij, 3 times a day.

**NARCOTINÆ HYDROCHLORAS.** Exhaust opium by alcohol, add to the liquid sufficient ammonia to render it turbid; distil off  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the spirit, and let the remaining fluid cool. Wash the crystalline mass with water, then dissolve it in water acidulated with hydrochloric acid (Oj of water and ʒss of acid for each lbj of opium); filter, and evaporate to dryness. Dose, as an *antiperiodic*, 3 grains in the intermissions; in larger doses it is powerfully *sudorific* and *calmative*, as well as *antiperiodic*. [Dr. STEWART.]

**NEPENTHE.**—Prepared from opium by Ferris, of Bristol. Dose, as laudanum.

**NICOTIA.** *M. ORFILA. Nicotylia. Nicotine.* The vapour of tobacco is passed into cold water acidulated with sulphuric acid. An excess of alkali is then added, and the nicotia set free is volatilized by heat. (An oily, colourless, strongly alkaline fluid, sp. gr. 1.048, boiling at 77° F. *Very poisonous*.)

**NITRUM FULMINANS.** See Pulvis Fulminans.

**OLEA.** *Oils.* The oils which are included in the alphabetical list below are of several kinds, namely:

*Olea Destillata, vel Volatilia. Volatile, Essential, or Distilled oils.* These are prepared by putting the various herbs, flowers, seeds, &c., into a still, with sufficient water to prevent them being empyreumatized before the whole of the oil is carried over. Heat being applied, and a proper condenser attached, the volatile oil and aqueous vapour pass over together into "a tall narrow vessel, provided with a lateral tube or lip near the top, and another tube rising from the bottom to about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch below the level of the former." (E.) The water escapes by the lower tube, and the volatile oil, as it accumulates, will be discharged by



the upper one, except in the very few instances where the oil is heavier than water. D. directs the herbs, &c., to be macerated in the still with 5 times their weight of water, for 24 hours, and half the water drawn over. The oil having been separated, the aqueous fluid is returned to the still, and the same quantity drawn over as before. U. S. directs the substance from which the oil is to be extracted to be put into a retort, and enough water added to cover it, and then distilled by a regulated heat into a large refrigeratory; and the distilled oil to be separated from the water which comes over with it. P. prefers fresh to dry herbs.

*Olea Expressa. Olea Fixa. Expressed or Fixed Oils.* These are expressed from certain seeds and fruits, sometimes with, and sometimes without heat. Bisulphide of carbon is also used for the extraction of some fixed oils from seeds.

*Olea Empyreumatica.* Oily fluids produced in the destructive distillation of various vegetable and animal substances, either alone, or mixed with clean sand to divide the substance, and expose it more effectually to the heat.

*Olea Medicata. Olea Cocta vel Infusa. Oils medicated by infusion or decoction.* They are mostly prepared by digesting, or gently boiling, the fresh leaves or flowers of various plants in olive oil till they become crisp, taking care that the temperature does not rise above the boiling-point of water, which it is apt to do when the moisture is nearly all expelled. The oil is then pressed out, and strained. Several will be noticed below; but where no directions are given, 1 part of the herb to 2 of oil may be used. A few animal substances are treated in the same way. MM. ROSE and SIEBERT propose to obtain the medicated oils from *dried* plants; they reduce them to coarse powder, moisten them with a little spirit, and, after a few hours' digestion, put them into a percolator and pour olive oil over them.

*OLEO OZONATA. Ozonized oils.* Dr. THOMPSON. Pass oxygen gas into the oil (cocoa nut, sunflower, cod-liver, &c.), until it will dissolve no more. Then expose for a considerable time to the direct rays of the sun. *Used in phthisis, &c.*

*OLEUM ABSINTHII.* The *Essential Oil* is obtained by dis-



tilling 1 part of fresh wormwood with 3 of water. P.  
*Medicated Oil*, as directed for Ol. Anthemidis. Med.

OLEUM ALLII. A volatile oil (sulphuret of allyle) is obtained from garlic by distillation, which is a powerful irritant. A stimulating infused oil is used externally in *palsy and rheumatism*.

OLEUM ÆTHEREUM. L. Rectified spirit Oij, sulphuric acid f̄xxxvj; mix cautiously, distil till a black froth appears, remove the retort, separate the lighter supernatant liquor, and expose it to the air for a day; then wash it by agitation with f̄j of solution of potash mixed with f̄ 3j of water, and separate the ethereal oil which subsides.

OLEUM ALOETICUM. Distilled from socotrine aloes as Ol. Succini; *externally, as a vermifuge*.

OLEUM AMMONIATUM. Linimentum Ammoniae.

OLEUM AMYGDALÆ. B. Expressed from bitter and sweet almonds.

OLEUM AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ DESTILLATUM. P. The cake of bitter almonds (from which the fixed oil has been expressed without heat) is mixed into a thin paste with cold water, and, after 24 hours, subjected to distillation. The oil comes over with the water, and falls to the bottom. [This oil contains a considerable but variable proportion of hydrocyanic acid, and is consequently highly poisonous. It is more used by confectioners, cooks, and perfumers, than in medical practice. The dose is stated to be from  $\frac{1}{4}$ th to  $\frac{1}{2}$  a drop.]

*Antidotes the same as for Hydrocyanic acid.*

OLEUM AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ SINE ACIDO HYDROCYANICO. LIEBIG states that the crude distilled oil of bitter almonds may be deprived of its hydrocyanic acid by mixing it with peroxide of mercury, and, after a few days' contact, re-distilling the oil. A mixture of chloride of iron and slaked lime is economically substituted for the peroxide. Mr. GRINDLEY, however, found it insufficient, but succeeded by employing it in combination with the peroxide.

OLEUM ANDÆ. Obtained by expression from the seeds of *Anda Gomesii*. *Purgative*. Dose, 20 to 30 drops, in sugar. Dr. NORRIS prescribed 50 drops, but Dr. URE found 20 usually sufficient.

OLEUM ANETHI. B. From dill fruit. Dose, 1 to 4 drops.

OLEUM ANIMALE. See Oleum Cornu Cervi.

OLEUM ANISI. B. From aniseeds. Dose, 2 to 8 drops.

OLEUM ANTHEMIDIS. B. Distilled in Britain from chamomile flowers. The imported oil is probably from a different species. Dose,  $\text{m}\text{j}$ —iv. P. A medicated oil is also made by digesting the flowers with 10 times their weight of olive oil for 2 hours in a water-bath.

OLEUM ANTHEMIDIS CAMPHORATUM. P. Rasped camphor  $\text{3j}$ , med. oil chamomile  $\text{3ix}$ .

OLEUM ARMORACÆ. By distilling fresh horseradish root with  $\frac{2}{3}$ ds of its weight of water, redistilling the oil with water, separating it, and digesting with chloride of calcium. It appears to be identical with volatile oil of black mustard.

OLEUM ASELLI. See Oleum Morrhuæ.

OLEUM ASPHALTI. From Asphaltum, as Ol. Succini.

OLEUM AURANTII CORTICIS. As Oleum Limonum.

OLEUM AURANTII FLOREM. P. *Neroli*. Orange flowers  $\text{lb}\text{x}$ , water  $\text{lb}\text{xxx}$ ; put the flowers, enclosed in a wire vessel, into an alembic containing boiling water; put on the head immediately, and distil as long as an oil comes over; the oil is separated in the usual way, and preserved in well-closed bottles, shaded from the light. [An oil is also obtained from the leaves.]

OLEUM BALSAMINÆ. Balsam apple (deprived of seeds)  $\text{3j}$ , oil of almonds  $\text{3iv}$ . Digest, and strain.

OLEUM BELLADONNÆ. P. Fresh leaves of belladonna  $\text{lbj}$ , olive oil  $\text{lbj}$ ; bruise the leaves, and heat them with the oil, over a slow fire, till the moisture of the plant is dissipated, strain with pressure, and filter.

OLEUM BENZOINI. From benzoin (after the acid has been sublimed), as Oleum Succini.

OLEUM BERGAMII. From bergamot peel, as Oleum Limonum.

OLEUM BETULÆ. A tarry oil, from the inner bark of birch.

OLEUM BEZOARDIUM. WEDEL'S oil. Camphor  $\text{3ij}$ , oil of almonds  $\text{f3ij}$ , oil of bergamot  $\text{3ss}$ , alkanet root q. s. to colour it.

OLEUM BUBULUM. U. S. *Neatfoot Oil*. By boiling the feet with water, and skimming off the oil.

OLEUM BUXI EMPYREUMATICUM. L. 1746. Distilled from fragments of boxwood in a retort, with a sand-bath, gradually increased in heat. *Anodyne, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic.* Dose, 10 to 20 drops. (JOURDAN says 4 to 5 drops, in gonorrhœa.) *It relieves toothache.*

OLEUM CACAO CONCRETUM. *Beurre de Cacao.* The cacao nuts are beaten to a paste (see Chocolate), and heated for a short time in a water-bath with 1-10th of their weight of water; then enclosed in a hempen bag, and quickly pressed between tinned plates heated by boiling water. The oil is purified by melting it, and filtering it through paper in a funnel kept warm.

OLEUM CADINUM. *Huile de Cade.* An empyreumatic oil obtained by dry distillation of the wood of the juniperus oxycedrus. Dose, a few drops in skin diseases, but chiefly externally.

OLEUM CAJUPUTI. B. Distilled from the leaves of melaleuca minor. Dose,  $\text{mij}$ —iv.

OLEUM CALAMI. By distillation from the rhizomes of acorus calamus.

OLEUM CAMPHORÆ. The liquid camphor, obtained by piercing the young camphor tree, is so termed in India.

OLEUM CAMPHORATUM. Linimentum Camphoræ.

OLEUM CAMPHORÆ NITRICUM. FEE. Pulverized camphor gr. cccij, nitric acid  $\frac{3}{4}$ , dissolve without heat, and decant the oil.

OLEUM CANNABIS. Expressed from hemp seed.

OLEUM CUM CANTHARIDIBUS. P. Cantharides in coarse powder 1 part, olive oil 10 parts; digest for 6 hours in a closed vessel, by water-bath, strain with pressure, and filter. [See Linimentum Cantharidis. U. S.]

OLEUM CAPSICI. Dr. TURNBULL. Heat in a water-bath  $\frac{3}{4}$ iv of cayenne pepper with Oj olive oil for 6 hours, and strain. *Externally, as a rubefacient, in cholera, &c.*

OLEUM CARDAMOMI; OLEUM CARUI; OLEUM CARYOPHILLI; see OLEA DESTILLATA. Dose,  $\text{mij}$ —vj.

OLEUM CASSIE. As Oleum Cinnamomi.

OLEUM CERÆ. Bees' wax melted into balls with powd. brick, distilled over a sand-bath, and rectified by repeated distillations. *Diuretic*; dose, 2 to 4 drops.

OLEUM CHARTÆ. BATE. Paper or rag oil. Pyrothonide.

Burn paper on a cold tin plate, and collect the oily liquid which condenses on it. It is also made by distilling paper or linen rag. It is used in *toothache* and *skin diseases*, and was formerly esteemed as an ophthalmic remedy.

**OLEUM CHENOPODII.** U. S. Distilled from the seeds of *Chenopodium Anthelminticum*. Dose, 4 to 8 drops, with treacle or milk, for 3 nights in succession, for children; for adults, 5ss. *Vermifuge*.

**OLEUM CINNAMOMI.** B. The oil distilled from cinnamon bark.

**OLEUM CITRI, et OL. CITRI FLOREM.** *Oil of cedrat.* From the peel and flowers of citron; as *Ol. Limonis*.

**OLEUM COLOCYNTHIDIS.** From the pulp, by digestion, as the other infused oils. See *Olea Medicata*. Externally, in *rheumatism* and *neuralgia*.

**OLEUM CONII.** P. As *Oleum Belladonnæ Med.*

**OLEUM COPAIBÆ.** B. The oil distilled from *copaiva*. Dose,  $\text{m}\nu$ —xx, sometimes gradually increased to  $\text{mxx}$ . *MITSCHERLICH* states that it is one of the least poisonous of essential oils. If a glass vessel be used, a very inconvenient bumping occurs, which may be remedied by coating the lower part of the inner surface with silver, by Drayton's method.

**OLEUM CORIANDRI.** B. Distilled in Britain from coriander fruit.

**OLEUM CORNU CERVI.** *DIPPEL's Animal Oil.* It accompanies the ammoniacal liquor (*Liq. Volatilis Cornu Cervi*) in the distillation of hartshorn or bones. It is rectified by redistillation. Dose, 5 drops.

**OLEUM CROTONIS.** B. Expressed from the seeds of *croton tiglium*. P. The seeds of *croton tiglium* (freed from their coats, *GUMBOUTT*) are ground, placed in a hempen bag, and pressed between warm tinned plates. A further quantity is obtained from the marc, by heating it with rectified spirit, pressing, and distilling off the spirit. Both require to be filtered after standing a fortnight, and are then mixed. Dose, 1 to 2 drops.

**OLEUM CUBEBÆ.** B. Distilled in Britain from *cubebs*. Dose,  $\text{m}\nu$ —xx.

**OLEUM CUCURBITÆ.** Expressed from the seeds of the pumpkin. *A soothing application to piles.*



- OLEUM DIGITALIS. P. As Oleum Belladonnæ.
- OLEUM DIPTEROCARPI. *Gargun Ol. Wood oil.* An oleo-resin from several species of *Dipterocarpus*. DR. DOUGALL and PROF. ERASMUS WILSON have used it with success, the former in *leprosy*, the latter in *eczema*, *lupus*, *cancer*, and *various skin diseases*. Dose, ʒij mixed with ʒij lime water 3 times a day. It may also be mixed with lime water and used externally.
- OLEUM ERGOTE. DR. WRIGHT. As Ess. Secal. Corn. Æther, but by percolation instead of maceration. Dose, 20 to 50 drops, in *hæmorrhage*; 10 drops, every three hours, in *diarrhœa*; and locally in *rheumatism*, *toothache*, &c.
- OLEUM ERIGERONTIS CANADENSIS. U. S. An essential oil, distilled from Canada Erigeron (Heabane).  $\mu\upsilon$ , in hæmorrhage.
- OLEUM EUCALYPTI GLOBULI. An oil obtained by aqueous distillation from the leaves of the blue gum tree. See Eucalyptol.
- OLEUM EUPHORBIE LATHYRIS. From the seeds of caper spurge, by expression. *Purgative*. Dose, 3 to 10 drops.
- OLEUM EXCESTRENSE. *Exeter Oil.* GRAY. Green oil  $\text{lb}\text{xvj}$ , euphorbium, mustard seed, castor, pellitory, of each ʒj; digest and strain. [The original form is more complex. The following is also used:—Rape oil Oiss, green oil Oss, oils of wormwood, rosemary, and origanum, of each ʒss.]
- OLEUM FENICULI. From sweet fennel seeds. Dose,  $\text{mij}$ — $\text{xij}$ .
- OLEUM FENUGRECI. P. An infused oil of fennugreek seeds, as Oleum Anthemid.
- OLEUM FILICIS MARIS. DR. PESCHIER. Macerate the buds of male fern in ether, and distil off the ether from the tincture by a water-bath; others use the dried roots (rhizomes). Dose, from 10 to 30 drops, in sugar, almond emulsion, or wafer-paper, for *tapeworm*. See Extractum Filicis Liquidum, B.
- OLEUM FORMICARUM. Digest ʒiv of ants in ʒxvj by wt. of olive oil with a gentle heat, and strain.
- OLEUM GAULTHERIE. Distilled from the leaves of partridge berry (*gaultheria procumbens*).
- OLEUM GUATAICI. An empyreumatic oil is distilled from the wood, as Oleum Buxi. A fragrant oil is obtained by

steeping the shavings in salt and water for some months, and distilling.

OLEUM HEDEOMÆ. U. S. Distilled from American pennyroyal. Dose, 2 to 10 drops.

OLEUM HYOSCYAMI. P. From fresh henbane, as Oleum Belladonnæ. An oil is also obtained by expression from the seeds.

OLEUM HYPERICI. L. 1746. Picked flowers of St. John's wort  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ , olive oil  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xxxij}$ ; digest till the oil is well tinged.

OLEUM HYSSOPI. Distilled from fresh hyssop.

OLEUM IODATUM. MARSCHAL's *Iodized Oil*. Oil of almonds 15 parts, iodine 1 part. Triturate, and digest till dissolved.

OLEUM JATROPHÆ. Expressed from the seeds of *jatropha curcas*, or physic nuts; as Oleum Crotonis.

OLEUM JECORIS ASELLI. See Oleum Morrhuæ.

OLEUM JUGLANDIS. Expressed from walnuts, as Oleum Amygdalæ.

OLEUM JUNIPERI. B. Distilled in Britain from unripe juniper berries. The foreign oil is said to be distilled from the wood. Dose,  $\text{m}\mathfrak{v}$ — $\text{xx}$ .

OLEUM LATERITII. L. 1746. Quench red-hot bricks in olive oil, break them, distil in a retort with a gradually increased heat, and separate the oil from the accompanying liquid.

OLEUM LATHYRIS. *Oil of Spurge*. From the seeds of *euphorbia lathyris*. *Purgative*. Dose, 4 to 10 drops.

OLEUM LAURINUM. P. Dried bay-berries are crushed, exposed to the action of steam, placed in a hempen bag, and quickly pressed.

OLEUM LAURO-CERASI. Distilled from the leaves of cherry-laurel, as Oleum Aurantii Florum. The leaves should be gathered in summer. It contains prussic acid, and is, consequently, *poisonous*.

OLEUM LAVANDULÆ. From the flowers, as the other Olea Destillata. The oil which first comes over is most esteemed. Dose,  $\text{mj}$ — $\text{v}$ .

OLEUM LILIORUM. L. 1746. White lily flowers  $\text{lbj}$ , olive oil  $\text{lbij}$ ; boil slowly till the flowers become crisp, then strain, and press out the oil.



**OLEUM LIMONIS.** B. *Expressed or distilled.* The yellow portion of the peel is grated off the fruit, and the oil expressed. An inferior kind is obtained by distillation, as directed for Ol. Aurantii Florum. P. Oils are obtained by both methods from the peel of bergamot, citron, sweet and bitter orange, all of which are carefully prepared by expression.

**OLEUM LINI.** B. By expressing linseed without heat. f3ij, night and morning, for *piles* [VAN RYEN].

**OLEUM LUMBRICORUM.** E. 1744. Washed earthworms lbss, olive oil Oiss, white wine Oss. Boil gently till the wine is consumed, and press, and strain.

**OLEUM MACIDIS.** What is commonly termed *oil of mace* is expressed from nutmegs; but a volatile oil is obtained from mace by distillation.

**OLEUM MARJORANÆ,** from sweet marjoram; **OLEUM MENTHÆ VIRIDIS,** from mint; **OLEUM MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ,** from peppermint; **OLEUM PULEGII,** from pennyroyal; as the other distilled oils. Dose, 2 to 5 drops.

**OLEUM MELILOTI.** From the flowering tops of melilot, as Ol. Absinthii med.

**OLEUM MONARDÆ.** U. S. Distilled from horsemint, *monarda punctata.* *Rubefacient.*

**OLEUM MORRHUÆ.** *Oleum Jecoris Aselli.* *Cod-liver Oil.*

B. Extracted from the fresh liver of Gadus Morrhua by a heat not exceeding 180 F°. Two kinds of cod-liver oil are used in this country: the pale yellow, which is that of the B. P., and the brown, of varying shades of colour. The pale oil is procured from perfectly fresh and selected livers, which are exposed to the lowest practicable heat in a boiler by means of steam. The oil which separates and floats upon the surface is filtered into casks as speedily as possible. The lighter brown varieties have either been kept longer in contact with the livers, have been extracted by means of greater heat, or the livers which yield them, have begun to decompose. The darkest kind, which is the product of putrid livers, is used only by curriers. It should be kept in a cool place, in bottles quite full, and carefully closed. Dose, f3ss, sometimes increased to f3iss; but it is better to begin with f3j, and increase it gradually to f3ss, as the stomach can bear it. *In scrofula.*

*consumption, rheumatism, &c. It is applied externally in rheumatic and neuralgic affections, &c.*

**OLEUM MORRHUE CUM FERRI IODID.** Triturate iodide of iron with cod-liver oil, 4 grains to the ounce, until dissolved. HORSLEY'S patent. Dissolve ℥xxij of iodine in a gallon of oil, at a temperature of 140° F., in a water-bath. Add to the solution ℥viij of iron (reduced by hydrogen), and heat to 180° F., until the combination is complete. Dose, ʒj—ʒss.

**OLEUM MORRHUE CUM ARSENICI HYDRAEGYRO-IODID.** HORSLEY'S patent. Evaporate Donovan's solution to dryness, and dissolve 64 grains of the dry mixture in a gallon of oil, at a temperature not exceeding 180° F. Dose, ʒj—ʒss.

**OLEUM MORRHUE PHOSPHORATUM.** LANCET. Pure unoxidized phosphorus gr. ij, almond oil ʒij. Put into a bottle, stopper it, and immerse the same in a water-bath; apply heat until the temperature of the oil is about 180° F., as directed by the B. P. in the preparation of Oleum Phosphoratum; shake up occasionally, and put the bottle again into the water if necessary, until a perfect solution is obtained; then add about ʒx of cod-liver oil, and again immerse in the water-bath; finally, make up the measure with cod-liver oil to ʒxxv. One drachm so prepared will contain over  $\frac{1}{100}$ th of a grain of pure phosphorus.

**OLEUM MORRHUE CUM QUINIA.** Dissolve 1 ounce of sulphate of quinia in 2 pints of boiling distilled water, then add solution of ammonia in slight excess, and collect and wash the precipitated quinia. Dry this on filtering-paper, and fuse it over a sand-bath in a porcelain dish. Dissolve it in a small portion of alcohol of sp. gr. .796, and mix with cod-liver oil in the proportion of 2 grains or more of quinia to the ounce. Heat gently in a water-bath. The alcohol evaporates, and the quinia dissolves. Dose, ʒss—ʒj.

**OLEUM CUM MUCILAGINIBUS.** L. 1746. Fresh marsh-mallow root lbss, linseed ʒiiij, fenugreek seed ʒiiij, water fbiij, olive oil ℥iv. Boil the bruised root and seeds in the water for half an hour, add the oil, and boil till the water is dissipated.

**OLEUM MUDARIS.** Digest mudar bark gr. x in fʒj of

olive oil, and strain. Applied with a camel-hair pencil to *cutaneous ulcers*.

**OLEUM MYRISTICÆ.** The *essential* oil [*Myristicæ Oleum*, B.] is obtained by distillation; the *concrete* oil [*myristicæ oleum expressum*] by expression.

**OLEUM MYRRHÆ.** An empyreumatic oil is obtained from myrrh, as *Ol. Succini*. An oil *per deliquium* was formerly made by putting myrrh into a boiled egg from which the yolk has been removed, and placing it in a cellar.

**OLEUM MYRTI ESSENTIALE.** Distilled from the flowers and leaves of *Myrtus communis*.

**OLEUM OLIVÆ.** B. Expressed from ripe olives; an inferior kind is made by boiling the pressed paste with water.

**OLEUM OPIATUM.** NEUBER. Opium ʒj, infused oil of henbane ʒxvj; digest with a moderate heat, and strain. U. C. H. directs ʒj of opium to fʒij of olive oil.

**OLEUM OPHIOGLOSSI.** From adder's tongue, as *Ol. Belladonnæ*.

**OLEUM ORIGANI.** From marjoram by distillation. The red oil sold under this name is obtained from common thyme (*thymus vulgaris*).

**OLEUM OVIORUM.** P. Evaporate the yolks of eggs in a porcelain dish by a water-bath, and with constant stirring, until on pressing between the fingers the oil exudes from them. Then put them into a canvas bag, and press them between warm plates of iron. Filter whilst hot.

**OLEUM OXYGENATUM.** Expose olive oil in a wide receiver to chlorine gas slowly evolved.

**OLEUM PALMÆ.** Expressed from the fruit of the *Elais Guineensis*.

**OLEUM PAPAVERIS.** *Huile Blanche*. From poppy seeds, as *Oleum Amygdalæ*.

**OLEUM PETRÆ.** *Rock Oil, or Oil of Petroleum*. The name is also given to the following mixture:—[GRAY] Oil of turpentine ʒviii, Barbadoes tar ʒiv, oil of rosemary ʒiv.

**OLEUM PHOSPHORATUM.** B. Take of phosphorus, oil of almonds, of each q. s. Heat the oil in a porcelain dish to 300° F., and keep it at this temperature for about 15 minutes, then let it cool, and filter it through paper. Put f ʒiv of this oil into a stopped bot., capable of holding

**OLEUM SAMBUCINUM.** An infused oil is prepared from the flowers of elder, as *Oleum Anthemidis*, P. [L. 1836 directed an oil to be distilled from the flowers, but the quantity obtainable is very trifling.]

**OLEUM SAMBUCI VIRIDE.** From the fresh leaves of elder with olive or rape oil. As *Oleum Belladonnæ*.

**OLEUM SABINÆ.** B. From fresh savine. Dose,  $\text{mij}$ — $\text{v}$ .

**OLEUM SANTALI FLAVI.** From yellow sandal wood. Dose,  $\text{mxv}$ , 3 times a day. Very serviceable in acute and chronic gonorrhœa.

**OLEUM SASSAFRAS** (from the bruised root, E.; and bark, D.); and **OLEUM SANTALI FLAVI**; as *Oleum Cinnamoni*.

**OLEUM SINAPIS** [*Expressum*]. From black mustard seed, or from its bran, as *Oleum Lini*.

**OLEUM SINAPIS (VOLATILE).** B. Distilled with water from the seeds of black mustard, after the expression of the fixed oil, diluted, is used externally. *As a rubefacient*.

**OLEUM SOLANI.** P. From nightshade, as *Oleum Belladonnæ*.

**OLEUM SPICÆ.** Distilled from spike lavender. A mixture of oil of turpentine with oil of lavender, coloured with alkanet, is also sold under this name.

**OLEUM STRAMONII.** P. As *Oleum Belladonnæ*.

**OLEUM STRYCHNINATUM.** CUNIER. *Linimentum Strychniæ*.

**OLEUM SUCCINI.** U. S. Half fill a glass retort with powdered amber mixed with an equal weight of sand, and distil by sand-bath, with a gradually increasing heat; then separate the oil from the acid liquor and concrete acid.

**OLEUM SUCCINI RECTIFICATUM.** Mix  $\text{Oj}$  of oil of amber with  $\text{Ovj}$  of water in a glass retort, and distil over  $\text{Oiv}$ ; then separate the oil from the water, and keep it in well-stopped bottles. *Antispasmodic*. Dose,  $\text{m}$   $\text{v}$  to  $\text{x}$ .

**OLEUM SUCCINI OXYDATUM.** *Artificial Musk*. Put into a cup  $\text{f}\text{ij}$  of oil of amber, and add to it, drop by drop,  $\text{f}\text{z}\text{iiiss}$  of strong nitric acid; let it stand for 36 hours, then separate and wash the resinous matter. *Antispasmodic and nerveine*. Dose,  $\text{gr. v}$  to  $\text{x}$ . For children,  $\text{gr. ss}$  to  $\text{gt. j}$ .

**OLEUM SULPHURATUM.** L. 1824. *Balsam of sulphur*. Washed sulphur  $\text{3ij}$ , olive oil  $\text{f}\text{3xvj}$ ; to the oil, heated in



a large vessel, gradually throw in the sulphur, and stir constantly till they combine. Dose, 40 to 50 drops.

**OLEUM SULPHURATUM ANISATUM.** See Bals. Sulph. Anisatum.

**OLEUM SULPHURIS RULANDI.** ZWELFER. Rose oil (by infusion) ℥j, rectified oil of turpentine ℥iij, sulphur ℥iij; heat by a sand-bath until they combine.

**OLEUM TABACI [INFUSUM].** From fresh tobacco leaves, as Oleum Belladonnæ.

**OLEUM TABACI [EMPYREUMATICUM].** U. S. Put ℥j of tobacco, in coarse powder, into a retort of green glass, connected with a refrigeratory, with a tube for the escape of incondensable products; then heat the retort by sand-bath gradually to dull redness, and keep it so until empyreumatic oil ceases to pass over; separate the oily liquid from the watery portion, and keep it for use. *Poisonous.*

**OLEUM TANACETI.** By distillation from the fresh tansy, Ol. Flor. Aurant.

**OLEUM TARTARI PER DELIQUIUM.** Allow carbonate of potash to deliquesce in a damp place, and pour off the clear liquid for use.

**OLEUM TEREBINTHINE.** B. Distilled from the turpentine, or oleo-resin of *Pinus palustris*, P. Tæda, and P. Pinaster.

**OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ PURIFICATUM.** L. 1836. Oil of turpentine Oj, water Oiv. Let the oil cautiously distil. [Dr. PEREIRA states that the oil is purified by redistilling it from a solution of caustic potash. It is sold under the name of Camphine.] Dose, from ℥vj or vij to f ℥j; or from f ℥iv to f ℥iss for tapeworm.

**OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ PURIFICATUM.** Dr. NIMMO's method. Agitate the oil with an eighth part of alcohol, and pour off the spirit; repeat this 3 or 4 times.

**OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ SULPHURATUM.** Sulphurated linseed oil 1 part, oil of turpentine 3 parts.

**OLEUM TEREBINTHINATUM ACOUSTICUM.** Mr. MAULE. Oil of almonds f ℥iv, oil of turpentine ʒxl.

**OLEUM THEOBROMÆ.** B. *Cacao Butter.* By expression and heat from the ground seeds of Theobroma Cacao.

**OLEUM THYMI.** The oil of common thyme is sold in the shops as Oleum Origani.

**OLEUM TIGLI.** See Oleum Crotonis.

OLEUM TRITICI. BATE. It is made by strongly expressing bruised wheat between hot iron plates. It is useful in some skin diseases, chilblains, &c. Mr. WISE, of Maryport, found it efficacious in *tinea capitis*.

OLEUM VALERIANÆ. U. S. Distilled from bruised Valerian. Dose, 2 to 6 drops.

OLEUM VINI. See Oleum Æthereum.

OLEUM VIRIDE. Bay leaves, rue, origanum, sea wormwood, of each ʒiij, olive oil Oij; digest till the herbs are crisp; press, and strain. Green oil of elder is sometimes substituted for it.

OLEUM VITRIOLI. Sulphuric acid was formerly so called, because distilled from sulphate of iron (green vitriol) calcined to whiteness.

O. OLEO-SACCHARA. See Elæo-sacchara.

OLIVINA. Olivine. LANDERER. Treat olive leaves with acidulated water, concentrate, precipitate with ammonia, redissolve the washed precipitate in a diluted acid, purify with animal charcoal, filter, and reprecipitate with ammonia.

OPII MURIAS. See Liquor Opii Muriaticus.

OPIUM TORREFACTUM. ZWELFER. Heat thin slices of opium on an iron plate, over a slow fire, so long as it emits vapour, taking care that it is not burnt.

OXYDA. Oxides. See their several bases.

OXYGENIUM. P. *Oxygen Gas*. Heat chlorate of potash in a small retort or flask of green glass, as long as gas is disengaged, and collect the gas in a proper apparatus. The process is much expedited by mixing the chlorate previously powdered with an eighth part (in bulk) of black oxide of manganese. Dr. RINGER says that if oxygen be administered as a gaseous bath, for an hour or two at a time, and the bath repeated 6 or 8 times a day, it is of great service in *senile gangrene*. [The gas is now prepared in a compressed or condensed form.]

OXYMEL. B. Clarified honey ʒxl, acetic acid fʒv, distilled water fʒv. Liquefy the honey by heat, and mix with it the acetic acid and water. Dose, ʒj to ʒij. P. White wine vinegar l, honey 4. G. Honey 40, acetic acid l.

OXYMEL ÆRUGINIS. See Linimentum Æruginis.



OXYMEL ALLII. L. 1746. Sliced garlic  $\text{ʒiiss tr.}$ , bruised caraway and fennel seed, each  $\text{ʒij}$ , boiling vinegar  $\text{fʒviij}$ ; macerate, strain, and make an oxymel with clarified honey  $\text{ʒx}$ .

OXYMEL COLCHICI. D. 1826. Vinegar of colchicum  $\text{fʒxvj}$ , clarified honey  $\text{lbij}$ ; boil to the consistence of syrup. Dose,  $\text{fʒj}$ , gradually increased to  $\text{fʒij}$ .

OXYMEL NARCISSI. VAN MONS. Vinegar of narcissus (made with 1 part of fresh flowers of daffodil to 8 of vinegar) 1 part, white honey 4 parts. Dissolve. Dose, a teaspoonful. *In whooping-cough and spasmodic asthma.*

OXYMEL SCILLÆ. B. Mix and evaporate on water-bath vinegar of squill  $\text{Oj}$  and clarified honey  $\text{lbij}$  till the product when cold has sp. gr. 1.32. P. 1 to 4 honey. G. 1 to 2 reduced to 2.

OXYMEL SCILLÆ COMPOSITUM. MANCH. H. Oxymel of squills  $\text{fʒj}$ , spirit of nitric ether  $\text{ʒss}$ .

OXYSACCHARUM. See Syrupus Aceti.

OXYSACCHARUM DIGITALIS. MARTIUS. Dried foxglove  $\text{ʒj}$ , distilled vinegar  $\text{ʒviij}$ ; digest with a gentle heat, strain with pressure, and add white sugar  $\text{ʒx}$ ; dissolve, and filter.

PANACEA MERCURIALIS. Calomel digested with rectified spirit and dried.

PANCREATINUM. PAREIRA. Cut the fresh pancreas of the pig, freed from fat and all foreign matters, into small pieces, and digest with ether. If the ether be afterwards distilled off from the filtered liquid, the pancreatin will be left as an oily product. GRIFFITH. It is obtained from the pancreas of recently killed animals by treating the colourless viscous juice with alcohol and drying the precipitate *in vacuo*. Given for stimulating the digestion of fatty compounds—usually administered in the form of emulsion, or dissolved in very weak alcohol, or as powder. Dr. Dobell prepares a “crude pancreatic emulsion” as follows:—After freeing from fat and all foreign matters the pancreas of a freshly killed pig, he bruises  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. of the purified pancreas in a marble mortar, and then adds to it 2 lbs. of lard, and beating them well together and adding 3 lbs. water very gradually, so as to ensure its perfect absorption. He prepares his “pancreatized fat”

by shaking up one part of his crude emulsion, with three parts of ether, allowing the mixture to stand, drawing off the ethereal solution and carefully distilling off the ether. The pancreatized fat remains. He says that the pancreatized fat, unlike the crude fat, has no tendency to putrefy. His "purified pancreatic emulsion" is made by mixing very carefully together 5 parts of pancreatized fat,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  parts of dist. water, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  parts of rectified sp., and flavouring with oil of cloves.

**PANES BISCOCTI MERCURIALES.** OLIVIER's *biscuits* are said to contain, in each biscuit of  $\text{ʒij}$ , gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the dried precipitate, obtained by mixing a solution of 77 grains of corrosive sublimate with the whites of two eggs beaten up with  $\text{tj}$  of water.

**PANES BISCOCTI PURGANTES.** JOURDAN. Jalap  $\text{ʒv}$ , sugar  $\text{ʒiv}$ , flour  $\text{ʒss}$ , 6 eggs; made into 15 biscuits, each containing  $\text{ʒj}$  of jalap.

**PANES BISCOCTI SCAMMONII.** BOUCHARDAT. Fine scammony 150 grains; incorporate it with sufficient biscuit paste for 50 biscuits; each biscuit contains 3 grains of scammony.

**PANIS FERRI LACTATIS.** CAP. Bread, containing one grain of lactate of iron in each ounce.

**PANNUS VESICATORIUS.** See Tela Vesicatoria.

**PASTA ADHESIVA.** MORRISON. For *tinea capitis*.  $\text{lbij}$  of ale to be mixed with  $\text{ʒvj}$  of flour, and set on the fire; and  $\text{ʒix}$  of powdered resin stirred in, till they form a smooth paste.

**PASTA ALTHÆÆ.** *Pâte de Guimauve.* P. Add  $\text{lbiss}$  of picked gum arabic, and  $\text{lbiss}$  of refined sugar, to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. water; dissolve, strain, and evaporate to the thickness of honey, constantly stirring, and add gradually the whites of 12 eggs well beaten with  $\text{ʒiv}$  of orange water. Evaporate with constant stirring till the paste is so firm as not to adhere to the hands.

**PASTA EPILATORIA.** Mix 2 parts of slaked lime with 3 of water, and saturate with sulphuretted hydrogen. A layer a line in thickness denudes the scalp in 3 minutes.

**PASTA ESCHAROTICA ARSENICALIS.** The Pulvis Escharoticus Arsenicalis moistened with mucilage at the time of using.

PASTA ESCHAROTICA CUPRI SULPHATIS. M. PAYAN. Powdered sulphate of copper made into a soft paste with yolk of egg.

PASTA GLYCYRRHIZÆ ALBA. *Pâte de réglisse blanche.* As Pasta Althææ, with  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$  liquorice root.

PASTA GLYCYRRHIZÆ FUSCA. *Pâte de réglisse brune.* Extract of liquorice  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , ext. opium 13 grs., gum arabic,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xlv}$ , white sugar  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xxx}$ , water  $\text{Oij}$  15 oz. Dissolve the liquorice and ext. opium in the water, strain, add the sugar and gum, and evaporate very gently to a firm consistence. Pour it on an oiled slab.

PASTA GLYCYRRHIZÆ OPIATA. *Pâte de réglisse opiacée.* Pasta Glycrrh. Fusca.

PASTA GLYCYRRHIZÆ NIGRA. P. *Pâte de réglisse noire.* Dissolve  $\mathfrak{lbj}$  of extract of liquorice (Italian juice) in  $\mathfrak{lbj}$  of cold water, strain, and add picked gum arabic  $\mathfrak{lbj}$ , refined sugar  $\mathfrak{lbj}$ . Evaporate gently, constantly stirring, to a proper consistence; spread it on an oiled slab. It may be aromatized with oil of aniseed (10 drops to  $\mathfrak{lbj}$ ), or with  $\mathfrak{zj}$  of powdered orris root.

PASTA GUMMI. *Pâte de Gomme.* See Pasta Althææ.

PASTA GUTTÆ PERCHÆ STYPTICA. Mr. BEARDSLEY. Gutta percha  $\mathfrak{zj}$ , Stockholm tar  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iss}$  or  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , creasote  $\mathfrak{zj}$ , shell-lac  $\mathfrak{zj}$  or q. s. to render it sufficiently hard. To be boiled together, with constant stirring, till it forms a homogeneous mass. For *alveolar hæmorrhage*, and as a stopping for teeth in toothache. To be softened by moulding with the fingers.

PASTA JUJUBÆ. P. *Jujube Paste or Lozenges.* Jujube fruit freed from stones  $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$ , gum arabic  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xxx}$ , sugar  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xx}$ , orange fl. water 2 oz, water  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xxxv}$ . Infuse the jujubes in the water, and strain, then add the gum, previously washed and drained, and melt by a water-bath, strain, put again in the water-bath, add the sugar, mix in the orange fl. water and keep over water-bath for 12 hours; then remove the scum, and cool in moulds of tinned iron previously oiled, and finish drying on a stove heated to  $104^{\circ}$  F.

PASTA LICHENIS. P. Iceland moss  $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$ , gum arabic  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xxxv}$ , sugar  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xx}$ , ext. opium 6 grs., water q. s. Just boil the

lichen in water, throw away the first water and wash the lichen repeatedly. Boil for an hour with water q. s. to yield  $\frac{3}{4}$ xxx, in which dissolve over a water-bath the gum; strain and when nearly cold, decant and add the sugar, and towards the end of the operation the opium dissolved in a little water, evaporate with constant stirring to a firm paste, spread it on a slab slightly oiled, and when cold, wipe off the oil and keep in a box. [Iceland moss lbj, water q. s.; heat nearly to boiling, reject this liquor, and boil the moss for an hour in fresh water; strain, and press; add to the decoction gum arabic lbv, white sugar lbiv, dissolve by a gentle heat, and evaporate over a slow fire to a firm paste. Spread it on a slab slightly oiled, and, when cold, carefully wipe off the oil, and enclose the paste in a box.]

PASTA LICHENIS OPIATA. P. Pasta Linchenis. P.

PASTA LONDONENSIS. *London Paste*. Equal parts of caustic soda and unslaked lime, reduce to a fine powder in a warm mortar and mix intimately; keep in well-closed bottles, and when required for use, take as much as is sufficient, and make into a paste with water.

PASTA PECTORALIS. *Pâte Pectorale de REGNAULD*. In a decoction of  $\frac{3}{4}$ iv of the pectoral flowers (species bechicæ), dissolve  $\frac{3}{4}$ xiv of gum and  $\frac{3}{4}$ xx of white sugar, and add f $\frac{3}{4}$ ss of Tincture of Tolu. Strain the solution, and evaporate it to a proper consistence.

PASTA PIPERIS. See Confectio Piperis Nigri.

PASTA TORMENTILLÆ COMPOSITA. *Pâte contre les Epidémies*. DESRUELLES. Linseed meal  $\frac{3}{4}$ iv, powdered tormentil  $\frac{3}{4}$ iv, mercurial ointment  $\frac{3}{4}$ j, extract of belladonna  $\frac{3}{4}$ j, oil of hempseed q. s. To be spread on cloth, and the testicle enveloped in it.

PASTA VIENNENSIS. *Vienna Paste* is *Potassa cum Calce* (which see). Instead of employing it in the usual form of a soft paste, M. FILHOS melts together 2 parts of caustic potash and 1 of lime in an iron ladle over a quick fire, and casts it into warm moulds (as in making lunar caustic); they are afterwards covered with wax, and kept in well-corked glass tubes; or they are cast in leaden tubes of convenient size (from 2 to 3 inches long, and from 1 to 6



lines wide), both to preserve them and for convenience of applying them.

**PASTA ZINCI.** See Causticum Zinci (CANQUOIN'S).

**PASTILLI ODORATI.** *Aromatic Pastils.* P. Benzoin ℥viiij, bals. Tolu ℥ij, yellow sandal wood ℥ij, charcoal ℥l, nitre ℥iv, all in powder, muc. tragac. q. s. Mix and divide into conical pastilles. Those Pastilli of which sugar is the basis are placed under TROCHISCI.

**PEDILUVIUM ACIDUM—Alkalinum—Salis.** See Balneum Acidum—Alkalinum—Maris.

**PEDILUVIUM IRRITANS.** AUGUSTIN. Bruised horseradish root ℥ij to ℥iv, hot water Oiv or q. s.

**PEDILUVIUM SINAPIS.** Mix ℥iv of flour of mustard with a little tepid water.

**PEPSIN.** B. A preparation of the mucous lining of a fresh and healthy stomach of the pig, sheep, or calf. The stomach of one of these animals recently killed having been cut open and laid on a board with the inner surface upwards, any adhering portions of food, dirt, or other impurity, are to be removed and the exposed surface slightly washed with cold water; the cleansed mucous membrane is then to be scraped with a blunt knife or other suitable instrument, and the viscid pulp thus obtained is to be immediately spread over the surface of glass or glazed earthenware and quickly dried at a temperature not exceeding 100° F. The dried residue is to be reduced to powder, and preserved in a stopped bot. Dose, 2 to 5 grains. P. Precipitates by neutral acetate of lead, and separates from the lead by sulphuretted hydrogen.

**PEPSINA CUM AMYLŒ.** Pepsine and Starch Powder. *Medicinal Pepsine* of M. BOUDAULT. *Poudre nutritive* of M. CORVISART.

**PEPSINA PORCI.** Mr. BULLOCK. Made from the stomach of the pig by the process of Dr. LIONEL BEALE, who first introduced pepsin from this source into medical practice. In the *Lancet* for August 13th, 1870, may be found a paper by Professor R. V. TUSON, recording the results of some 300 comparative experiments made upon the digestive power of six different specimens of pepsin procured

from as many different sources. Professor Tuson found that, whilst 3 of the samples were entirely destitute of digestive activity, Mr. Bullock's pepsin possessed nine or ten times the digestive energy of the remaining two. Dose, gr. ij—iv.

**PESSI.** The following *Medicated Pessaries* were used by Sir JAMES SIMPSON.

*Pessus Aluminis.* Alum, catechu, wax, each ʒj, lard ʒvss.

*Pessus Belladonnae.* Extract of belladonna ʒss, wax gr. xxiiss, lard ʒiss; in each pessary.

*Pessus Hydrargyri.* Strong mercurial ointment ʒss, wax ʒss, lard ʒj. Mix.

*Pessus Plumbi.* Acetate of lead gr. viiss, white wax gr. xxiiss, lard ʒiss.

*Pessus Plumbi Iodidi.* Iodide of lead gr. v, wax gr. xxv, lard ʒiss.

*Pessus Tannini.* Tannin ʒss, wax gr. xxv, lard ʒiss.

*Pessus Zinci.* Oxide of zinc gr. xv, white wax gr. xxiiss, lard ʒiss.

**PHILLYRIÆ SULPHAS.** M. JACHELLI. From the leaves and twigs of Phillyrea latifolia, nearly as for Quiniæ sulphas, for which it is said to be a substitute. Dose, gr. xij—xv.

**PHILONIUM LONDINENSE.** See Confectio Opii.

**PHLORIDIZINTUM.** *Phloridzin* is prepared from the fresh root-bark of the apple, pear, cherry, or plum, by boiling it with rectified spirit, straining, distilling off most of the spirit, and allowing the residue to cool; or from the watery decoction, decolorized by oxide of lead (any excess of which may be removed by a few drops of sulphuric acid), and evaporating the filtered liquid. Its properties and uses are similar to those of Salicin. Dose, gr. x to xv.

**PHOSPHORUS.** Mix 12 parts of powdered bone-ash with 24 of water, and gradually add 10 parts of sulphuric acid, stirring it constantly; then add sufficient water to form a thin pulp, and leave it at rest for 24 hours; filter, adding water to the pulp as long as it passes acid, and evaporate the liquors to the consistence of honey. Mix this with 1 part of vegetable charcoal, dry the mixture thoroughly in an iron or copper vessel heated to dull redness, and distil



the dry mass in an earthen retort, receiving the product into water. To purify the phosphorus, tie it in chamois leather and plunge it into water heated to 122° F., and, without removing it from the water, force the softened phosphorus through the leather by twisting it with pincers. The phosphorus melted in hot water is to be drawn up into slightly conical glass tubes, from which, when cool, it is removed, and preserved under water in well-closed bottles, shaded from the light.

*Antidotes.*—Give large doses of chalk or magnesia, and encourage vomiting by large draughts of albuminous drinks.

**PHOSPHORUS RUBER.** *Red, or Amorphous Phosphorus.* This is an allotropic modification of phosphorus, differing in a marked degree in many of its properties from ordinary phosphorus. It is obtained by heating phosphorus in a glass vessel filled with carbonic acid. It is necessary the phosphorus should be maintained at a temperature of about 460° F. for 30 or 40 hours.

**PICROTOXINUM.** *Dr. KANE.* Treat an alcoholic extract of the seeds of *Cocculus Indicus* with water as long as anything is dissolved; then add hydrochloric acid, and set aside that crystals may be deposited. *Poisonous.*

**PIGMENTUM CHLORAL ET CAMPHORÆ.** Hydrate chloral, camphor, p. æ. Rub them together in a warm mortar until they liquefy.

**PILÆ MASTICATORIÆ.** *Masticatories.* **QUINCY.** Mastic ʒiij, pellitory ʒij, stavesacre seeds ʒij, angelica root ʒss, cubebs ʒj, nutmeg ʒj, wax q. s. to make it into balls. **AUGUSTIN.** Mastic, white wax, pellitory, each ʒss; mix, and divide into 3 masticatories. **HARTMAN.** Mastic ʒj, pellitory ʒj; mix, by heat, and form 2 masticatories. In India a mixture of betel leaf, areka nut, and lime, is used. See *Areca Appendix*.

**PILOCARPINA.** A substance under this name has been procured from a variety of the *Jaborandi* (*Pilocarpus pennatifolius*) by Mr. GERRARD, who affirms that it is the alkaloid of that drug. Mr. Gerrard procures it as follows:—“Prepare a soft extract either of leaf or bark, with 50 per cent. alcohol. Digest this with water, filter, and wash. Evaporate the filtrate to a soft extract, cautiously

add ammonia in slight excess, shake well with chloroform, separate the chloroform solution, and allow it to evaporate; the residue is the alkaloid *pilocarpine*, with, probably, a small amount of impurity.<sup>21</sup>  $\frac{1}{2}$ -grain doses are said to produce the same effect as the drug. Mr. Gerrard states that he has also obtained the nitrate and hydrochlorate of the base in crystals, but that the alkaloid as obtained by him was amorphous.

**PILULE.** Pill-masses should be of such a consistence that the pills may be easily moulded and yet retain their rounded form. Those which contain volatile oils should not be kept long. The dry ingredients are to be reduced to powder, and the whole to be well mixed and beaten into a uniform mass. When the term *hard soap* is used, soap made from olive oil and soda is intended; but the L. College directs several of the pill-masses to be made up with *soft soap*, by which is intended, not the soft soap of commerce, but that made with olive oil and potash, which has not heretofore been procurable. To *silver pills*, introduce into a small dry gallipot a leaf or two of silver, then the pills (taking care that their surface is sufficiently moist), and placing over them another leaf of silver. Cover the gallipot with the hand, and give the whole a sudden rapid circular motion. Pills may be coated with *gelatine* by the following method:—Prepare by heat a strong solution of equal parts of pure gelatine and jujube paste, about the consistence of treacle. Fix the pills on the points of long slender pins, and dip them in the warm jelly, after removing any skin which may have formed on its surface. As each pill is withdrawn from the jelly, wave it in the air to cool it, and then fix the head of the pin in sand stiff paste, or other support. When 50 or 60 are done the pins may be withdrawn, previously warming them by placing the centre of each for a moment in the flame of a taper. U. S. gives the following directions for coating pills with balsam Tolu:—Dissolve 60 grs. of bals. Tolu in one fluid drachm of ether, shake the pills with this sol. till uniformly coated, and put them on a plate to dry, occasionally shaking till the drying is completed. **PARRISH.** Pills may be extemporaneously coated with sugar by first moistening them with a strong sol. of bals. Tolu in

ether, throwing them immediately into a box containing sugar in very fine powder, and shaking the box for a few minutes; the application may be repeated if the coating is not sufficiently thick. In coating pills with sugar it must be borne in mind that those pills only should be covered which are expected to be slow in operation, as the coating retards the solution of the pill matter.

**PILULA ACIDI CARBONICI.** Mr. MORSON. Mix  $\mathfrak{ss}$  of bicarbonate of soda, add gr. xxv of tartaric acid, coarsely powdered, with the smallest possible quantity of syrup and mucilage to form a mass. Divide into 12 pills.

**PILULA ACONITI.** Dr. TURNBULL. Alcoholic extract of aconite gr. j, liquorice powder gr. xij, syrup q. s.; for 6 pills.

**PILULA ALOES BARBADENSIS.** B. Barbadoes aloes in powder  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , hard soap in powder  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , oil of caraway  $\mathfrak{f}\text{ij}$ , confection of roses  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ . Beat all together until thoroughly mixed. Dose, gr. v—x.

**PILULA ALOES COMPOSITA.** L. & D. Aloes  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , extract of gentian  $\mathfrak{ss}$ , oil of caraway  $\text{m}\mathfrak{x}\text{l}$  [xxx, D.], treacle q. s. Dose, gr. v—xv.

**PILULA ALOES ET ASSAFETIDÆ.** B. Socotrine aloes, assafetida, hard soap, confection of roses, of each equal parts. Dose, gr. v—x. U. S. no confection.

**PILULA ALOES DILUTA.** Dr. M. HALL. Barbadoes aloes, soap, extract of liquorice, treacle, of each equal parts; dissolve them in water, strain, and evaporate to a pilular consistence. See Pil. Aloes cum Sapone.

**PILULA ALOES ET FERRI.** B. Reduce to powder sulphate of iron  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iss}$ , rub with powdered Barbadoes aloes  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$  and comp. powder of cinnamon  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , add confection of roses  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ , and make into a uniform mass. Dose, gr. v—x. G. (*Pil. Aloeticæ ferratæ.*) Dried sulphate of iron and powdered aloes, equal parts, made into  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -grain pills with rectified spirit. These are also termed *Pil. Italica nigra*.]

**PILULA ALOES ET HYDRARGYRI.** GL. H. *Abernethy's Pills.* Mercurial pill, aloetic pill, of each  $\mathfrak{ss}$ , syrup q. s. Mix, and divide into 12 pills.

**PILULA ALOES CUM MASTICHE.** (*Grains de Vie, de Mesue.* *Pilula Ante cibum* of the old French Pharmacopœia,

*Dinner Pills.*) Aloes ʒvj, mastic ʒij, red-rose petals ʒij, syrup of wormwood q. s. To be divided into three-grain pills. [There are many other formulæ for these pills; the rose petals are often omitted, and sometimes rhubarb is substituted for them. In the Paris Codex of 1862 these pills are replaced by the *Pilula dicta Ante cibum*, which see.] U. S. very similar.

**PILULA ALOES ET MYRRHÆ, B.** *Pil. Rusi.* Triturate together Socotrine aloes ʒij, myrrh ʒj, and dried saffron ʒss. Sift. Add confection of roses ʒiiss, and beat into a uniform mass. Dose, gr. v—x. U. S. Pulv. Aromat. instead of saffron. P. same as B.

**PILULA ALOES CUM SAPONE. L.** Powdered extract of Barbadoes aloes, soft soap, extract of liquorice, of each equal parts, treacle q. s. [Probably intended as a substitute for *Pilula Aloes Diluta*.] Dose, gr. v—xv.

**PILULA ALOES ROSATA. Pilules Angeliques. Grains de Santé.** Aloes ʒiv; dissolve in juice of roses ʒiv, of borage ʒij, of chicory ʒij; evaporate to an extract, and add rhubarb ʒij, agaric ʒj; divide into gr. iss pills.

**PILULA ALOES SOCOTRINÆ. B.** Socotrine aloes in powder ʒij, hard soap in powder ʒj, volatile oil of nutmeg f ʒj, confection of roses ʒj; beat all together until thoroughly mixed. Dose, gr. v—x. U. S. 1 in 2. P. Cape aloes 1, soap 1.

**PILULA ALOES ET ZINGIBERIS. D. 1826.** Hepatic aloes, ʒj, ginger ʒj, soap ʒiv, oil of peppermint ʒss. Mix.

**PILULA ALOES ET TEREBINTHINÆ. Bois.** Boiled turpentine ʒij, aloes ʒss; in 40 pills.

**PILULA ALTERANS PLUMMERI.** See *Pil. Hydrargyri Subchloridi Composita*.

**PILULA ALUMINIS HELVETII. P.** Alum ʒij, dragon's blood ʒj, honey of roses ʒj; divide into 3 gr. pills.

**PILULA ALUMINIS OPIATA. CAPURON.** Catechu ʒij, alum ʒj, opium ʒj, syrup of red roses q. s. In five-grain pills; dose, one or two.

**PILULA ANALEPTICA. Dr. JAMES'S PILLS.** James's powder ʒj, guaiacum ʒj, pill of aloes and myrrh ʒj, syrup q. s. Divide into four-grain pills. Dose, 4 pills, at night.

**PILULA ANDERSONIS. P. (SCOT'S PILLS.)** Barb. aloes ʒvj, gamboge ʒvj, oil of aniseed ℥xviij, honey ʒiij. Mix, and divide into three-grain pills.



**PILULA ANGELICA.** *Frankfort Pills.* GUIBOUT. Aloes  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ ; juice of pale roses  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , of succory  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ , of borage  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ ; evaporate to an extract, and add rhubarb  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ , agaric gr. xv. Mix, and divide into pills, of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  grains each; silver them.

**PILULA DICTA ANTE CIBUM.** P. *Dinner Pills.* Aloes  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{vj}$ , extract of pale bark  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{iij}$ , cinnamon  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$  gr. xij, syrup of wormwood q. s. Divide into pills of three grains each. Dose, gr. vj.

**PILULA ANTHELMINTICA.** PHÆBUS. Iron filings  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ , assa-fetida  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{iss}$ , oil of tansy 10 drops, extract of wormwood q. s. for 80 pills; six pills, three times a day. BREMSER. Aloes  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ , tansy  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ , oil of rue mix; in 12 pills.

**PILULA ANTIDYSENTERICA.** LYONS' H. Pure alumina, extract of green walnut shell, equal parts; mix, and divide into three-grain pills.

**PILULA ANTICEPHALGICA.** BROUSSAIS. Extract of belladonna gr. xv, extract of henbane gr. xv, extract of lettuce  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ , extract of opium gr. vj, butter of cacao  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{iv}$ ; for 120 pills; one, night and morning.

**PILULA ANTICHOLERICA ARABICA.** Assa-fetida, asclepias gigantea, and opium, of each gr. iss, in each pill. One every  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{3}{4}$  hour, broken down in a spoonful of brandy and water, till the symptoms yield. After vomiting and purging have ceased, if prostration and spasms are urgent give  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{1}{4}$  doses. Black pepper is substituted for asclepias in this country.

**PILULA ANTIEPILEPTICA.** RECAMIER. Oxide of zinc gr. ix, camphor gr. vj, extract of belladonna gr. vj; in 12 pills. PODEECA. Indigo gr. lxxv, assa-fetida gr. xv, castor gr. viij; in 20 pills; one every hour.

**PILULA ANTINEURALGICA.** MARCHAL DE CALVI. Sulphate of quinine gr. xij, extract of valerian gr. xv, extract of opium gr. iij, powdered orange leaves gr. xv, powdered cinnamon gr. xv, syrup of belladonna q. s.; in 30 pills; one every hour.

**PILULA ANTIARTHRITICA.** See Pil. Colchici; Pil. Colocynthis et Colchici; and Pil. Sodæ Laxantes.

**PILULA ANTISYPHILITICA.** See Pilulæ Hydrargyri Bichloridi, &c.

**PILULA ARABICA MERCURIALIS.** The following pills are employed in the celebrated *Traitement Arabique* (see *Electuarium Arabicum*):—Quicksilver 3ss, bichloride of mercury 3ss, triturate carefully together, and add of senna, pellitory root, and agaric, each ʒj, honey q. s.; divide into pills of three or four grains each; two, daily.

**PILULA ARGENTI IODIDI.** Dr. PATTERSON. Iodide of silver, nitrate of potash, of each gr. x; rub together into a very fine powder, and add liquorice powder 3ss, white sugar ʒj, mucilage q. s. to form a mass to be divided into 40 pills; one, three times a day.

**PILULA AROMATICA.** L. 1746. Compound powder of aloes ʒij, balsam of Peru 3ss, syrup of orange peel q. s.

**PILULA ARGENTI NITRATIS.** St. B. H. Nitrate of silver gr. xij, liquorice powder gr. xxiv, treacle q. s.; mix, and divide into 12 pills. GUY'S H. Crystallized nitrate of silver, extract of gentian, powdered calumba, of each gr. xij. Mix accurately, and divide into 12 pills; one, twice a day, or oftener.

**PILULA ARSENICI.** P. *Pil. Asiaticæ. Tanjore Pills.* Arsenious acid in subtle powder 15½ grs., black pepper 155 grs., triturate for a long time, and make into a mass with gum arabic 31 grs., and divide into 200 pills; each pill contains 1-13th gr. arsenious acid. [This formula is very erroneously given in the *Formularies* of Richard (7th ed.), and EDWARDS and VAVASSEUR (4th ed.). "The original Indian recipe is very indefinite." Dr. PEREIRA.]

**PILULA ARSENICI.** Dr. BARTON. White arsenic gr. ij, opium gr. viij, soap gr. xxxij; in 32 pills. (1-16th gr. of arsenic in each.)

**PILULA ARSENICI IODIDI.** Dr. NELIGAN. Iodide of arsenic gr. ij, manna ʒij, mucilage q. s. In 20 pills. One, 3 times a day, in *psoriasis* and *lepra*.

**PILULA ASSAFŒTIDÆ COMPOSITA.** B. Assafœtida ʒij, galbanum ʒij, myrrh ʒij, treacle, by weight, ʒj. Heat all together by means of a water-bath, and stir the mass until it assumes a uniform consistence. U. S. Assafœt. 1, soap 1.

**PILULA ATROPIÆ.** P. as *Pil. Digitalin.* P.

**PILULA AURI OXYDI.** M. Oxide of gold gr. v, extract of mezereon ʒij. Mix accurately, and divide into 60 pills.



- PILULA AURI SODA-MURIATIS.** M. Soda-muriate of gold gr. j, extract of mezereon ʒij; divide into 60 pills.
- PILULA BALSAMICA.** MORTON. Powdered millepedes ʒxviij, gum ammoniacum ʒix, benzoic acid ʒvj, saffron ʒj, balsam of Tolu ʒj, anisated balsam of sulphur ʒvj or q. s.
- PILULA BARIi CHLORIDI.** WALSH. Chloride of barium gr. xv, mucilage of tragacanth and powdered marsh-mallow root q. s.; in 200 pills, 3 daily.
- PILULA BEBEERINÆ.** Dr. MACLAGAN. Sulphate of bebeerine gr. xxiv, aromatic confection q. s. Make 16 pills; two, every 4 hours, as an *anti periodic*.
- PILULA BELLADONNÆ CUM CAMPHORÂ.** Dr. DEBREYNE'S *Pills for Hysterical Complaints*. Camphor ʒiij, assafœtida ʒiij, extract of belladonna ʒj, extract of opium gr. xv, syrup of gum q. s. In 120 pills; 1 pill the first day, 2 the second, and so on till 6 are taken in 24 hours.
- PILULA BENEDICTA.** FULLER'S *Bennet Pills*. Aloes ʒss, senna ʒij, assafœtida, galbanum, and myrrh, each ʒj, sulphate of iron ʒvj, saffron ʒss, mace ʒss, oil of amber 40 drops, syrup of mugwort q. s. to form a mass. Dose, ʒj, every or every other night.
- PILULA BENZOES.** Dr. PARIS. Benzoic acid gr. xij, extract of poppies gr. xviiij. Mix, for 6 pills. Dose, 1 pill, *Expectorant*.
- PILULA BONTII.** P. Aloes Bbds. ʒj, gamboge ʒj, gum ammoniac ʒj. Dissolve in ʒvj white vinegar by heat, strain, press and evaporate over a water-bath to a pilular consistence, and make into 3-gr. pills.
- PILULA BRUCIÆ.** M. Brucia gr. ix, confection of roses ʒss; in 24 pills, silvered. Dose, one pill.
- PILULA CALCIS.** Mrs. STEPHEN'S *remedy for Stone*. Lime (from shells of eggs and snails) made into a mass with soft soap, and divided into three-grain pills.
- PILULA CALCIS CHLORIDI.** Dr. COPLAND. Chloride of lime gr. viij to xvj, compound powder of tragacanth ʒiss, syrup q. s.; make 24 pills; 2 twice a day.
- PILULA CALOMELANOS COMPOSITA.** B., E., & D. See Pil. Hydrargyri Subchloridi Composita.
- PILULA CALOMELANOS ET OPII.** E. Calomel 3 parts opium 1 part, confection of roses q. s. Beat into a mass to be divided into pills, each containing gr. ij of calomel

... THE FOREMAN.

[illegible]

Power: 2000 W  
Max. air flow: 1.2 m³/s

[illegible]

IN ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Equal parts of sublimed and common  
lime. Boil for an hour; 4 to 5 mile.

For a cold, 1 or 2 *Formosyn* Herer Extract of chrysanthemum leaves.

1. 1946. Very similar to Ext. Collet.

By *blue pills* we understand *Pills*

**COMPOSITA.** B. Mix powder of

powder each ℥ss. and sulphate of potash in powder  $\frac{3}{4}$ ℥ss.  
Add oil of cloves ℥ss. and heat into a mass with dis-

*Polygonum poly-stachyum* COMPOSITA. L. See Extractum.

... and extract of hyoscyamus 3j into a uniform mass. Dose, gr. v—x.

**PIPILA COLOCYNTHIDIS ET COLCHICI.** BOUCHARDAT. Compound extract of colocynth  $\mathfrak{zj}$ , extract of colchicum  $\mathfrak{zj}$ , extract of opium  $\text{gr i}$ . Mix and divide into 2 gr pills.

Dose, one or more, according to their purgative effect.

- Substituted for *Lartigue's Gout Pills*. A similar compound, termed Sir H. HALFORD's *Gout Pills*:—Acetic extract of colchicum gr. iiss, Dover's powder, and comp. ext. of colocynth, each gr. iss; in each pill. 1 for a dose.
- PILULA COLOCYNTHIDIS FERROSA.** Sir J. WYLLIE. Compound extract of colocynth ʒiij, assafœtida, soap, inspissated ox-gall, ammonio-chloride of iron, and extract of celandine, each ʒj, tartarized antimony gr. ix, oil of chamomile 30 drops, syrup q. s. to form a mass, to be made into two-grain pills.
- PILULA CONII COMPOSITA.** B. Extract of hemlock ʒiiss, ipecacuanha ʒss, treacle q. s. Dose, gr. v—x.
- PILULA CONII CUM HYDRARGYRO.** GUY'S H. Extract of hemlock gr. iv, mercurial pill gr. j. Mix, for one pill.
- PILULA COPAIBE.** U. S. Balsam of copaiva ʒij, fresh calcined magnesia ʒj. Mix, and set aside, stirring occasionally, till it acquires the consistence of a pill-mass, which is to be divided into 200 pills. [This does not always concrete, even with pure copaiva, U. S. says, owing to a deficiency of water in the copaiba. M. FAURE recommends the addition of 1-6th Bordeaux turpentine. For present use copaiva will require nearly its own weight of magnesia. Five parts of copaiva and 3 of carbonate of magnesia form a suitable proportion for pills.]
- PILULA CUPRI AMMONIATI.** E. Ammoniated copper in fine powder 1 part, bread crumb 6 parts, solution of carbonate of ammonia q. s. Beat it into a mass, and divide into pills containing gr. ss of ammoniated copper in each.
- PILULA CUPRI SULPHATIS.** BRANDE. Sulphate of copper gr. iij, bread crumb ʒj. Mix, for 24 pills; one 3 or 4 times a day.
- PILULA CUPRI SULPHATIS CUM OPIO.** LONDON H. Sulphate copper  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. Opium  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr., bread crumb q. s. for one pill.
- PILULA CYNARÆ.** Extract of artichoke ʒss, sarsaparilla powder ʒj, oil of sassafras 1 drop. In 12 pills. One 3 times a day, in *rheumatism*.
- PILULA CUM CYNOGLOSSO.** P. Root-bark of hounds-tongue ʒiv, henbane seed ʒiv, extract of opium ʒiv, myrrh ʒvj, olibanum ʒiv gr. xlvij, saffron gr. xcvj, castor gr. xcvj, syrup of honey ʒxiv. Mix. Contains gr. j of extract of

- opium in gr. x. The original formula of NICOLAUS contained *styrax*, and seems to have been the origin of *Pil. Sytracis Compositæ*, as well as of this compound.
- PILULA DELPHINÆ.** TURNBULL. Delphine gr. j, extract of henbane gr. xij, extract of liquorice gr. xij. Mix, and divide into 12 pills.
- PILULA DIGITALIS ET SCILLÆ.** E. Digitalis 1 part, squill 1 part, aromatic electuary 2 parts, confection of roses q. s. Mix, and divide into pills of 4 gr. each.
- PILULA DIGITALINI.** *Granules of Digitalin.* Digitalin  $1\frac{1}{2}$  gr., sugar milk 3j, gum arabic gr. xij, syr. honey q. s. Triturate the digitalin for a long time with the sugar of milk and make into 100 grannules, and silver them. Granules of arsenious acid, atropia, and strychnia are prepared in the same manner.
- PILULA EX DUOBUS.** E. 1744. *Pil. Colocynthis Simpliciores.*
- PILULA ECPHRACTICA.** L. 1746. Aromatic pill 3iij, rhubarb 3j, extract of gentian 3j, sulphate of iron 3j, carbonate of potash 3ss, syrup of roses q. s.
- PILULA ECPHRACTICA CUM ACULCÆ.** E. 1744. Aloes, extract of black hellebore, scammony, each 3j, ammoniacum 3ss, guaiacum 3ss, sulphate of potash 3ij, oil of juniper 3j, syrup of buckthorn q. s.
- PILULA ERGOTÆ COMPOSITA.** LALLEMAND. Ergot, aloes, and rue, of each gr. viij. Make into 12 pills; one three times a day, in *amenorrhœa*.
- PILULA ERGOTINÆ.** BONJEAN. Ergotine (watery extract of ergot) gr. xxxvj, liquorice powder q. s. Make into 12 pills; six in the day.
- PILULA FERRI CUM ABSINTHIÛ.** *Pilulæ Martiales.* SYDENHAM. Levigated iron 3j, extract of wormwood q. s. [SWEDIAUR substitutes the black oxide for the powdered filings.] Dose, 2 pills, twice a day.
- PILULA FERRI COMPOSITA.** L. Powdered myrrh 3ij, carbonate of soda 3j; rub together in a mortar first made hot, add sulphate of iron 3j, and rub them again; then beat with 3j of treacle, until incorporated. Dose, gr. x to xx. [Care should be taken that the mass is not *spongy*, or the iron will become per-oxidized.]
- PILULA FERRI CARBONATIS.** B. Saccharated carbonate of iron four parts, conserve of roses one part; beat into a

uniform mass. Similar to VALLET'S Pills. *Pilules de proto-carbonate de fer.* U. S. *Pil. Ferri Carb.* Dissolve separately  $\text{ʒiv tr.}$  of sulph. iron, and  $\text{ʒivss tr. carb. soda,}$  each in  $\text{ʒviij o. m.}$  boiling water to which  $\text{ʒj o. m.}$  of syrup has been added. Mix the solutions and leave them in a closely stopped bottle that the carb. iron may subside; wash this repeatedly with warm water recently boiled, and syrup ( $\text{Oj o. m. to fʒj}$ ) till tasteless, press it in flannel, mix it immediately with  $\text{ʒiss tr. clarified honey,}$  and  $\text{ʒj tr. sugar,}$  and reduce the mass to a pilular consistence over the water-bath till it weighs  $\text{ʒiv tr.}$

**PILULA FERRI CUM ALOE.** BRANDE. Sulphate of iron  $\text{ʒj,}$  carbonate of potash  $\text{ʒj,}$  myrrh  $\text{ʒj,}$  aloes  $\text{ʒss.}$  Mix, and divide into 30 pills. See *Pil. Aloes et Ferri.* The Philadelphia Col. of Pharm. give the following as a substitute for Hooper's Pills:—Barbadoes aloes  $\text{ʒj,}$  dried sulphate of iron  $\text{ʒij,}$  extract of hellebore  $\text{ʒij,}$  myrrh  $\text{ʒij,}$  soap  $\text{ʒij,}$  canella and ginger, each  $\text{ʒj,}$  water q. s. In pills  $2\frac{1}{2}$  grains each.

**PILULA FERRI IODIDI.** B. Fine iron wire gr. xl, iodine gr. lxxx, refined sugar in powder gr. lxx, liquorice root in powder gr. cxl, distilled water ml. Agitate the iron with the iodine and the water in a strong stoppered ounce phial, until the froth becomes white. Pour the fluid upon the sugar in a mortar, triturate briskly, and gradually add the liquorice. Dose, gr. iij—viij. P. Each pill contains nearly 1 gr. of iodide, and previously to being coated with mastic and Tolu, is rolled in powd. iron. U. S. nearly as P. [There are several other formulæ, but the above are probably the best. LUGOL'S pills contain a  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a grain, and DUPASQUIER'S  $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a grain, in each.]

**PILULA FERRI PERCYANIDI COMPOSITA.** JOLLY. Prussian blue gr. xvij, sulphate of quinine gr. xij, extract of opium gr. j, conserve of roses q. s. Mix, and make 12 pills; one every 3 hours, in *neuralgia.*

**PILULA FERRI SULPHATIS.** E. Dried sulphate of iron 2 parts, extract of taraxacum 5 parts, conserve of roses 2 parts, liquorice powder 3 parts. Beat them together, and divide into five-grain pills.

**PILULA SULPHATIS FERRI COMPOSITA.** E. 1817. Sulphate

# RECIPE FOR THE PREPARATION OF

1. Take the following ingredients and mix them together in a mortar and pestle. The ingredients are: 1. 1/2 lb. of pure mercury, 2. 1/2 lb. of pure sulfur, 3. 1/2 lb. of pure arsenic, 4. 1/2 lb. of pure antimony, 5. 1/2 lb. of pure tin, 6. 1/2 lb. of pure lead, 7. 1/2 lb. of pure copper, 8. 1/2 lb. of pure iron, 9. 1/2 lb. of pure silver, 10. 1/2 lb. of pure gold. 2. Mix the ingredients together in a mortar and pestle. 3. Take the mixture and place it in a crucible. 4. Heat the crucible over a fire until the mixture is melted. 5. Pour the melted mixture into a mold. 6. Allow the mixture to cool and solidify. 7. Remove the solidified mixture from the mold. 8. The solidified mixture is the finished product.

Prepared by: [Name] Date: [Date]  
 Prepared by: [Name] Date: [Date]  
 Prepared by: [Name] Date: [Date]



the confection till the globules can no longer be perceived, then add the liquorice, and beat all together till incorporated. Dose, gr. iiij—viij. U. S. same. P. same.

**PILULA HYDRARGYROSA.** P. *Pilules de Belloste.* Quicksilver ʒvj, honey ʒvj; triturate till the quicksilver is extinguished, and add aloes ʒvj, rhubarb ʒiij, scammony ʒij, black pepper ʒj, honey ʒvj. Mix; 4 grains contain 1 of quicksilver. [The Pil. Mercuriales Laxantes, E. 1744; Pil. Mercuriales, L. 1746; and those of Morelot and Barberousse, are very similar compounds.]

**PILULA HYDRARGYRI ALOETICA.** BORIES. Quicksilver ʒiss, lard ʒj; triturate accurately; and add powdered Socotrine aloes sufficient to form a mass; to be divided into 4-grain pills. Dose, 4 pills, in the morning, for *tapeworm*.

**PILULA HYDRARGYRI FERRUGINOSA.** Dr. COLLIER. Sesquioxide of iron ʒj, quicksilver ʒij, confection of red rose ʒiij; rub together till the globules disappear. It is made in a few minutes.

**PILULA [UNGUENTI] HYDRARGYRI.** BIETT. Mercurial ointment, powdered sarsaparilla, each ʒj; mix, and divide into 48 pills. From 1 to 4 daily. LAGNEAU directs mercurial ointment ʒiv, powdered marsh-mallow root ʒj; made into 40 pills.

**PILULA HYDRARGYRI CUM STEARINÔ.** Mr. WRIGHTSON. Pure stearin ʒj; rub it in a mortar, and add quicksilver ʒiv; triturate for 10 minutes, and add confection of roses ʒiij, flour ʒiij, powdered gum ʒj, otto of roses 1 drop. As a substitute for Pil. Hydrargyri.

**PILULA HYDRARGYRI CUM SAPONE.** P. Mercurial ointment ʒij, soap ʒiv, liquorice powder ʒij; make into 3-grain pills.

**PILULA HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI COMPOSITA.** B. [*Pil. Calomelanos Comp.*, B. 1864.] *Plummer's Pill.* B. Triturate subchloride of mercury (calomel) ʒj with sulphurated antimony ʒj. Add guaiacum resin in powder ʒij, and castor oil f ʒj or q. s. Beat into a uniform mass. Dose, gr. v—x. U. S. (*Pil. Antimonii Co.*) 1 gr. calomel, 1 gr. antimony, and 2 grs. guaiacum, in 6 grs. P. (*Pil. Calomelanos Comp.*) same as B.

**PILULA HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI CUM OPIÔ.** See Pil. Calomelanos cum Opiô.

**PILULA HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI. *Pil. Majores Hoffmanni.***

There are several formulæ for these pills, varying in the proportion of bichloride of mercury. The following are some of the more usual:—**DORVAULT.** Perchloride of mercury 15 grs., bread-crumb  $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$ , dist. water q. s. Make into pills  $\text{cexvj}$ . **P. (*Pilules de Dupuytren*)** perchloride mercury levigated gr. xx, ext. opium gr. xl, ext. guaiac. gr. lxxx. Divide into 140 pills—one for a dose. **GUY'S H.** Bichloride of mercury gr. xv, muriate of ammonia gr. xx; rub together, then with boiling water  $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ , and add sufficient bread-crumb to form 120 pills. Dose, from 1 pill to 2, once, twice, or oftener daily. Each pill contains 1-8th of a grain of sublimate. **ST. GEO. H.** Bichloride gr. x, gum acacia  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ ; triturate together accurately, and add bread-crumb  $\mathfrak{z}\text{liiss}$ ; divide into 60 pills. Dose, 1 pill. **NIEMANN.** Bichloride of mercury gr. xv, distilled water  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ ; triturate carefully, and add bread-crumb  $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$ ; mix accurately, and divide into 180 pills, each containing 1-12th of a grain of sublimate. **BRERA.** Sublimate gr. j, alcohol q. s. to dissolve it, bread-crumb q. s. to form a mass; divide it into 8 pills. **HUFELAND'S** pills contain 1-30th of a grain in each.

**PILULA HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI CUM ACONITÔ. M.**  
Extract of aconite  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , sublimate gr. ij, powdered aconite q. s.; mix accurately, and divide into 24 pills.

**PILULA HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI CUM ALBUMINE.** Albuminated bichloride of mercury gr. lxxv, powdered althæa gr. lxxv, syrup of gum q. s. Make into 100 pills. One daily.

**PILULA HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI CUM CONTÔ. KOPF'S *Antihæpetic Pills.*** Bichloride of mercury gr. iiss, dissolve in alcohol q. s., and add extract of hemlock  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ ; mix, and make 60 pills; 6 pills to be taken in the day, and the quantity gradually increased to 9 or 10.

**PILULA HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI CUM GLUTINE.** Sublimate gr. j, fresh vegetable gluten gr. xv, powdered gum arabic gr. iv, powdered althæa root gr. viij; triturate the sublimate with the gluten, and add the rest. Divide into 10 pills.

**PILULA HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI CUM GUAIACÔ. DUPUYTREN.** Perchloride mercury in subtle powder 3

grs., ext. opium 6 grs., ext. guaiacum 12 grs. Make into 20 pills.

**PILULA HYDRARGYRI BINIODIDI.** See *Pil. Hydrarg. deutiodid.*

**PILULA HYDRARGYRI CYANIDI.** TH. H. Cyanide mercury 1-10th gr., sugar milk  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr.; muc. q. s. for one pill. Dose, one twice a day. Should be covered with varnish.

**PILULA HYDRARGYRI ET QUININÆ CHLORIDI.** HAMILTON. Double chloride of mercury and quinine gr. xv, opium gr. vj, bread-crumb q. s.; mix carefully, and divide into 30 pills; 1 three times a day, to produce salivation.

**PILULA HYDRARGYRI IODIDI.** L. 1836. Iodide (protiodide) of quicksilver  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , confection of hips  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , ginger  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ ; mix.

**PILULA HYDRARGYRI PROTO-IODIDI COMPOSITA.** P. *Pilula Hydrargyri Proto-Iodidi Opiata.* Protiodide of mercury 77 grs., ext. opium 30 grs., conf. roses 154 grs., liquorice powder, to make into 100 pills.

**PILULA HYDRARGYRI DEUTO-IODIDI.** M. Deuto-iodide (biniodide) of quicksilver gr.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ , extract of juniper gr. 75, powdered liquorice q. s.; for 100 pills.

**PILULA HYDRARGYRI ET POTASSII IODIDI.** MIALHE directs iodide of potassium gr. vj, proto-iodide of quicksilver gr. vj, extract of opium gr. xij. Mix the salts accurately, then the extract, and divide into 24 pills. 2 pills daily.

**PILULA HYDRARGYRI HAHNEMANNI.** F. H. *Hahnemann's soluble mercury* (see *Hydrargyri Precipitatum Nigrum*)  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , gum arabic  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ , sugar  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ . Mix, and divide into 30 pills.

**PILULA HYDRARGYRI PROTO-NITRATIS.** *Pilules de Sainte-Marie.* Powdered proto-nitrate of mercury gr. viiss, extract of liquorice  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ ; mix accurately, and divide into 60 pills. Dose, 1, 4 times a day.

**PILULA HYOSCYAMI ET ZINCI.** *Pilules de Meglin.* P. Extract of henbane  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , extract of valerian  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , oxide of zinc  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ . Mix, and form into 3-grain pills.

**PILULA IODOFORMI.** DR. GLOVER. Iodoform  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ ; bread-crumb and mucilage q. s. Divide into 30 pills. BOU-CHARDAT. Iodoform  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ , extract of wormwood q. s.; mix, and divide into 36 pills. One 3 times a day, *in scrofulous affections, &c.*

**PILULA IPECACUANHÆ CUM SCILLÂ.** B. Compound ipecacuanha powder ʒiij, fresh-dried squill ʒj, ammoniacum in powder ʒj, treacle q. s. Beat all together. Dose, gr. v to x.

**PILULA IPECACUANHÆ ET OPIÏ.** E. Compound ipecacuanha powder 3 parts, confection of roses 1 part. Mix, and divide into pills of 4 grains each.

**PILULA JALAPÆ.** E. 1783. Extract of jalap ʒij, aromatic powder ʒj, syrup q. s. to make a mass. G. Soap of jalap 3 parts powdered jalap 1 part. Mix, and form into 1½ gr. pills.

**PILULA JALAPÆ ALKALINA.** REECE. Alkaline extract of jalap ʒiiss, ginger gr. x; make into 24 pills. Dose, 3, occasionally.

**PILULA JALAPÆ CUM CALOMELANÆ.** ALIBERT'S *Purgative Pills*. Resin of jalap ʒj, calomel ʒj, soap ʒj, oil of orange peel 6 drops. Make into 60 pills.

**PILULA JATROPHÆ.** Dr. BARHAM. Decorticated seeds of *jatropha gossypifolia* ʒiij, gamboge, extract of colocynth, and scammony, each ʒj. Make into 90 pills. Dose, 1, 2, or more.

**PILULA JUGLANDIS.** M. NEGRIER. Extract of walnut leaves ʒj, powdered walnut leaves q. s. to form a mass; to be divided into 20 pills. 2 or 3 in the day.

**PILULA LACTUCÆBIL.** Dr. DUNCAN. Lactucarium gr. xij, liquorice powder ʒiiss. Mix, and make 12 pills.

**PILULA LUPULINÆ.** M. The powder triturated forms a sufficiently tenacious mass for pills, without any addition.

**PILULA MANGANESII CARBONATIS.** M. HANNON. Dissolve separately ʒxvij of crys. sulphate of manganese and ʒxix of carbonate of soda in water q. s. Mix the solutions, and add to every ʒxvij of the liquid ʒj of syrup, and allow the precipitate to subside in a well-closed bottle. Pour off the supernatant liquid, wash the precipitate with sugared water, express, mix it with ʒx of honey, and evaporate rapidly to a pill-consistence. Dose, from 4 to 10 four-grain pills, daily; *in anæmia, chlorosis, &c.*

**PILULA MANGANESII IODIDI.** M. HANNON. Iodide of potassium ʒj, dried sulphate of manganese ʒj: mix with honey q. s. to form a pill-mass; divide into 4-grain pills. Dose, from 1 pill, daily, gradually increased,

**PILULA MANGANESII MALATIS.** M. HANNON. Malate of

- manganese gr. xv, powdered cinchona gr. xv, honey q. s. for 20 pills; 3 to 5 or 6 daily.
- PILULA MANGANESII MURIATIS.** NIEMANN. Chloride of manganese ʒij, gum arabic ʒij, liquorice ʒj. Mix.
- PILULA MANGANESII PHOSPHATIS.** M. HANNON. Phosphate of manganese ʒiiss, cinchona ʒss, syrup of catechu q. s. In 4-grain pills.
- PILULA MANGANESII TARTRATIS.** As Pil. Mangan. Malatis.
- PILULA MANGANESII ET FERRI SULPHATIS.** M. HANNON. Sulphate of iron ʒxiij, sulphate of manganese ʒiiiss, carbonate of soda ʒxviiss, honey ʒx, syrup q. s. to make a mass, to be divided into 4-grain pills. Dose, from 2 to 10 pills daily.
- PILULA MATTHÆI.** *Pil. Pacifica.* E. 1744. Castor ʒij, saffron ʒj, opium ʒj, soap of turpentine ʒij, copaiva q. s.
- PILULA MEGLIN.** See Pil. Hyoscyami et Zinci.
- PILULA MORPHIÆ.** P. Crystallized hydrochlor. morphia gr. xv, sugar milk gr. xv, honey q. s. to make into 100 pills.
- PILULA MORPHIÆ COMPOSITA.** ROUGIER. Sulphate of morphia gr. ij, cyanide of potassium gr. iv, mucilage q. s.; make into 24 pills. One every six hours, *in neuralgia*.
- PILULA MOSCHI.** F. H. Musk ʒj, oxide of zinc ʒss; make into 36 pills. One every 3 hours.
- PILULA ODONTALGICA.** G. Opium, belladonna, pyrethrum, all in powd., of each grs. lxxvij, yellow wax gr. cvij, ol. almonds gr. xxxj, ol. cajeput, oil of cloves, of each 15 drops. Mix in a warm mortar, and make into 4-grain pills, and roll them in powder of cloves.
- PILULA OPII.** See Pil. Saponis Co.
- PILULA OPII.** U. S. Opium in powd. gr. xxiv, soap gr. vj; make into 24 pills.
- PILULA PAULLINIE.** Dr. GAVRELLE. Each pill contains gr. iss of the extract. 4 to 5 daily.
- PILULA PERPETUA.** Metallic antimony (regulus) cast into pills.
- PILULA PECTORALIS.** E. 1746. Ammoniacum ʒiv, benzoin ʒij, myrrh ʒij, saffron ʒj, anisated balsam of sulphur ʒss, syrup of Tolu q. s.
- PILULA PHOSPHORI.** B. Phosphorus gr. ij, bals. Tolu gr. cxi, yellow wax gr. lx. Put the phosphorus and balsam

ing the mixture in a shallow dish of hot water; and when the temperature has reached that the balsam becomes sufficiently soft, we draw together beneath the surface of the water until a moderate vacuum is perceptible, the temperature of the water being maintained at or near  $100^{\circ}$  F. and the air in the vessel with softness-mix is thoroughly dried by the water. Allow the mass to cool, and when exposed to the air and keep it in a water-tight vessel of red wax. It may be softened with a few drops of oil in which must be no pills. Dose, 3 to 4 grains. The following suggest the addition of one or more of the oils of the oil is being calculated to make a mixture with the contents of the stomach.

**PILULA PIPERIS.** Dr. H. Piperine gr. xiv, ground of wood p. s.; to make 12 pills. One every two hours, as a febrifuge.

**PILULA PIPERIS VIRGATA.** Dr. Virgata. Black pitch 5, powdered gum arabic 50; mix and divide into 30 pills. Two every night. As an emollient.

**PILULA PIPERIS VIRGATA. MICHIGAN.** Indigo gr. xij, opium gr. ss, extract of valerian gr. xvij, extract of bark gr. xvij; in 30 pills. 4 in the day. As a tonic.

**PILULA PIPERIS VIRGATA. Dr. H. Piperine gr. xiv, ground of wood p. s.; to make 12 pills. One every two hours, as a febrifuge.**

**PILULA PIPERIS VIRGATA. Dr. H. Bichloride of platinum gr. xiv, extract of guaiacum 5, liquorice powder p. s.; divide into 30 pills. Dose, 1 pill, 3 times a day.**

**PILULA PIPERIS VIRGATA. Dr. B. Acetate of lead 6 parts, opium 1 part, extract of roses 1 part; beat into a uniform mass. Dose, gr. iij—v. P. same.**

**PILULA PIPERIS VIRGATA. See Pil. Hydrargyri Subchloridi Comp.**

**PILULA PIPERIS VIRGATA. Compound colocynth pill gr. xlvij, alcohol gr. xij; make into 12 pills.**

**PILULA PIPERIS VIRGATA. B. Mix sulphate of quinia gr. lx and solution of hips gr. xx, into a uniform mass. Dose, gr. iij—v. B. H. Sulphate of quinine gr. xxiv, honey gr. xiv. Make into 24 pills.**

**PILULA PIPERIS VIRGATA. DOHOVAN. Hydro-**



ferrocyanate of quinia gr. xxiv, mucilage q. s.; make 12 pills. Dose, 2 pills.

PILULA AD RABIEEM. WERLHOF. Cantharides in fine powder gr. j, belladonna gr. ij, calomel gr. ij, camphor gr. iv, mucilage q. s.; make into 6 pills. Three, twice a day, in *hydrophobia*.

PILULA RESOLVENS. *Pilules Fondantes*. F. H. Soap  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, ammoniacum  $\mathfrak{z}$ j, rhubarb  $\mathfrak{z}$ j, aloes gr. x, assafetida  $\mathfrak{z}$ ss, tincture of saffron q. s. Mix, and divide into 3-grain pills.

PILULA RHEI. U. S. Rhubarb gr. lxxij, soap gr. xxiv, water q. s.; for 24 pills.

PILULA RHEI COMPOSITA. B. Rhubarb in powder  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, Socotrine aloes in powder  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, myrrh in powder  $\mathfrak{z}$ ss, hard soap in powder  $\mathfrak{z}$ ss, oil of peppermint  $\mathfrak{z}$ ss, treacle, by weight,  $\mathfrak{z}$ iv. Mix the powders with the oil, add the treacle, and beat the whole into a uniform mass. Dose, gr. v—x. U. S. With water, no soap nor treacle. P. same as B.

PILULA RHEI ET ANTHEMIDIS. *Speediman's Pills*. Rhubarb, aloes, myrrh, extract of chamomiles, of each  $\mathfrak{z}$ j, oil of chamomiles 12 drops. Make into 4-grain pills.

PILULA RHEI ET CARUL. Dr. KITCHENER's *Peristaltic Persuaders*. Turkey rhubarb  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, syrup  $\mathfrak{z}$ j, oil of caraway  $\mathfrak{m}$ x. Mix, and divide into 40 pills. Dose, 1, 2, or 3 pills.

PILULA RHEI BALSAMICA. SWEDIAUR. Powdered rhubarb and gum acacia, equal parts, balsam copaiva q. s. to form a mass.

PILULA RHEI ET FERRI. E. Dried sulphate of iron 4 parts, extract of rhubarb 10 parts, conserve of roses 5 parts. Mix, and divide into 5-grain pills.

PILULA RHEI ET ZINGIBERIS. Rhubarb  $\mathfrak{z}$ ss, ginger  $\mathfrak{z}$ ss, syrup q. s. Make into 5-grain pills.

PILULA seu EXTRACTUM RUDIL. E. 1783. Black hellebore root  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, colocynth  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, water Oiv; boil to Oij, strain, evaporate to consistence of honey; add aloes  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, scammony  $\mathfrak{z}$ j, remove from the fire, and add sulphate of potash  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, oil of cloves  $\mathfrak{z}$ j.

PILULA RUFI. See Pil. Aloes cum Myrrhâ.

PILULA SAGAPENI COMPOSITA. L. 1836. Sagapenum  $\mathfrak{z}$  tr., aloes  $\mathfrak{z}$ ss, syrup of ginger q. s. Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

**PILULA SALICINÆ.** JOY. Salicin gr. xij, extract of gentian gr. xij, liquorice powder q. s.; for 6 pills.

**PILULA SALICINÆ LAXANS.** Salicin ℥j, compound rhubarb pill ℥ij; mix, and make into 12 pills.

**PILULA SAPONIS COMPOSITA.** B. *Pil. Opii*, B. 1864. Opium in powder ʒss, hard soap in powder ʒij, distilled water q. s. Reduce the soap to a powder, add the opium with the water, and beat into a uniform mass. 1 gr. in 5. Dose, gr. iij—v. E. *Pil. Thebaicæ*. Opium 1 part, sulphate of potash 3 parts, conserve of roses 1 part; mix, and divide into 5-grain pills. U. S. same.

**PILULA SCAMMONII COMPOSITA.** B. Resin scammony, resin jalap, of each ʒj, curd soap, in powder, ʒj; strong tincture ginger f ʒj, rect. sp. f ʒij, add the sp. and tinct. to the soap and resins, and dissolve by aid of gentle heat, then evaporate the sp. over a water-bath until the mass has a pilular consistence. Dose, grs. v to xv.

**PILULA SCILLÆ COMPOSITA.** B. Squill in powder ʒj, ginger in powder ʒj, ammoniacum in powder ʒj, hard soap ʒj, treacle, by weight, ʒij or q. s. Mix. Dose, 5 to 10 grains, twice a day. U. S. 1 of squill in about 9. P. as B.

**PILULA SMUCKERI.** Galbanum ʒj, sagapenum ʒj, soap ʒj, rhubarb ʒiss, tartar emetic gr. xvj, liquorice juice ʒj. Mix.

**PILULA SODÆ ARSENIATIS.** ER. WILSON. Arseniate of soda gr. ij; dissolve in distilled water q. s., and add powd. guaiacum ʒss, oxysulphuret of antimony ℥j, mucilage q. s. Mix carefully, and divide into 24 pills. Dose, 1 pill.

**PILULA SODÆ CUM SAPONE.** E. 1817. Dried carbonate of soda ʒij, soap ʒiss, syrup q. s. [Dr. BEDDOES. Dried carb. of soda ʒj, soap ℥iv, oil of juniper 10 drops, syrup of ginger q. s. Make into 30 pills; one 2 or 3 times a day.]

**PILULA STOMACHICA.** E. 1744. Replaced by *Pilula Rhei* Comp. This name is also given to *Pil. Aloes et Mastiches*, and *Pil. Ante cibum*. P.

**PILULA STRYCHNINÆ.** M. Strychnine gr. ij, confection of dog-rose ʒss; mix, divide into 30 pills, and silver them.

**PILULA STYRACIS COMPOSITA.** L. Prepared storax ʒvj, opium ʒij, saffron ʒij; mix.

**PILULA TABACI.** AUGUSTIN. Powdered tobacco, gr. xxiv,

- confection of roses q. s.; mix, and form 72 pills. Dose, 2 to 4, daily, till nausea is produced. *In dropsy.*
- PILULA TEREBINTHINÆ. P. Venice turpentine ʒiss, carb. magnesia ʒj. Make into 200 pills.
- PILULA TONICA BACHERI. P. Alkaline extract of hellebore ʒij, extract of myrrh ʒij, powdered holy thistle ʒj; mix, and divide into 3½-grain pills.
- PILULA TONICA STAHLII. Levigated iron ʒj, gum ammoniacum ʒj, extract of lesser centaury ʒj, syrup of fumitory q. s.
- PILULA VERMIFUGA. PESCHIER. Ethereal extract of male fern 30 drops, extract of dandelion ʒj, powdered gum acacia q. s.; mix, and make 30 pills.
- PIPERINA. P. *Piperine*. Treat alcoholic extract of white pepper with a solution of caustic potash (containing 1 part of potash in 100); wash the residue with cold water, dissolve it in alcohol, filter through a little animal charcoal, and let the solution evaporate spontaneously in a warm place. Purify the crystals by redissolving and crystallizing. *Febrifuge*. Dose, 2 to 5 grains; or from 12 to 24 grains in 24 hours.
- PIX BURGUNDICA. B. A resinous exudation from the stem of *Abies excelsa*. Burgundy pitch, strained.
- PIX LIQUIDA. B. Tar. A bituminous liquid obtained from the wood of *Pinus Sylvestris* and other pines, by destructive distillation.
- PLATINI TETRACHLORIDUM. Formerly *Bichloride*. Dissolve platinum in nitro-hydrochloric acid and evaporate the solution to dryness by a gentle heat. Dose, gr. ʒrds [HOEFER]; gr. ¼ to ½ [PEREIRA].
- PLATINO-CHLORIDUM SODII. *Chloride of Platinum and Sodium*. Mix solutions of 6 parts of chloride of sodium and 17 parts of tetrachloride of platinum, and evaporate, that crystals may be produced. Dose, gr. j [HOEFER], gr. ½ to 1 [PEREIRA]. [Used for the same purpose as the salts of gold.]
- PLUMBAGINA. *Plumbagine*. Dr. O'SHAUGHNESSY. Mix an ethereal tincture of the root-bark of plumbago rosea with water, distil off the ether, boil, and filter the liquid while hot, and set it aside to crystallize.

**PLUMBI ACETAS.** B. Mix acetic acid Oij or q. s. and dist. water Oj, add litharge in fine powder ℥xxiv, and dissolve with the aid of a gentle heat. Filter, evaporate till a pellicle forms, and set aside to crystallize, adding a little acetic acid should the fluid not have a distinctly acid reaction. Drain, and dry the crystals on filtering paper, without heat. **PRUS. PH.** directs ℥vj of commercial sugar of lead to be dissolved in ℥xij of hot distilled water, with ℥ss of diluted acetic acid, and the solution filtered and crystallized.

*Antidotes.*—*Sulphate of Magnesia, with small quantities of dilute sulphuric acid, afterwards a brisk dose of castor oil.*

**PLUMBIDIACETATIS SOLUTIO; Plumbi Subacetatis Li-  
quor.** See *Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis*, B.

**PLUMBI SUBACETATIS LIQUOR COMPOSITUS, D.** See *Liquor Plumbi Diacetatis Dilutus*.

**PLUMBI CARBONAS.** B. *White Lead or Ceruss.* It may be procured by adding any alkaline carbonate to a solution of acetate or nitrate of lead, and washing the precipitate.

**PLUMBI CHLORIDUM.** L. 1836. Dissolve ℥xix tr. of acetate of lead in Oij of boiling water, and ℥vj tr. of chloride of sodium in Oj of water; mix the solutions, and, when cold, wash the precipitate with cold distilled water, and dry it.

**PLUMBI CYANIDUM.** To a solution of acetate of lead add hydrocyanic acid as long as it occasions a precipitate, which must be well washed with distilled water, and dried with a gentle heat.

**PLUMBI IODIDUM.** B. Dissolve nitrate of lead ℥iv with heat in Oiss of distilled water, and iodide of potassium ℥iv in Oss of distilled water. Mix. Collect the precipitate. Wash with distilled water, and dry at a gentle heat. *Dose*, from a ¼ to ½ a grain or more, but chiefly used externally. It should be kept from the light.

**PLUMBI NITRAS.** B. No formula. E. Litharge ℥ivss tr., somewhat diluted nitric acid Oj; digest with a gentle heat, filter, and set aside to crystallize; concentrate the residual liquor to obtain more crystals. *Dose*, gr. ¼ to 1.

**PLUMBI OXIDUM.** B. No formula. *Lithargyrum.* B. 1864. *Litharge.* Melted lead is exposed to a current of air till



oxidized, and the oxide fused by a stronger heat. Principally obtained as a by-product in the separation of silver from lead.

**PLUMBI OXIDUM RUBRUM.** *Red Lead.* It is obtained by heating massicot or litharge in a reverberatory furnace till by absorbing oxygen it assumes a red colour.

**PLUMBI SACCHARAS.** Mix one part of sugar with two parts of nitric acid, diluted with ten of water, and apply heat as long as reaction takes place; neutralize by chalk, filter, and add to the filtered solution acetate of lead as long as any precipitate is formed; wash this, and dry it.

**PLUMBI NITRO-SACCHARAS.** Dissolve saccharate of lead in cold nitric acid, diluted with 19 parts of water; filter, evaporate, and set aside, that crystals may form. Dr. HOSKINS proposed a solution of this salt (one grain with five drops of saccharic acid to  $\frac{3}{4}$  of water) *as a solvent for phosphatic calculi.*

**PLUMBI TANNAS.** Dr. FANTONETTI. To a concentrated infusion of oak-bark add a solution of acetate of lead drop by drop; wash the precipitate, and dry it. A purer tannate is obtained by substituting a solution of pure tannic acid for infusion of oak-bark.

**PODOPHYLLI RESINA.** B. *Podophyllin.* B. Exhaust podophyllum root in coarse powder lbj with rectified spirit Oijj or q. s. by percolation; place the tincture in a still, and draw off the greater part of the spirit. Acidulate water q. s. with 1-24th of its bulk of hydrochloric acid, and slowly pour the liquid which remains after the distillation of the tincture into three times its volume of the acidulated water, constantly stirring. Allow the mixture to stand for 24 hours to deposit the resin. Wash the resin on a filter with distilled water, and dry it in a stove. Dose,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 grain. U.S. same.

**POMATUM.** Originally *apple ointment*, but now applied to lard, or mixed fats, carefully washed and scented. [The *pommades* of the French Codex are combinations of prepared lards, or mixed fats, with various vegetable or mineral substances. In this work they are placed under the head *UNGUENTA, ointments*, which term the French pharmacists restrict to those containing *resinous* substances.]

**POPULINUM.** Boil the bark of the root of *populus tremula*

POTASSÆ ARSENIAS. *Arsenious Kali*. D. 1806. Arsenious acid  $\frac{3j}{\text{}}$ , nitrate of potash  $\frac{3j}{\text{}}$ ; pulverize separately, mix, and heat them in a glass retort to dull redness. Dissolve the residuum in  $\text{℥iv}$  of boiling distilled water, evaporate, and set aside to crystallize. Dose, gr. 1-16th to 1-8th of a grain.

POTASSÆ ARSENIITIS LIQUOR. See Liq. Arsenicalis.

POTASSÆ BORAS. Mix 6 parts of boracic acid with 5 of bicarbonate of potash; heat them to redness in a crucible, dissolve the salt, filter the solution, and evaporate it to dryness. A few grains, in *calculous disorders*.

POTASSÆ CARBONAS. B. *Carbonate*, formerly *Subcarbonate*, of *Potash*. From commercial pearl-ash, the product of the lixiviation of wood-ashes. Treat with its own weight of distilled water, and evaporate to dryness, stirring briskly.

POTASSÆ CARBONAS (PURUM). E. Pure carbonate of potash is most readily obtained by heating crystallized bicarbonate to redness in a crucible; but more cheaply by dissolving bitartrate of potash in 30 parts of boiling water, separating and washing the crystals which form on cooling, heating them in a loosely covered crucible, breaking down the mass, and roasting it in an oven for 2 hours with occasional stirring; lixiviating the product with distilled water, and evaporating the filtered solution to dryness with constant stirring.

POTASSÆ BICARBONAS. B. Dissolve carbonate of potash  $\text{℥j}$  in distilled water  $\text{Oij}$ , and filter the solution into a three-pint bottle, capable of being tightly closed by a cork traversed by a glass tube sufficiently long to pass to the bottom of the fluid. Introduce white marble in fragments  $\text{℥j}$  or  $\text{q. s.}$  into another bottle, in the bottom of which a few small holes have been drilled, and the mouth of which is closed by a cork also traversed by a glass tube, and place the bottle in a jar of the same height as itself, but of rather larger diameter. Connect the two glass tubes air-tight by a caoutchouc tube. The cork of the bottle containing the carbonate of potash having been placed loosely, and that of the bottle containing the marble tightly, in its mouth, pour into the jar surrounding the latter bottle hydrochloric acid  $\text{Oiss}$ , previously diluted with water  $\text{Oij}$ . When carbonic acid gas has passed through the potash solution for two minutes. so as to expel the



whole of the air of the apparatus, fix the cork tightly in the neck of the bottle, and let the process go on for a week. At the end of this time numerous crystals of bicarbonate of potash will have formed, which are to be removed, shaken in a capsule with twice their bulk of cold distilled water, and, after decantation of the water, drained, and dried on filtering paper by exposure to the air. The mother liquor, filtered, if necessary, and concentrated to one half, at a temperature not exceeding 110° F., will yield more crystals. The tube immersed in the solution of carbonate of potash, which should have as large a diameter as possible, may require the occasional removal of the crystals formed within it, in order that the process may not be interrupted.

**POTASSÆ BICHROMAS.** B. *Red chromate of potash.* Used in the preparation of Valerianate of Soda.

**POTASSÆ CHLORAS.** B. Mix slaked lime ℥liij with carbonate of potash ℥xx, and triturate them with a few ounces of dist. water so as to make the mixture slightly moist. Place oxide of manganese ℥lxxx in a large retort or flask, and, having poured upon it hydrochloric acid Oxxiv, diluted with Ovj of water, apply a gentle sand heat, and conduct the chlorine as it comes over, first through a bottle containing ℥vj of water, and then into a large carboy containing the mixture of carbonate of potash and slaked lime. When the whole of the chlorine has come over remove the contents of the carboy, and boil them for 20 minutes with Ovj of distilled water; filter and evaporate till a film forms on the surface, and set aside to cool and crystallize. The crystals thus obtained are to be purified by dissolving them in three times their weight of boiling distilled water, and again allowing the solution to crystallize. Dose, gr. x to xxx. **GRAHAM.** Mix 2 parts of carbonate of potash with 1 of quicklime, and expose to a current of chlorine. When saturated heat the mixture gently, digest it in water, and separate the chlorate from the filtered liquid by crystallization.

**POTASSÆ CHROMAS FLAVA.** The commercial yellow chromate of potash, manufactured on the large scale by heating chrome iron ore with pearlash and nitre, may be purified by recrystallization. Dose, as an *emetic*, gr. ij—iv to

adults; to children, gr. j—iss; as an *alterative* and *expectorant*, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ . *Externally*, ʒss to ʒiiss, dissolved in fʒ of water, to *destroy fungus*; a weaker solution, ʒj to fʒxxxij, as an *antiseptic*, to *living and dead parts*. [Dr. PEREIRA.]

POTASSÆ CITRAS. B. Dissolve citric acid in crystals ʒvj or q. s. in distilled water Oij; add carbonate of potash ʒviij or q. s. gradually, and, if the solution be not neutral, make it so by the cautious addition of the acid or the carbonate of potash. Then filter, and evaporate to dryness, stirring constantly after a pellicle has begun to form, till the salt granulates. Triturate in a dry, warm mortar, and preserve the powder in stoppered bottles. Dose, gr. xx—ʒj. This deliquescent salt is rarely used except in solution. See *Liquor Potassæ Citratis*. [A mixture is made of the acid and bicarbonate in the same proportions, each separately dried. The name is also improperly given to a mixture of tartaric acid, bicarbonate of soda, sugar, and essence of lemon.]

POTASSÆ ET URÆ FERRO-CYANIDUM. M. BAUP has not made known his method of preparing this compound, which he states to be efficacious in *intermittent fevers*. But it contains from 72·2 to 77·8 per cent. of ferro-cyanide of potassium, 10·2 to 13·1 of urea, and 12·2 to 9·6 of water. It is mixed with honey, and divided into 3-grain pills, of which 10, 15, or 20 are given daily.

POTASSÆ HYDRAS. L. (Potassa Fusa, L. 1824.) *Caustic Potash*. See Potassa Caustica, B.

POTASSÆ HYDRIODAS. See Potassii Iodidum.

POTASSÆ HYDROCYANAS. See Potassii Cyanidum. MAGENDIE'S *Hydrocyanate de Potassæ medicinal* consists of cyanide of potassium dissolved in 8 times its weight of distilled water. It soon decomposes.

POTASSÆ HYDROCHLORIS. See *Liquor Potassæ Chlorinata*.

POTASSÆ HYPOPHOSPHIS. Add sol. of carb. potash to hypophosphite of lime, till a pp. is no longer thrown down; then filter and evaporate the filtrate so that crystals may form. *Medicinal properties* as Calcis Hypophosphis.

POTASSÆ IODAS. Fuse iodide of potassium in a capacious crucible, and gradually add to the fused salt, after removing it from the fire,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  part of chlorate of potash.

Wash the mass with warm water, which leaves the iodate undissolved.

POTASSÆ MURIAS. See Potassii Chloridum.

POTASSÆ NITRAS. B. Commercial nitre purified, if necessary, by crystallization from solution in distilled water. Dose, gr. x—xxx. *G. Kali nitricum.*

POTASSÆ NITRAS FUSA. *Mineral Crystal. Sal Prunella.* Melt nitrate of potash in a Hessian crucible, and cast it on a smooth surface, or in moulds. P. directs 1-128th part of sulphur to be added to the nitre in fusion.

POTASSÆ PRUSSIAS FLAVA. B. *Yellow Prussiate of Potash. Ferrocyanide of Potassium.* Made by fusing animal substances with carb. potash in an iron pot, lixiviating and crystallizing.

POTASSÆ SILICAS. Mix 1 part of powdered quartz or flint, or of fine siliceous sand, with 2 parts of carbonate of potash, and fuse them in a Hessian crucible. Dissolve the mass in water, filter the solution, and evaporate it to dryness. Mr. URE. Dose, gr. x to xv, in 6 or 8 ounces of water, twice a day, *to dissolve gouty concretions.*

POTASSÆ SUPEROXALAS. To form a *binoxalate*, neutralize 1 part of oxalic acid with carbonate of potash, add to the neutral salt another part of acid, and crystallize; a *quadraxalate* is made by saturating 1 part of oxalic acid with carb. potash, adding 3 parts of oxalic acid, and crystallizing. *Poisonous.*

*Antidotes.—The same as for oxalic acid.*

POTASSÆ SULPHAS. B. no form. B. 1864. Dissolve the residue of the nitric acid process in water, and gradually add to it slaked lime until reddened litmus-paper immersed in it is restored to a blue colour. Filter the solution through calico, and, having heated it to the boiling-point, add carbonate of potash as long as there is any precipitate. Filter again, add dilute sulphuric acid, so as to produce a neutral or slightly acid solution; and having evaporated this till a film forms on the surface, set it by for 24 hours. The crystals which will then have formed should be dried on filtering paper, and preserved in a bottle. Dose, gr. xv—ʒj. In doses of a few drachms it sometimes acts as an *irritant poison.*

POTASSÆ BISULPHAS. L. 1836. Dissolve ʒij of the salt which remains after the distillation of nitric acid in Ovj of

boiling water; add to it ℥j of sulphuric acid, boil down the solution, and set it aside to crystallize. Dose, gr. x to ʒj, properly diluted.

POTASSÆ SULPHAS CUM SULPHURE. E. *Sal Polychrest.*

Mix equal parts of nitrate of potash and sulphur; throw the mixture in small successive portions into a red-hot crucible, and, when cool, reduce the salt to powder, and preserve it in well-closed bottles. [This differs from the Potassæ Sulphas, which is, however, often substituted for it.] Dose, ʒss to ʒj.

POTASSÆ TARTRAS. B. *Tartrate of Potash. Tartar soluble.*

Dissolve carbonate of potash ʒix or q. s. in boiling distilled water Oiiiss; add by degrees acid tartrate of potash ʒxx or q. s., and if, after a few minutes' boiling, the liquid is not neutral to test-paper, make it so by the careful addition of more of the carbonate or of the acid tartrate. Then filter, concentrate till a pellicle forms on the surface, and set it aside to cool and crystallize. More crystals may be obtained by evaporating and cooling the mother liquor. Drain the crystals, dry them by exposure to the air in a warm place, and preserve them in a stoppered bottle. Dose, ʒj—iv.

POTASSÆ TARTRAS ACIDA. B. *Bitartrate of Potash. Cream of Tartar.*

Obtained from the crude tartar deposited by wines, by solution and crystallization. The crystals are again dissolved in boiling water containing charcoal and clay. When these have subsided the clear solution is drawn off and left to crystallize. Dose, as a *diuretic and alternative*, ʒj—iij; as a *laxative*, ʒj—iij; as a *hydragogue cathartic*, ʒiij—iv. In very large doses it has caused *fatal poisoning*. G. *Tartarus depuratus*.

POTASSÆ AMMONIO-TARTRAS. *Tartarum Solubile Ammoniacale.* NIEMANN.

Dissolve bitartrate of potash in hot water, and add carbonate of ammonia to saturation. Evaporate the solution to dryness with a very gentle heat; or set the concentrated solution aside that crystals may form. *Diuretic.* Dose, gr. x—xv.

POTASSÆ ET SODÆ TARTRAS. See Soda Tartarata, B.

POTASSÆ BORO-TARTRAS. P. *Soluble Cream of Tartar.*

Bitartrate of potash in powder ʒiv, boracic acid in crystals ʒj, water ʒxx, put them into a silver basin, boil till



most of the water is evaporated, and continue the evaporation with a regulated heat, stirring incessantly. When the matter becomes very thick, take it up in portions, flatten them, and place them in plates on a stove till sufficiently dry; reduce them to powder, and preserve it in well-stopped bottles. Dose, as a *solvent for lithic acid calculi*, ʒj; as a *laxative*, ʒiij—vj. See Tartarum Boracatum.

**POTASSÆ PERMANGANAS.** B. Reduce chlorate of potash ʒiiss to fine powder, and mix it with black oxide of manganese in fine powder ʒiv; put the mixture into a porcelain basin, and add to it caustic potash ʒv, previously dissolved in ʒiv of distilled water. Evaporate to dryness on a sand-bath, stirring diligently to prevent spurting. Pulverize the mass, put it into a covered Hessian or Cornish crucible, and expose it to a dull red heat for an hour, or till it has assumed the condition of a semifused mass. Let it cool, pulverize it, and boil with Oiss of dist. water. Let the insoluble matter subside, decant the fluid, boil again with Oss of water, again decant, neutralize the united liquors accurately with dilute sulphuric acid q. s., and evaporate till a pellicle forms. Set aside to cool and crystallize. Drain the crystalline mass, boil it in ʒvj of the water, and strain through a funnel, the throat of which is lightly obstructed by a little asbestos. Let the fluid cool and crystallize, drain the crystals, and dry them by placing them under a bell jar over a vessel containing sulphuric acid. **CHEVILLOT.** One part of peroxide of manganese, finely powdered, is ignited with one part of hydrate of potash, the resulting mass dissolved in water, and the red solution decanted and cautiously evaporated until crystals form. Dose, gr. ii—iij, increasing. *In diabetes. Externally as an antiseptic.* See Liquor.

**POTASSII BROMIDUM.** B. Put solution of potash Oij into a glass or porcelain vessel, and add bromine fʒiv or q. s. in successive portions, with constant agitation, until the mixture has acquired a permanent brown tint. Evaporate to dryness; reduce the residue to a fine powder, and mix this intimately with wood charcoal in fine powder ʒij. Throw the mixture in small quantities at a time into a red-hot iron crucible, and when the whole has been

brought to a state of fusion remove the crucible from the fire, and pour out its contents. When the fused mass has cooled dissolve it in boiling distilled water Oiss, filter the solution through paper, and set it aside to crystallize. Drain the crystals, and dry them with a gentle heat. More crystals may be obtained by evaporating the mother liquor and cooling. The salt should be kept in a stoppered bottle. Dose, gr. v—xxx. *Anodyne. Resolvent. G. Kalium bromatum.*

**POTASSII CHLORIDUM.** *Muriate of Potash. Chloride of Potassium. Sal. Sylvii.* To a solution of carbonate of potash add hydrochloric acid to saturation; concentrate the solution by evaporation, and leave it to cool slowly, that crystals may form. *Resolvent and antiscorbutic.* Dose, ʒj to ʒss.

**POTASSII CYANIDUM.** *U. S. Cyanide of Potassium.* Mix intimately ʒviij tr. of dried ferrocyanide of potassium and ʒiij tr. of dried [pure] carbonate of potash, and throw the mixture into a deep iron crucible previously heated to redness; maintain the temperature till effervescence ceases, and the fused mass concretes, of a pure white colour, upon a warm glass rod dipped into it; then pour the liquid carefully into a shallow dish, stopping before the salt becomes contaminated with the precipitated iron. Break up the mass while yet warm, and preserve it in well-stoppered bottles. [This contains 1-8th of cyanate of potash. *Poisonous.* Dose, 1-8th to 1-4th of a grain. Dissolved in 8 times its weight of distilled water, it forms MAGENDIE'S *Medicinal Hydrocyanate of Potash.*]

*Antidotes.*—Same as for *Hydrocyanic acid.*

**POTASSII SULPHOCYANIDUM.** Digest a watery solution of cyanide of potassium with sulphur, of which it takes up a third of its weight. Filter and evaporate.

**POTASSII IODIDUM.** B. Put solution of potash Cj into a glass or porcelain vessel, and add iodine ʒxxix or q. s. in small quantities at a time, with constant agitation, until the solution acquires a permanent brown tint. Evaporate the whole to dryness in a porcelain dish, pulverize the residue, and mix this intimately with wood charcoal in fine powder, ʒijj. Throw the mixture, in small quantities at a time, into a red-hot iron crucible and when the whole



has been brought to a state of fusion, remove the crucible from the fire, and pour out its contents. When the fused mass has cooled dissolve it in Oij of boiling distilled water, filter through paper, wash the filter with a little boiling distilled water, unite the liquids, and evaporate till a film forms on the surface. Set aside to cool and crystallize. Drain crystals, and dry quickly with a gentle heat. More crystals may be obtained by evaporating the mother liquor and cooling. The salt should be kept in a stoppered bottle. Dose, gr. ij—x. *G. Kalium Iodatum.* The U. S. P. & G. Pharmacopœias contain processes, all very similar to B.

**POTASSII ET HYDRARGYRI IODO-CYANIDUM.** Vide Hydrargyri et Potassii Iodo-cyanidum.

**POTASSII SULPHIDUM.** Said to be produced by heating sulphate of potash in a covered vessel, with finely divided charcoal. *Same therapeutic properties as Sodii Sulphid.*

**POTESTATES SUCCINI. QUINCY.** *Powers of Amber.* Oil of amber ʒj, carbonate of ammonia ʒss, alcohol ʒviij; digest until dissolved. Dose, 10 to 30 drops.

**POTIO.** See Mistura.

**POTÏS; Drinks. PTISANÆ; Ptisans. Tisanes** of the P. Codex. These are nearly synonymous, and include the aqueous infusions, decoctions or solutions, which are so slightly medicated as to be taken *ad libitum*. Some of them are merely dietetic, and form the ordinary drink of the patient. The more active Ptisans will be found among the Decoctions and Infusions; others among the Juleps. P. directs them to be sweetened with liquorice root, honey, or syrup medicated or otherwise. Those Ptisans that do not appear in a separate paragraph must be searched for amongst those that do.

**POTUS APERIENS. COPLAND.** Manna ʒiss, cream of tartar ʒss, whey Oij.

**POTUS BECHICUS.** See Mistura Bechica.

**POTUS GUMMOSUS.** See Mistura Gummosus.

**POTUS HORDEATUS.** To Oj of barley water add ʒj of nitre, or ʒj of cream of tartar, or ʒss of gum arabic, or fʒj of lemon juice, or fʒj of diluted sulphuric acid, with fʒj of syrup. P. Barley water is made by boiling ʒvj of pearl barley with Oiv of water to Oij, and infusing in it ʒiij of liquorice.

**POTUS IMPERIALIS.** One lemon sliced, cream of tartar  $\text{ʒss}$ , white sugar  $\text{lbss}$ , hot water Oij. Infuse half an hour, and strain. See also Limonadum.

**POTUS REGALIS.** *King Cup.* **BRANDE.** The rind of 1 or 2 lemons cut very thin, and macerated in Oij of cold water for 6 or 8 hours.

**PROPYLAMINA.** The substance known and sold under this name is Trimethylamine, a body having the same ultimate composition as propylamine, but differing from it in chemical constitution. It is prepared chiefly from herring brine, but it may also be obtained from the skate, and it exists in ergot of rye, and in several plants. It possesses strongly alkaline properties, and unites with acids to form salts, which, because of their less nauseous smell, have been recommended as more suited for administration to invalids than the aqueous solution of the substance itself. Given in *acute, chronic, and articular rheumatism*. The dose varies from ten to twenty minims. **DR. MALONY** says that in any but small doses it produces severe *gastralgia*.

**PRUNUM PRÆPARATUM.** **L.** See Pulpa Prunorum.

**PTISANA AVENÆ.** From groats, as Ptisana Oryzæ.

**PTISANA ANTIMONIALIS.** **BREBA.** Lemonade Oij, tartar emetic gr. ij, sugar q. s.

**PTISANA ANTI-CATARRHALIS.** **PIERQUIN.** Aniseed  $\text{ʒij}$ , elecampane root  $\text{ʒj}$ , boiling water Oj; infuse, strain, and add honey  $\text{ʒij}$ .

**PTISANA ARNICÆ.** **P.** As Ptisana Sambuci.

**PTISANA ASPARAGI.** **P.** Asparagus root  $\text{ʒ}\frac{3}{4}$ , boiling water Oij; infuse 2 hours, and strain. Ptisanes are prepared in the same way from the roots of elecampane, comfrey, strawberries, rhatany, soapwort, spruce-fir buds, Peruvian bark, dulcamara, and burdock root.

**PTISANA ACIDI SULPHURICI.** **P.** *Limonade sulfurique.* Sulph. acid (1·84)  $\text{m}\text{xlvij}$ , water Oivss, syrup  $\text{ʒx}$  wt., mix, s. a. Prepare in the same manner, Limonades nitrique et phosphorique, the first with acid sp. gr. 1·42; the second with acid sp. gr. 1·45.

**PTISANA ARNICÆ FLORES.** **P.** Arnica flowers  $\text{ʒss}$ , boiling water Ovj, infuse half an hour, and filter through paper. Prepare in the same manner Ptisana Croci.

PTISANA ARUNDINIS. P. As Ptisana Graminis.

PTISANA CASSIÆ. P. Ext. cassia  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ ; dissolve in water Ov, at 140° F.

PTISANA CITRI VULGARIS. P. Leaves of the orange tree  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , boiling water Ov, infuse  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour and strain. Prepare in the same manner Ptisans from the leaves of wormwood, maidenhair, hyssop, balm, mint, and sage, and from the flowers of white mullein, chamomile, red poppy, mallow, marsh-mallow, lime, coltsfoot, and violet.

PTISANA GUMMOSA. *Eau de Gomme*. P. Bruised gum arabic  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , water Oiiss; dissolve without heat, and strain.

PTISANA GENTIANÆ. P. Gentian sliced  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , cold water Ov, infuse 4 hours and strain. In the same manner prepare Ptisans of quassia, simaruba, and rhubarb.

PTISANA GLYCYRRHIZÆ. P. Sliced liquorice  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , boiling water Ov, infuse 2 hours and strain. Prepare in the same manner (but infusing for  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour) Ptisans from the dried leaves of borage, wormwood, holythistle, chicory, fumitory, ground ivy, pellitory, wild pansy, soapwort, scabious, from the cones of the hop, aniseed, red-roseleaves, lesser centaury tops, and linseed.

PTISANA GRAMINIS. P. Root couch grass sliced  $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$ , boil for  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour with water q. s. to yield Oij.

PTISANA GUAIACI. P. Guaiacum shavings  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}\frac{1}{2}$ . Boil for one hour with water q. s. to yield Oij, and strain.

PTISANA HORDEI. P. Wash  $\frac{3}{4}$  oz. pearl barley in cold water, strain off water and boil in q. s. water so as to yield Oij. Groats and rice the same.

PTISANA LACTIS. See Serum Lactis.

PTISANA LICHENIS HIBERNICI. P. Wash gr. lxxx. carrageen in cold water, then, after boiling 10 minutes, add water q. s. so as to yield Oij.

PTISANA LICHENIS ISLANDICI. P. Just boil  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiss}$  iceland moss in a little water and throw away the first decoction, then wash the remaining moss with cold water, then add a fresh quantity of water and boil for  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour so as to obtain Oij.

PTISANA LIMONIS. P. See Limonadum.

PTISANA MELLIS. See Hydromel.

PTISANA MEZEREI. Mezereon bark  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , water Oiiss; boil to Oj $\frac{1}{2}$ , and strain.

PTISANA ORYZÆ. P. See Ptisana Hordei.

PTISANA ORYZÆ CITRATA. AUGUSTIN. Washed rice ʒj, water lbiv; boil, strain, add barley sugar ʒss, lemon juice ʒj.

PTISANA PANIS. *Decoctum Album*. P. Prepared harts-horn ʒj, bread crumb ʒij, gum acacia ʒj, water to yield Ov; boil for half an hour, strain through a coarse sieve, and add white sugar ʒvj, orange-flower water ʒj.

PTISANA PECTORALIS. P. *Ptisana fructis bechicis*. Dates and jujubes (stoned) each ʒss, figs ʒss, raisins ʒss; boil in water q. s. to strain Oij.

PTISANA POLYGALÆ. P. Senega ʒj, boiling water Ov; infuse 2 hours, and strain. Prepare in the same manner Ptisans of the roots of marsh-mallow and valerian.

PTISANA REGALIS. See Apozema dictum Ptisana Regalis. P.

PTISANA ROSÆ CUM LACTE. Conserve of roses ʒj, new milk Oj; rub together, and strain.

PTISANA SALEPI. Boil ʒj of salep in fʒxvj of water, and strain.

PTISANA SAMBUCI. P. Elder flowers ʒj, boiling water Oj½; macerate for half an hour, and strain.

PTISANA SARZÆ. Very similar to Inf. Sarsaparillæ, U. S.

PTISANA TAMARINDORUM. P. Pulp of tamarind ʒj, boiling water Oij. Infuse ½ hour.

PTISANA TARTARICA. P. *Limonade Tartrique*. Syrup of tartaric acid ʒij, water ʒxviij. Prepare in the same manner with their respective syrups, lemonades of citric acid, gooseberries, cherries, and raspberries.

PULPÆ. Pulps are the soft parts of plants separated from the harder parts by pressing them through a hair sieve. The general directions of the L. College (1836) are, "Press the pulpy fruits that are ripe and fresh through a hair sieve, without boiling them. Put pulpy fruits, if unripe, or if ripe and dry, in a moist place to soften; then press the pulps through a hair sieve; boil them afterwards over a slow fire, and lastly evaporate the water in a water-bath, until the pulps become of a proper consistence." D. 1826 and E. 1817 direct the dried or unripe fruits to be softened by boiling them in a little water; other authorities by steaming them. Few of the pulps require a separate notice.

PULPA CAROTÆ. P. Carrot roots are reduced to a pulp by means of a rasp. The tubers of potato, and bulbs of garlic, are pulped in the same way.



PULPA CASSIÆ. See Cassia Præparata.

PULPA CONII. P. Fresh hemlock is beaten in a marble mortar to a fine paste, and pressed through a hair sieve. All fresh leaves and flowers may be pulped in the same manner.

PULPA PRUNORUM. (*Prunum Præparatum*.) L. Prunes ʒij, water q. s. to cover them; boil gently for 4 hours, and press the softened pulp first through a fine cane sieve, and afterwards through a hair sieve. Lastly, evaporate the pulp by a water-bath to the consistence of a confection. P. directs the prunes to be softened by steam, and (the stones being removed) the fruit beaten in a marble mortar, and pressed through a hair sieve. Dates and jujubes are pulped by the same method, and the bulbs of lily, onion, and squill, the roots of marshmallow.

PULPA ROSÆ CANINÆ. The ripe hips are picked, deprived of their seeds and hairs, and pulped in the usual way.

PULPA TAMARINDORUM. See Tamarindus Præparatus.

PULVINUS LUPULI. A pillow containing dried hops; used to allay restlessness.

PULVERES. Few of the *simple powders* require special notice. The dry ingredients of the *compound powders* having previously been separately pulverized and passed through a sieve, the whole should be uniformly mixed by trituration in a shallow mortar, and again sifted. L. "It is requisite that most of the powders should have been recently prepared." Under the chapter "*Poudres Simples*" P. contains some useful information as to the preparation of simple powders. U. S. designates as *very fine*, a powder passed through a sieve of 80 or more meshes to the linear inch; as *fine* when passed through one of 60 meshes; through one of 50, *moderately fine*; through one of 40, *moderately coarse*; and through one of 20, *coarse*.

PULVIS ABSORBENS. SPAN. PH. Carbonate of magnesia ʒiv, dried carbonate of soda ʒj, ginger ʒj; mix.

PULVIS ACONITI COMPOSITUS. VOGLER. Extract of aconite gr. j, oxysulphuret of antimony gr. j, magnesia gr. x; mix.

PULVIS AEROPHORUS. G. Bicarbonate of soda ʒv, tartaric acid ʒivss, refined sugar ʒixss. Reduce them separately to powder, dry well, and mix. Keep them in a close vessel.

- PULVIS AEROPHORUS LAXANS. G. (*English Seidlitz Powders.*) See Pulver. effervescent. aperient.
- PULVIS ERUGINIS CUM CALOMELANE. CH. Prepared verdigris ʒj, calomel ʒj; mix. *For external use.*
- PULVIS ALOES COMPOSITUS. L. (*Pulv. Aloes cum Guaiacô.* L. 1787.) Aloes (Socotrine or hepatic) ʒiiss tr., guaiacum resin ʒj tr., compound powder of cinnamon ʒiv; mix.
- PULVIS ALOES CUM CANELLÂ. D. 1826. *Hiera Picra.* Hepatic aloes lbj, canella ʒiij tr.; pulverize separately, and mix.
- PULVIS ALOETICUS CUM FERRÔ. L. 1788. (*Vice Pil. Ecphracticæ.*) Aloes ʒiiss, myrrh ʒij, sulphate of iron ʒj, dried extract of gentian ʒj.
- PULVIS ALTERATIVUS. Dr. PLUMMER. Equal parts of calomel and golden sulphuret of antimony, levigated together. [It alters by keeping.]
- PULVIS ALUMINIS COMPOSITUS. E. *Pulvis Stypticus.* Alum ʒiv, kino ʒj; mix. GUY'S H. Alum 2 parts, kino 1 part. Dose, gr. x—xx, twice or thrice daily.
- PULVIS ALUMINIS CUM AMYLÔ. TH. H. Alum and starch p. æ. in *insufflation of rhinorrhœa.*
- PULVIS ALUMINIS CUM CAPSICÔ. Dr. TURNBULL. Alum 3 parts, concentrated tincture of capsicum 1 part; mix, dry, and triturate again. *Applied to the tonsils.*
- PULVIS ALUMINIS GUMMOSIS. FRANKEL. Alum, gum tragacanth, in equal parts; *applied to sore breasts.*
- PULVIS ALUMINIS OPIATUS. BOUCHARDAT. Alum ʒj, sugar ʒj, opium gr. iv; mix, for 12 powders; 2 or 3 daily, in *obstinate diarrhœas and passive hæmorrhages.*
- PULVIS AMBERGRISÆ MOSCHATUS. BAT. PH. Ambergris ʒvj, musk ʒj, oil of cinnamon ʒij, refined sugar ʒiiss; mix.
- PULVIS AMMONIATUS AROMATICUS. LEAYSON'S *Ammoniacal Collyrium.* Muriate of ammonia ʒj, slaked lime ʒj, charcoal gr. xv, cinnamon gr. xv, cloves gr. xv, bole ʒss. Put them into a bottle, and moisten with a little water.
- PULVIS AMYGDALÆ COMPOSITUS. B. L. *Confectio Amygdalæ.* E. *Conserva Amygdalæ.* Steep Jordan almonds ʒviij in warm water until their skins can be easily removed; and, when blanched, dry them thoroughly with a soft cloth, and rub them lightly in a mortar to a smooth consistence; mix gum arabic in powder ʒj and refined sugar in powder ʒiv; and, adding them to the pulp gra-



dually, rub the whole to a coarse powder. Keep it in a lightly covered jar.

**PULVIS AMYLI ET SODÆ.** DEVERGIE'S *Alkaline Powder*.

Mix 1 part of carbonate of soda in fine powder with 10 of white starch. *For external use in some skin diseases.*

**PULVIS ANTHELMINTICUS.** GUIBOURT. Sulphate of iron 3ss, tansy, ʒj, wormseed ʒiss; mix. Dose, gr. x.

**PULVIS ANTHRAKOKALI SIMPLEX.** POYLA. Anthrakokali gr. ij, liquorice powder gr. vj; mix, for 1 dose.

**PULVIS ANTHRAKOKALI COMPOSITUS.** Anthrakokali gr. ij, washed sulphur gr. vj, liquorice powder gr. iv. For a dose. *In some skin diseases.* Oxsulphuret of antimony gr. ss is sometimes substituted for sulphur.

**PULVIS ANTIARTHRITICUS.** *Duke of Portland's Powder.*

Round birthwort, gentian, tops of lesser centaury, tops of ground pine, and germander, of each equal parts. Dose, ʒj.

**PULVIS ANTIEPILEPTICUS.** E. 1744. White dittany, pæony, valerian, mistletoe of the oak, equal parts. Dose, gr. x to ʒj.

**BEHREND'S.** Valerian, ʒiv, magnesia, muriate of ammonia, oil of cajeput, of each ʒj. A teaspoonful 3 times a day.

Dr. PARIS says the following was used successfully by a Dutch empiric:—Sulphur ʒj, sulphate of potash gr. x, rhubarb gr. v, nutmeg gr. ij; mix. GERM. H. Oxide of zinc gr. xvj, carbonate of magnesia gr. xlvij, oleo-saccharum of cajeput ʒiij; mix, for 8 doses. *Poudre de Ragolo.*

Oxide of zinc ʒss, valerian, mistletoe, sugar, orange leaves, of each ʒiv, magnesia ʒij, oil of cajeput ʒij; a teaspoonful 3 times a day. PASQUIER prescribes—Wall-crop ʒss, gum acacia ʒss; 1 to 4 powders daily, for 8 times. SOMMER'S specific consists of—Wall-crop gr. vj to ʒss, oleo-saccharum of mint gr. viij; 1 morning and evening, for 6 times. See also Pulvis Artemisiæ Saccharatus. The *Poudre de Guttète* consists of mistletoe 2 parts, white dittany 2, pæony root and seeds each 2, prepared coral 1, elk's hoof 2, seeds of orache 2. Given in doses of a few grains in *convulsions of infants*, or in larger doses for *epilepsy*.

**PULVIS ANTIGASTRALGICUS.** P. *Antispasmodicus.* GUIBOURT. Cyanide of zinc gr. iij, calcined magnesia gr. xxiv, cinnamon gr. xij; mix, for 6 doses.

**PULVIS ANTILYSUS.** Dr. MEAD. Ash-coloured ground liver-wort (*Peltidea canina*) ʒss, black pepper ʒij; mix,

and give a fourth part every morning, for 4 times. To prevent *hydrophobia*.

**PULVIS ANTILYSSICUS ORMSKIRKIANUS.** Elecampane ʒj, chalk ʒiv, bole ʒiiij, alum gr. x, oil of anise 5 drops; mix.

**PULVIS ANTILYSSICUS TUNQUINENSIS.** Sir G. COBB's *Tonquin Powder*. Musk gr. xvj, cinnabar gr. xlvij; to be mixed or washed down with arrack or other spirit. Three doses to be given on three alternate days, and three more on the next three changes of the moon. [The last three formulæ have been celebrated as preventives of *hydrophobia*, but are not now relied on. The following, according to Dr. ASMUS, has the repute of having been long in use without an instance having occurred of *hydrophobia* after using it:—Prepared crab's eyes ʒij, gentian ʒij, red bole ʒj, myrrh ʒss; reduce it to an impalpable powder, and give three times as much as can be taken up on the point of a knife for three successive mornings.]

**PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS, B.** (*Pulvis Antimonii Compositus, L.*) *James's Powder.* *Pulvis Jacobi verus.* B. Mix thoroughly oxide of antimony ʒj and phosphate of lime ʒij. Dose gr. iiij—x. P. *Poudre Antimoniale de James.*

**PULVIS ANTIPSORICUS.** *Poudre de Pihorel.* Sulphide of lime pulverized and divided into packets of ʒss each. One of them, mixed with a little oil, and rubbed into the palms of the hands night and morning, is said to cure the *itch*. The following are used in the same way:—F. H. Flowers of sulphur ʒj, acetate of lead ʒj, sulphate of zinc ʒiv; mix. Also, equal parts of sulphur and charcoal.

**PULVIS ANTISPASMODICUS.** JOURDAN. Valerian ʒj, oxide of zinc ʒj, musk gr. viij. Mix. See also Pulv. Zinci Cyanidi. This name also belongs to Pulv. Antiepilepticus.

**PULVIS ARGENTI COMPOSITUS.** SERRE. Chloride of silver gr. j, washed orris powder gr. ij. Used in frictions, as *Pulvis Auri Compositus*.

**PULVIS AROMATICUS.** See *Pulvis Cinnamomi Compositus, B.* [Dupuytren's *Poudre Aromatique*, for external use, consists of ʒiv each of thyme, sage and rosemary, and ʒj each of sal ammoniac and camphor.]

**PULVIS ARSENICALIS.** See *Pulvis Escharoticus Arsenicalis*, and *Pulv. Calomelanos Arsenicalis*.

**PULVIS ARTEMISIE SACCHARATUS.** BRESLER. Powdered

- mugwort root ʒiij, sugar ʒvj. A teaspoonful 4 times a day, in *chorea*, *epilepsy*, &c.
- PULVIS ASARI COMPOSITUS. E. 1817. Asarabacca leaves 3 parts, marjoram leaves 1 part, lavender flowers 1 part; rub them together to a powder. D. Asarabacca ʒj, lavender ʒj. See Pulvis Sternutatorius for other forms.
- PULVIS AURI. Triturate leaf gold with 10 or 12 times its weight of sulphate of potash till bright particles are no longer visible; pass it through a sieve, mix with boiling water, wash what remains on the filter, and dry in a stove.
- PULVIS AURI COMPOSITUS. Auro-chloride of sodium (soda muriate of gold) gr. j, lycopodium, starch, or washed orris powder ʒj; mix. A 15th part, gradually increased to an 8th part, of this powder to be rubbed on the gums.
- PULVIS AURI ET FERRI. DR. BUCKLER. Pulverized gold ʒij, clean levigated iron filings ʒij, gum acacia powder ʒss; mix for one dose; to be given in water acidulated with a few drops of diluted sulphuric acid, as an antidote for corrosive sublimate.
- PULVIS BASILICUS. BATE. Equal parts of calomel, calx of antimony, cream of tartar, and scammony, carefully triturated together. BATE directs *ceruss* of antimony, made by deflagrating the *metallic* antimony with nitre. The following is sometimes substituted:—Calomel ʒj, scammony ʒj, cream of tartar ʒj, jalap, ginger, and antimonial powder, of each ʒj. So also is Pulvis Scammonii cum Calomelane.
- PULVIS BELLADONNÆ COMPOSITUS. HECKER. Belladonna gr. j to ij, musk gr. v, camphor gr. v, white sugar ʒss; mix, for 8 powders. KOPP. Belladonna root gr. ij, ipecac. gr. ij, sulphur gr. xxxij, sugar of milk gr. xxxij. Mix, and divide into 8 powders. 3 daily, in *hooping-cough*.
- PULVIS BELLADONNÆ SACCHARATUS. WETZLER. Belladonna root gr. xv, pure sugar ʒj; mix, for 72 powders. One twice a day, or oftener, according to the age; in *hooping-cough*, &c.
- PULVIS E BOLO COMPOSITUS, and P. e Bolo cum Opiô, are replaced by P. Cretæ Comp., and P. Cretæ Comp. cum Opiô.

- PULVIS BUXI VERMIFUGUS.** Mr. PERFECT. Dried leaves of tree box  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , white sugar  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ ; triturate to a powder. Dose, for a child of 4 months, gr. viij; of 6 to 8 months, gr. xv to xx; of 12 months,  $\mathfrak{O}\text{j}$ ; twice or thrice a day.
- PULVIS CALCIS PHOSPHATIS SACCHARATUS.** Precipitated phosphate of lime gr. xv, white sugar gr. lxxxv; triturate and divide into 20 packets. 2 or more daily, according to age of child. *In rickets, &c.*
- PULVIS CALOMELANOS ARSENICALIS.** DUPUYTREN. One part of arsenious acid, intimately mixed with 199 parts of calomel. These are the proportions according to SOUBEIRAN, and HENRY and GUIBOURT; but they are differently stated by other authorities. PEREIRA, 1 part to 99; RICHARD, 4 parts to 96; MIALHE, 1 to 58.
- PULVIS CAMPHORÆ.** P. Camphor is readily pulverized by triturating it with the addition of a few drops of rectified spirit or ether.
- PULVIS CAPUCINORUM.** NIEMANN. Cevadilla, stavesacre, parsley seed, and snuff, of each equal parts; mix. *To destroy vermin in the head*; but requires caution.
- PULVIS CARBONATIS CALCIS COMPOSITUS.** E. 1817. Prepared chalk  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ , cinnamon  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iss}$ , nutmeg  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ . Mix.
- PULVIS CASTILLONI.** CASTILLON'S Powder. Sago, salep, tragacanth, each  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , prepared oyster shells  $\mathfrak{O}\text{j}$ , cochineal q. s. to colour it. Boil  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , in  $\mathfrak{O}\text{j}$  of milk, as diet, *in chronic diarrhœa*.
- PULVIS PRO CATAPLASMATE.** D. 1826. Linseed meal 1 part, oatmeal 2 parts.
- PULVIS CATECHU COMPOSITUS.** B. Pale catechu  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ , kino  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , rhatany  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , cinnamon  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , nutmeg  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ . Reduce them separately to a fine powder; mix them thoroughly, and pass the powder through a fine sieve. Keep it in a stoppered bottle. Dose gr. xx—xl.
- PULVIS CEPHALICUS.** See Pulvis Asari Co. and P. Sternutatorius.
- PULVIS CERUSÆ COMPOSITUS.** L. 1788. Carbonate of lead  $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$ , sarcocol  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iss}$ , tragacanth  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ . Mix. *For outward use.*
- PULVIS CETACEI.** Spermaceti is pulverized as camphor, by the aid of a few drops of spirit.
- PULVIS CETACEI CUM SACCHARO.** One part of spermaceti with two of sugar candy. *Pectoral.*



**PULVIS E CHELIS COMPOSITUS.** L. 1788. *Gascoign's Powder.* Prepared crab shells ℞j, prepared chalk ℥iij, prepared coral ℥iij. Mix.

**PULVIS CINCHONÆ LAXANS.** CLEGHORN. Peruvian bark ℥iv, sulphate of magnesia ℥vj. Mix, for 4 doses. One every 2 hours, in the intermissions.

**PULVIS CINCHONÆ COMPOSITUS.** GENEVA PH. Peruvian bark ℥j, rhubarb ℥iss, muriate of ammonia ℥iss. Mix. In Philadelphia the following is substituted: cinchona ℥iv, serpentry ℥j, carbonate of soda ℥ss; a  $\frac{1}{4}$  every 3 or 4 hours. [There are many other combinations of cinchona in the foreign Formularies; as, with an equal weight of magnesia, of rhubarb, or carbonate of soda; with half its weight of valerian; with 1-12th of camphor; with 1-8th or 1-16th of ginger or cinnamon.]

**PULVIS CINNAMOMI COMPOSITUS.** B. *Pulvis aromaticus.* E. Mix thoroughly ℥j each of powdered cinnamon bark, cardamom seeds, and ginger. Pass the powder through a fine sieve. Rub lightly in a mortar, and keep in a stoppered bottle. Dose gr. iiij—x. U. S. *Pulv. Aromaticus.* Cinnam. 2, ginger 2, cardam. 1, nutmeg 1. G. Cinnam. 5, card. 3, ginger 2. P. as G.

**PULVIS CITRICUS.** See Limonadum Siccum.

**PULVIS CONFECTIONIS AROMATICUS,—OPII,—PIPERIS.** See Confectio Aromatica,—Opii,—Piperis.

**PULVIS CONTRA RACHITEM.** TEMPLE. Black oxide of iron gr. xv, rhubarb gr. xvij, sugar ℥j; mix, and divide into 6 doses. One, morning and night.

**PULVIS CONTRAYERVÆ COMPOSITUS.** L. 1824. Contrayerva root, ℥v, prepared oyster shells ℥xviiij; mix.

**PULVIS CARNACHINI.** P. and E. 1744. *Warwick's Powder.* Scammony, diaphoretic antimony, cream of tartar, in equal parts. Triturate together.

**PULVIS CORNU USTI CUM OPIO.** L. 1824. *Pulvis Opiatus.* Opium ℥j, burnt hartshorn ℥j tr., cochineal ℥j; mix carefully. 1 grain of opium in 10.

**PULVIS CRETÆ AROMATICUS.** B. Mix thoroughly prepared chalk ℥xj, powdered cinnamon bark ℥iv, nutmeg and saffron, of each ℥iij, cloves ℥iss, cardamoms ℥j, refined sugar ℥xxv. Pass through a fine sieve, rub lightly in a mortar, and keep it in a stoppered bottle. Dose gr. x—

3j. See Confectio Aromatica. This differs from Conf. Arom. only in the proportion of the ingredients and in being a powder instead of a confection.

**PULVIS CRETÆ AROMATICUS CUM OPIÔ.** B. Mix thoroughly aromatic powder of chalk 3ix $\frac{1}{2}$ , and opium in powder 34, pass the powder through a fine sieve, and finally rub lightly in a mortar. Keep it in a stoppered bottle. Dose gr. x—xl. 1 gr. opium in 40. P. same.

**PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS.** L. Prepared chalk 3vj, cinnamon 3iv, tormentil 3iij, gum acacia 3iij, long pepper 3ss; reduce them separately into very fine powder, and mix. Dose, 3j—ij.

**PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS CUM OPIÔ** L. Compound chalk powder 3viiss, tr. opium 3iv; mix very accurately. 1 grain of opium in 40.

**PULVIS PRO MISTURÂ CRETÆ.** Prepared chalk 3iv, white sugar 3vij, acacia gum 3iv, oil of cinnamon f 3iiss; mix. [3j of this powder to each f 3i of water forms the Mistura Cretæ of the Pharmacopœia.]

**PULVIS CUBEÆ CUM ALUMINE.** DR. MATTHIEU. Cubebs 3ij, alum 3iv; mix, for 9 doses; 3 daily, in *gonorrhœa*.

**PULVIS DENTIFRICIUS ABSORBENS.** P. Chalk, carb. magnesîa, and pale bark, of each 3j, ol. peppermint 5 drops.

**PULVIS DENTIFRICIUS.** P. *Dentifricium acidulum.* Crem. tartar, sugar milk, of each 3ij, carmine gr. lxxviiij. All in very subtle powder; ol. peppermint 4 drops. HAMB. PH. Charcoal 4 parts, cinchona 2, myrrh 1. RUS. PH. Cinchona 3ij, orris 3j, muriate of ammonia 3ss, catechu 3vj, myrrh 3vj, oil of cloves mvij. [A great number of formule for tooth-powders will be found in the *Druggists' General Receipt Book*.]

**PULVIS DEPILATORIUS.** PLENK. Quicklime 3xij, starch 3x, yellow sulphide of arsenic 3j; to be mixed with water when used, and the paste left on to dry. RAYER's (*without arsenic*). Lime 3j, carbonate of potash 3ij, charcoal 3j.

**PULVIS DIAPENTE.** E. 1744. Aristolochia root, gentian, bay berries, myrrh, ivory dust, each 3ij. Mix.

**PULVIS DIATESSARON.** E. 1744. As Diapente, omitting the ivory dust.

**PULVIS DIURETICUS.** P. Acacia gum 3vj, sugar of milk 3vj, nitrate of potash 3j, althæa root 3j, liquorice root 3ij. Mix.



PULVIS DOVERI. See Pulvis Ipecac. Compositus.

PULVERES EFFERVESCENTES. E. *Soda Powders*. Tartaric acid  $\text{3j tr.}$ , divide it into 16 powders. Bicarbonate of soda 534 grains (or bicarbonate of potash 640 grains); divide it into 16 parts; keep the acid and alkaline powders in separate papers of different colours.

*Powders for charging Gazogenes :*

For 2 pints—Powd. Tartaric Acid, 14 scruples, Bicarb. Soda 17 scruples.

" 3 " —Powd. Tartaric Acid, 17 scruples, Bicarb. Soda, 21 scruples.

" 5 " —One of each charge 2 and 3 pints.

In different coloured papers.

PULVERES EFFERVESCENTES APERIENTES. *Seidlitz Powders*. Tartarized soda  $\text{5ij}$ , bicarbonate of soda  $\text{9ij}$ ; mix. The other paper contains 5ss of tartaric acid. Or the soda may be increased to  $\text{9iiss}$ , and the acid to  $\text{9ij}$ . U. S. 35 grs. acid.

PULVERES EFFERVESCENTES CITRATI. D. Citric acid  $\text{5ix}$ ; divide into 18 powders. Bicarbonate of soda  $\text{3xj}$  (or bicarbonate of potash  $\text{3xiij}$ ); divide into 18 parts. The acid and alkaline powders should be kept in papers of different colours.

PULVERES EFFERVESCENTES CUM FERRO. P. Tartaric acid  $\text{3ij}\frac{1}{2}$ , bicarb. soda  $\text{3ij}$ , powd. sugar  $\text{5ix}$ , dried sulph. iron gr.  $\text{xlvj}$ . Mix the acid and the sulph. iron previously reduced to coarse powder, add the sugar, and lastly the soda, not in very fine powder. All the ingredients must be very dry.  $\frac{3}{4}$  oz. of this powder is to be quickly added to Oij pure water contained in a bottle, which is to be immediately corked.

PULVERES EFFERVESCENTES TARTARIZATI. D. Tartaric acid  $\text{5x}$ ; reduce to powder, and divide into 18 parts. Bicarbonate of soda  $\text{3xj}$  (or of potash  $\text{3xiij}$ ); divide into 18 parts. Keep the acid and alkaline powders in papers of different colours.

PULVERES EFFERVESCENTES CUM ZINGIBERE. *Ginger Beer Powders*. Ginger  $\text{5j}$ , bicarbonate of soda  $\text{3xj}$ , refined sugar  $\text{3xx}$ , essence of lemon 6 drops. Mix, and divide into 12 powders. The other papers contain 5ss of tartaric acid in each.

VIS ECCOPROTICUS. GERM. PH. Bitartrate of potash

3j, carbonate of magnesia 3ss, sulphur 3ss, nitrate of potash 5ij. Mix. Dose, 5j to 3iij.

**PULVIS ECPHRACTICUS.** SELLE. Chamomile, rhubarb, carbonate of potash, magnesia, sulphur, oleo-saccharum of fennel, of each equal parts.

**PULVIS ELATERII COMPOSITUS.** B. Elaterium 10 grs., sugar milk 90 grs. Rub them together to fine powder. Dose,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. to 5 grs.

**PULVIS ERRHINUS.** See Pulvis Sternutatorius.

**PULVIS ESCHAROTICUS ARSENICALIS FORTIS.** Red sulphuret mercury 5v, burnt sponge 3ij, levigated arsenious acid 5j; mix accurately. This is the *Poudre du frère Côme*, but contains more arsenic than other authorities direct.

When required for use it is made into a paste with water.

**PULVIS ESCHAROTICUS ARSENICALIS DEBILIS.** P. White arsenic 5j, dragons' blood 3viij, vermilion 5xvj; all in subtle powder. Made into a paste with water when required for use. The original formula is said to be white arsenic gr. v, cinnabar 3ss, burnt shoe-leather gr. xv. To be moistened, at the time of using, with saliva or mucilage. See Causticum Anticancerosum.

**PULVIS ESCHAROTICUS ALUMINOSUS.** SHARP's *Pulvis Angelicus*. Burnt alum and red precipitate, equal parts.

**PULVIS EUPHRASIE.** FULLER. Powdered eyebright 3iij, mace 5j. Mix; half a teaspoonful before meals.

**PULVIS FENICULI COMPOSITUS.** *Pulvis Galactopæus.* BRUNSW. PH. Carbonate of magnesia 3j, fennel seed 3ss, orange peel 5ij, white sugar 3ij; reduce each to a fine powder, and mix.

**PULVIS FULMINANS.** BATE. Nitre 3ivss, cream of tartar 3iss, sulphur 3ij. Mix. Dose, as a diuretic and deobstruent, ʒj to ʒij. But more frequently used to produce a loud explosion, 3ss being heated in an iron ladle or shovel.

**PULVIS FUMALIS.** RUSS. PH. Olibanum, mastic, amber, of each 3 parts, styrax 2, benzoin 1, labdanum 1. See Fumigatio Balsamica.

**PULVIS GLUTENIS EMULSIVUS.** TADDEI. Fresh vegetable gluten 3x, soap 3ij, water Oj; dissolve, evaporate the solution, dry [it on plates, and reduce to powder. *As an antidote to corrosive sublimate.*

**PULVIS GLYCYRRHIZÆ COMPOSITUS.** B. Senna and liquorice

root, both in fine powder, of each  $\text{ʒij}$ ; sugar in fine powd.  $\text{ʒvj}$ . Mix thoroughly and pass through a fine sieve. Dose,  $\text{ʒss}$ — $\text{ʒj}$ . G. *Pulvis Liquiritia Compositus*. Senna  $\text{ʒvj}$ , liquorice root  $\text{ʒvj}$ , fennel seed  $\text{ʒiij}$ , sulphur  $\text{ʒiij}$ , refined sugar  $\text{ʒxviij}$ . Mix the powders.

*PULVIS GUAIACI OPIATUS*. PEREIRA. Guaiacum  $\text{ʒj}$ , orange leaves  $\text{ʒss}$ , acetate of morphia gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; mix, and divide into 6 powders. One every two hours, in *articular rheumatism*.

*PULVIS GUMMOSUS*. G. Gum arabic  $\text{ʒiij}$ , liquorice  $\text{ʒij}$ , refined sugar  $\text{ʒj}$ . Mix.

*PULVIS GUMMO-MERCURIALIS*. DR. MOULTON. Calomel  $\text{ʒj}$ , gum acacia  $\text{ʒiv}$ . *For external use*.

*PULVIS AD GUTTETAM*. See *Pulvis Antiepilepticus*.

*PULVIS HÆMOSTATICUS*. P. Resin  $\text{ʒiv}$ , acacia gum  $\text{ʒj}$ , powd. catechu  $\text{ʒj}$ ; mix. MIALHE. Alum, gum tragacanth, and tannin, of each  $\text{ʒij}$ ; mix.

*PULVIS IODINI CUM CALOMELANE*. Calomel gr. viij, iodine gr. j, white sugar  $\text{ʒiv}$ ; mix, and divide into 16 powders. [If the calomel be first rubbed with the iodine, biniodide of mercury is formed; if with the sugar, a proto-iodide results. The former is the more active.]

*PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS*. B. *Dover's Powder*. *Pulv. Ipecac. cum Opio*, 1864. Ipecacuanha in powder  $\text{ʒss}$ , opium  $\text{ʒss}$ , sulphate of potash  $\text{ʒiv}$ ; mix the powders thoroughly, pass the powder through a fine sieve, rub lightly in a mortar, and keep in a stoppered bottle. Dose, gr. v—xv. [The *Pulvis Doveri* (P.) comes nearer to the original form. It consists of sulphate of potash  $\text{ʒiv}$ , nitrate of potash  $\text{ʒiv}$ , ipecacuanha  $\text{ʒj}$ , liquorice root  $\text{ʒj}$ , extract of opium  $\text{ʒj}$ .] U. S., P., and G. are the same.

*PULVIS JACOBI*. The *Pulvis Antimonii Compositus* (L.) is intended to resemble Dr. James's fever powder, but is not exactly identical with it. It is not known in what respect the processes differ. The following has been published in America (on the authority of Dr. R. E. Robinson) as the genuine recipe, derived from the family; but it does not agree with the results of analysis:—Tartarized antimony  $\text{ʒj}$ , prepared burnt hartshorn  $\text{ʒv}$ , calx of antimony  $\text{ʒv}$ ; mix, and put gr. xxj in each powder.

*PULVIS JALAPÆ COMPOSITUS*. B. Jalap in powder  $\text{ʒv}$ , acid

tartrate of potash  $\text{ʒix}$ , ginger in powder  $\text{ʒj}$ ; rub them well together, pass the powder through a fine sieve, and finally rub lightly in a mortar. Dose, gr. xx—xxx. U. S. Jalap 1, cream tart. 2.

PULVIS JALAPÆ AURANTIATUS. *Sucre Orangé purgatif.* Jalap  $\text{ʒij}$ , cream of tartar  $\text{ʒj}$ , refined sugar  $\text{ʒxiiij}$ , oil of orange peel  $\text{ʒij}$ ; mix. Dose,  $\text{ʒj}$  to  $\text{ʒij}$ .

PULVIS JUSTICIÆ COMPOSITUS. Dr. AINSLIE. Powdered root of paniced justicia gr. x, rhubarb gr. vj, black pepper gr. viij. To be taken at bedtime, in *dyspepsia*.

PULVIS KERMETIS CUM CAMPHORÆ. GERM. H. Kermes mineral gr. ij, camphor gr. vj, white sugar  $\text{ʒij}$ ; mix, for 12 doses.

PULVIS KERMETIS CUM IPECACUANHÆ. F. H. Kermes gr. ij, ipecacuanha gr. ij, crabs' eyes  $\text{ʒij}$ , gum acacia  $\text{ʒij}$ ; mix, for 12 doses, in *hooping-cough*.

PULVIS KINO COMPOSITUS. B. Kino  $\text{ʒ3}\frac{1}{4}$ , cinnamon  $\text{ʒj}$ , opium  $\text{ʒ}\frac{1}{4}$ . Mix, &c. Dose, gr. v to xx.

PULVIS MAGNESIÆ. P. Magnesia in squares is pulverized by rubbing them on a hair sieve placed over a sheet of paper. The powder should be then passed through a finer sieve.

PULVIS MAGNESIÆ CUM RHEO. G. Light carbonate of magnesia  $\text{ʒvj}$ , oleo-saccharum of fennel  $\text{ʒiv}$ , rhubarb  $\text{ʒiss}$ . Mix.

PULVIS MAGNESIÆ TARTARICUS. SW. PH. Tartaric acid  $\text{ʒj}$ , heavy carbonate of magnesia  $\text{ʒj}$ , refined sugar  $\text{ʒiv}$ , oil of peppermint 18 drops. The powders should be well dried before mixing, and the compound kept from the air. VAN MONS directs carbonate of magnesia  $\text{ʒij}$ , tartaric acid  $\text{ʒij}$ , cinnamon  $\text{ʒj}$ .

PULVIS MOSCHI COMPOSITUS. RUSS. PH. Musk 8, valerian 10, camphor 3.

PULVIS MYRRHÆ COMPOSITUS. L. 1788. Myrrh, savin, rue, and castor, of each  $\text{ʒj}$ . Mix. Dose,  $\text{ʒj}$ .

PULVIS NEPHRITICUS. FULLER. Powdered roots of smallage and saxifrage each  $\text{ʒij}$ , crabs' eyes  $\text{ʒj}$ , sulphate of potash  $\text{ʒij}$ , sal prunelle  $\text{ʒij}$ , oil of juniper 4 drops. Mix.  $\text{ʒj}$  to  $\text{ʒj}$ . *Diuretic*.

PULVIS NITRO-CAMPHORATUS. SWEDIAUR. Nitre gr. x, camphor gr. iv, gum arabic gr. xxiv; mix, for 2 or 3 doses.

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VIA LA POSTA PER L'ESPRESSO DEL G. CATTOLICO GENOVA

**POWDER PASTURE.** FRUIT. Cinnamon and Jm. aniseed  
℥v, each. Gum. Fir, Gumg Jm. cinnamon 3j, cloves  
℥v, long pepper 3m. white sugar 3j. Mix, and divide  
into 16 doses. One after meals.

**PULV. PIER. CIMENTITE.** Disinfecting powder of **CORSE** and **BERNARD.** 100 parts of plaster of Paris are triturated thoroughly with 1—5 parts of coal tar. Used as an absorbent and disinfectant, to fetid ulcers and wounds.

**PULV. PERSANE.** See Pulv. Jalape comp., &c.; Pulv. Rhat. &c.; Pulv. Scammonii, &c.

**PULVIS PUDANDI ANTHELMINTICUS. BOERHAAVE.** Jalap  
 gr. viij; (or nigræ gr. viij), Æthiops mineral gr. xij; for  
 one dose. **DEPUYTEN.** Jalap 3ss, rhubarb gr. vj, calomel  
 gr. ij, m℥ for a dose. See Pulvis Vermifugus.

**POLYDORUS QUERCUS MARINAE.** D. Yellow bladder wrack, in flower, is dried, cleaned, and heated in a crucible with a



perforated lid till vapours cease; and the carbonaceous residue reduced to powder. Dose, gr. x to ʒij.

**PULVIS QUINIE AERATUS.** Dr. MEIREU. Tartaric acid gr. xv, disulphate of quinia gr. iss; mix, and add bicarbonate of soda gr. xvij, refined sugar ʒss. Mix, for one dose, between the fits of *intermittent fever*.

**PULVIS QUINIE SULPHATIS ET TABACI.** HUG. Disulphate of quinine gr. xij, snuff ʒj; for *nervous headaches*.

**PULVIS RESOLVENS STAHLII.** Antimonial powder, nitre, prepared crabs' eyes, in equal parts. RICHTER. Oxysulphuret of antimony gr. vj, calomel gr. vj, hemlock powder ʒss, white sugar ʒij; mix, for 6 doses.

**PULVIS RHEI COMPOSITUS.** B. *Gregory's Powder*. Rhubarb in powder ʒij, light magnesia ʒvj, ginger in powder ʒj; mix them thoroughly, and pass the powder through a sieve. Dose, gr. xx—lx. [Some private formulæ for Gregory's Powder contain chamomile:—Ginger ʒj, powdered chamomile ʒij, rhubarb ʒiv, magnesia ʒj. The compound rhubarb powders of the hosp. are different.] U. S. same. G. Magn. carb. 6, rhubarb 1½, eleosacch. fennel 4.

**PULVIS RHEI USTI.** See Rheum Ustum.

**PULVIS SABINÆ CUM ÆRUGINE.** J. HUNTER, for warts. Equal weights of savine and verdigris.

**PULVIS SALEPÆ.** The tuberous roots of orchis (orchis masculata, and some other species) are macerated in cold water for 24 hours, or dipped in hot water, rubbed with a coarse cloth, dried in an oven, reduced to powder, and passed through a sieve.

**PULVIS SALICIS COMPOSITUS.** HUFELAND's *Quinquine factice*. Willow bark, chestnut bark, gentian, calamus, herb bennet, of each equal parts. Pulverize and mix.

**PULVIS SALINUS COMPOSITUS.** E. Pure chloride of sodium ʒiv, sulphate of magnesia ʒiv, sulphate of potash ʒiij; dry the salts separately, and triturate them together. Dose, ʒij—iv.

**PULVIS SALINUS ANTICHOLEERICUS.** Dr. STEVENS. Chlorate of potash gr. vij, chloride of sodium ʒj, carbonate of soda ʒss; mix, for 1 dose. Dr. O'SHAUGHNESSY. Phosphate of soda gr. x, chloride of sodium gr. x, carbonate of soda gr. v, sulphate of soda ʒss; mix, for 1 dose.

**PULVIS SAPONIS.** Soap, in thin shavings or scrapings, is dried gradually in a warm place, and afterwards rubbed to powder. [This should be done, not merely as a matter of convenience in dispensing, but in order to neutralize, by exposure to the air, any excess of caustic alkali which the soap may contain, the presence of which may be detected by the grey colour which it communicates to calomel.]

**PULVIS SARZE CUM CINCHONÂ.** See *Pulvis Alterativus*.

**PULVIS SCAMMONII COMPOSITUS.** B. Scammony  $\text{ʒiv}$ , jalap  $\text{ʒij}$ , ginger  $\text{ʒj}$ . Reduce them separately to fine powder, mix them thoroughly, pass the powder through a fine sieve, and finally rub lightly in a mortar. Dose, gr. v to xx. P. same.

**PULVIS E SCAMMONIO CUM ALOE.** L. 1788. Scammony  $\text{ʒvj}$ , dried extract of jalap  $\text{ʒxij}$ , ginger  $\text{ʒiv}$ , aloes  $\text{ʒxij}$ . Mix.

**PULVIS E SCAMMONIO CUM CALOMELANE.** L. 1788. Scammony  $\text{ʒiv}$ , calomel  $\text{ʒij}$ , white sugar  $\text{ʒij}$ . Mix.

**PULVIS SCAMMONII CUM FULIGINE.** *Poudre d'Ailhaut.* Scammony  $\text{ʒj}$ , wood-soot  $\text{ʒiss}$ , resin  $\text{ʒij}$ . Mix. Dose,  $\text{ʒss}$ . *A once fashionable purgative.*

**PULVIS SCILLE.** D. Remove the membranous integuments from the bulb of the squill, cut it into thin slices, dry it at a heat between  $90^{\circ}$  and  $100^{\circ}$  F., reduce it to powder, and keep it in bottles with ground glass stoppers.

**PULVIS E SCORDIO COMPOSITUS.** L. 1746. Bole  $\text{ʒiv}$ , scordium  $\text{ʒij}$ , cinnamon  $\text{ʒiss}$ , styrax, tormentil, bistort, gentian, dittany, galbanum, gum acacia, red-rose petals, each  $\text{ʒj}$ , long pepper,  $\text{ʒss}$  ginger  $\text{ʒss}$ ; make a powder.

**PULVIS E SCORDIO CUM OPIÔ.** Add to the preceding  $\text{ʒijj}$  of dry strained opium, and powder it with the other ingredients.

**PULVIS SENNÆ COMPOSITUS.** L. 1824. Senna  $\text{ʒij}$ , bitartrate of potash  $\text{ʒij}$ , scammony  $\text{ʒss}$ , ginger  $\text{ʒij}$ ; mix. Dose,  $\text{ʒj}$  to  $\text{ʒj}$ .

**PULVIS SODÆ MURIATIS COMPOSITUS.** RUSH. Chloride of sodium  $\text{ʒij}$  tr., cochineal  $\text{ʒj}$ ; triturate together. Dose  $\text{ʒss}$ , before breakfast, as a *vermifuge*.

**PULVIS SODÆ SULPHATIS COMPOSITUS.** *Sel de Guindre.* Dried sulphate of soda  $\text{ʒxviij}$ , nitrate of potash  $\text{ʒss}$ ,

potassio-tartrate of antimony gr. j. A third part to be taken in water or herb broth.

**PULVIS SPECIFICUS ASTRINGENS.** COLBATCHE'S *Specific*. Liquid chloride of iron (Liquor Ferri Perchloridi)  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ , acetate of lead  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ ; evaporate to dryness. Dose, gr. iv to gr. x.

**PULVIS SELANCHNICUS.** FULLER. Ash bark  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , rhubarb gr. v, spikenard gr. ij, saffron gr. ij, long pepper gr. j; make a powder. Twice a day, in *visceral obstructions*, &c.

**PULVIS SPONGIÆ.** D. Beat the sponge, cut it into small pieces, and burn it in a covered iron vessel until it becomes black and friable; finally, reduce it to powder. [If overburnt its efficacy is impaired; it should only be burnt to a *brown black*.]

**PULVIS SPONGIÆ COMPOSITUS.** CLARUS. Burnt sponge  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ , carbonate of magnesia  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , nitre  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , white sugar  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ ; mix. Dose, a teaspoonful, three times a day. RUST. Burnt sponge  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , digitalis gr. iv to viij, oleo-saccharum of fennel  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ ; mix, for 12 doses. *Poudre de Sency* consists of 20 parts of burnt sponge, 1 of sal ammoniac, and 1 of vegetable charcoal. Dose, gr. xv, three times a day.

**PULVIS STANNI.** D. Melt tin in a black-lead crucible, and while it is cooling, stir it with a rod of iron until it is reduced to powder. Let the finer particles be separated by means of a sieve, and when, after having been several times in succession shaken with distilled water, the decanted liquor appears quite clear, let the product be dried and prepared for use. E. directs melted tin to be poured into an earthen mortar heated a little below redness, triturated, and sifted. Dose,  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ —ij; Dr. ALSTON sometimes gave  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ .

**PULVIS STERNUTATORIUS.** (See Pulvis Asari Comp.) PRUS.

PR. Marjoram  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , true marum  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , lily of the valley  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iss}$ , orris  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ ; mix. BOELI'S *Cephalic Snuff*. Valerian  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , tobacco  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , oil of lavender 3 drops, oil of marjoram 3 drops; mix. PEARSON. Asarabacca  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iss}$ , marum  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iss}$ , hellebore  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ ; make a very fine powder. Hellebore, with 4 or 5 parts of starch or orris powder, is also used. ST. ANGE. Asarabacca  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , hellebore  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ . MIALHE. Sugar candy  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , veratrine gr. j to ij; mix exactly.. P. Dried leaves of asarum, bettony, and sweet marjoram, and flowers of the lily of the valley, p. æ.

**PULVIS STERNUTATORIUS MERCURIALIS.** WARE. Yellow sub sulphate of mercury gr. j, liquorice powder gr. viij. A fourth part to be snuffed once or twice a day.

**PULVIS STERNUTATORIUS CUM QUINIA RADII.** Snuff ʒj, disulphate of quinine gr. xv. *In intermittent headache.*

**PULVIS STYPTICTS HELVETII.** Equal parts of dragon's blood and alum, melted together, and powdered.

**PULVIS SULPHURIS COMPOSITUS.** RATIER. Sulphur ʒj, cream of tartar ʒj, white sugar q. s. VAN MONS. *Antidysenteric Powder.* Sulphur ʒj, fennel seed ʒj, white sugar ʒij, gum arabic ʒij; mix. SWEDIAUR. *Pectoral Powder.* Sulphur ʒss, liquorice ʒj, orris ʒij, benzoic acid ʒj, white sugar ʒij, oil of anise and fennel, each 10 drops. The *Lausanne Compound*, according to Mr. INCE, consists of cream of tartar, carbonate of magnesia, precipitated sulphur, each ʒss, nitre ʒiss, sugar of milk ʒj, oleo-saccharum of peppermint ʒss.

**PULVIS TEMPERANS.** G. Nitrate of potash ʒj, crem. tartar ʒiij, sugar ʒvj.

**PULVIS TONITRANS.** See Pulv. Fulminans.

**PULVIS TRAGACANTHÆ COMPOSITUS.** B. Rub well together tragacanth in powder ʒj, gum arabic in powder ʒj, starch ʒj, refined sugar in powder ʒiij. Dose, gr. xx—ʒj.

**PULVIS DE TRIBUS.** See Pulvis Cornachini. The same name is given by RECAMIER to a mixture of gentian ʒss, bistort ʒij, peony ʒij.

**PULVIS UVÆ URSI COMPOSITUS.** DR. FERRIAR. Uva ursi ʒij, cinchona ʒij, opium gr. iij; make 6 doses. One twice a day, washed down with lime water.

**PULVIS UVULARIS.** FULLER. Catechu ʒj, balaustines ʒj, alum gr. x, long pepper gr. x; powder, and mix. *To be blown upon the uvula.*

**PULVIS VANILLÆ CUM SACCHARO.** P. *Poudre de Vanille Sucrée.* Vanilla is reduced to powder by cutting it in pieces, and triturating it with 9 times its wt. of refined sugar.

**PULVIS VERMIFUGUS.** P. Corsican worm-moss ʒj, worm-seed ʒj, rhubarb ʒss; mix. F. H. Scammony ʒj, calomel ʒj, rhubarb ʒiij. (The doses of the above are not given.) BAUME. Quicksilver ʒiij, Æthiops miserab ʒij, white sugar ʒviij; triturate till the mercury disap-

pears. Dose, gr. v to ʒj, twice a day. P. 1818. Æthiops mineral ʒj, scammony ʒj; mix. SWEDIAUR. Tin filings ʒij, sulphate of iron gr. v; mix, for 6 doses. One every two hours. GERM. H. Male fern gr. xxiv, gamboge gr. ij.

PULVIS VIENNENSIS. Potassa cum Calce.

PULVIS VISCI COMPOSITUS. *Poudre de Carignan*. Poudre de guttète (pulvis antiepilepticus) ʒviiij, amber ʒxij, coral ʒiv, sealed earth ʒiv, kermes mineral ʒiiij, ivory black ʒiiij. Mix.

PULVIS ZINCI CYANIDI COMPOSITUS. GUIBOURT. Cyanide of zinc gr. ij, calcined magnesia gr. xxvij, cinnamon gr. x; mix, for 6 doses. *In cramp of the stomach*.

PULVIS ZINCI OXYDI CUM AMYLÔ. CAZENAVE. Starch ʒj, oxide zinc ʒj, camphor in powder ʒss.

PYROXYLIN. Pyroxylin. *Gun Cotton*. B. Mix sulphuric acid and nitric acid of each fʒv in a porcelain mortar, immerse cotton ʒj in the mixture, and stir for 3 minutes with a glass rod, till it is thoroughly wetted with the acids. Transfer the cotton to a vessel containing water, stir it well with a glass rod, decant the liquid, pour more water upon the mass, agitate again, and repeat the affusion, agitation, and decantation, till the washing ceases to give a precipitate with chloride of barium. Drain the product on filtering paper, and dry in a water-bath. [In the manufacture of gun cotton it is of the first importance that the acids should be very pure, and of the official strength. Soluble in a mixture of ether and rectified spirit. Explodes without residue by heat.] U. S. Cotton ½, nitric acid 3½, sulphuric acid 4. P. (*Fulmicoton*). Cotton dried at 212° F., ʒvss, sulph. acid ʒc, nitric acid ʒl, all by wt. G. same as U. S.

QUASSINUM. Quassin. WIGGERS. Evaporate a decoction of quassia to 2-3rds the weight of the wood; add slaked lime, and in 24 hours filter. Evaporate, dissolve the extract in rectified spirit, and again evaporate.

QUINA, *vel* QUINIA. P. *Quinine, Quina, or Quinia*. To disulphate of quinine dissolved in 30 times its weight of boiling water, add solution of ammonia sufficient to throw down the quinine; wash this with warm distilled water, and dry it. [To procure it in *crystals*, dissolve it in the smallest possible quantity of alcohol, and let it evaporate spontaneously in a warm place.]



**QUINETUM.** This substance, which contains the alkaloids found in the East India Red Bark (*Cinchona succirubra*), is prepared by Mr. WHIFFEN, of Battersea, by the process of Dr. De Vrij. Many practitioners are of opinion that Quinine alone does not possess the whole of the medicinal virtues of Peruvian Bark; whilst it is asserted of Quinetum that it does so, and that consequently it is of superior remedial value to Quinine, added to which it is considerably cheaper. 3 grs. equivalent to 4 of the corresponding sulphates.

**QUINETI SULPHAS.** A crystallizable sulphate of the alkaloids of the East India Red Bark, is also manufactured by Mr. WHIFFEN, which is affirmed to be soluble in the same manner as Sulphate of Quinine.

**QUINETI ET FERRI CITRAS.** Under this title is prepared a very soluble compound, and it is claimed for it, that it not only possesses the advantage of cheapness over the corresponding preparation of quinine and iron, but that it additionally combines the remedial powers of the alkaloids found in the *Cinchona succirubra* and of citrate of iron. Dose, as Citrate of Iron and Quinine.

**QUINIA IMPURA.** Coloured Quinine. Quinine Brute. Exhaust Peruvian bark by boiling it in water acidulated with hydrochloric acid, neutralize the decoction with milk of lime, dry the precipitate, and boil it repeatedly with rectified spirit. Mix and filter the solutions, and distil off the spirit. The residue is impure quinine, which M. TROUSSEAU regards as preferable to the sulphate.

**QUINTA AMORPHA.** (*Quina Informis*, NELIGAN.) Amorphous or Uncrystallizable Quinine. Quinidia. LIEBIG. Dissolve purified quinoidine by digestion with pure sulphuric ether, decant the ethereal solution, and evaporate it with a very gentle heat. Amorphous quinine remains, which may be neutralized with diluted acids to form the salts, which are not crystallizable, and are commonly used in solution. Its uses and doses are the same as those of the ordinary salts of quinine. For Mr. BULLOCK's patent process, see *Pharmaceutical Journal*, vol. vi, page 271.

**QUINLE ACETAS.** P. Mix 100 parts of quinine with 150 of distilled water, heat the mixture, and add as much acetic acid as will dissolve the quinine and render the solution

slightly acid. Filter boiling, and set aside to crystallize. Concentrate the residuary liquor for more crystals. Dose, gr. j—v.

QUINIE ARSENIAS. BOURIERES. Dissolve ʒiss of arsenic acid in ʒvj of water, add ʒv of pure quinine, and boil till the quinine is dissolved. Let the clear solution cool, that crystals may form, which are to be purified by recrystallization. Dose, 1-5th of a grain [from gr.  $\frac{1}{10}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; NELIGAN].

QUINIE ARSENIS. *Arsenite of Quinine.* M. SOUBEIRAN. Dissolve 500 grains of disulphate of quinine in distilled water with a few drops of diluted sulphuric acid; precipitate by ammonia, wash the precipitated quinia, press it, and dissolve it in fʒviij of rectified spirit; then add 72 grains of arsenious acid, heat them together, and filter. The arsenite crystallizes on cooling.

QUINIE CITRAS. P. As the acetate, substituting citric for acetic acid. Dose, gr. j—v.

QUINIE DISULPHAS. See Quiniæ Sulphas.

QUINIE ET FERRI CITRAS. See Ferri et Quiniæ Citras.

QUINIE FERRO-PRUSSIAS. P. Boil 100 parts of sulphate of quinine and 31 of ferro-prussiate of potash with 2500 of distilled water for a few minutes. Let the solution cool, separate the oily compound, and wash it with a little water. It may be crystallized by dissolving it in boiling alcohol and cooling. [M. PELOUZE regards it as merely sulphate of quinine with a little Prussian blue.] Dose, gr. iij—v.

QUINIE ET FERRI IODIDUM. BOUCHARDAT. Pour a strong solution of acid sulphate of quinine into a fresh solution of iodide of iron. Collect the precipitate, dry it quickly by pressing it between blotting paper, and keep it from the air.

QUINIE IODIDUM. RIGHINI. Add, by drops, a solution of 24 parts of iodide of potassium in 8 of water to a strong solution of 20 parts of bisulphate of quinine. Wash the precipitate quickly, and dry it in the shade.

QUINIE HYDRIODAS IODURETA. BOUCHARDAT. Into an acid solution of quinine pour a solution of iodide of iron containing a slight excess of iodine. Boil the precipitate in alcohol, and filter while hot. The salt is deposited in fine scales. Dose, gr. ij.

**QUININE HYDROBROMAS.** Prepared by decomposing bromide of barium by neutral sulphate of quinine. M. BOUILLÉ recommends it, because of its superior solubility, to all the other salts of quinine (it is soluble in 5 parts of water), its richness in quinine, and also because it combines the properties both of bromine and quinine.

**QUININE ET HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM.** See Hydrarg. et Quiniæ Chloridum.

**QUININE KINAS.** It may be made by saturating kinic acid with quinine, or by the mutual decomposition of sulphate of quinine and kinate of lime. [Kinate of lime is a residuary product in manufacturing sulphate of quinine. Kinic acid is obtained from it by carefully adding to its solution enough oxalic acid to throw down the lime, and evaporating the filtered liquid to the consistence of syrup.]

**QUININE LACTAS.** PRINCE L. BONAPARTE. Saturate lactic acid with quinine, and leave the solution in a shallow vessel to evaporate spontaneously in a warm room till crystals are produced. [The prince recommends this, and all the salts of quinine, to be made by adding a strong alcoholic solution of quinine to a cold solution of the acid.] Dose, gr. iij—ix in the day, in *intermittent fevers*.

**QUININE HYDROCHLORAS.** *Quiniæ Murias. Hydrochlorate of Quinine.* D. Dissolve 123 grains of chloride of barium in fʒij of distilled water, and 437½ grains of sulphate of quinine in Oiss of boiling water. Mix, evaporate to half, filter, and again evaporate by steam or water heat, until crystalline spiculæ appear. Let it cool, and dry the crystals on blotting paper. Concentrate the liquid for an additional product. It may also be made by saturating dilute hydrochloric acid with quinine. PRUS. PH. (*Chinium Hydrochloratum.*) Dissolve ʒv of chloride of barium in ℞j of boiling water, and gradually add ʒij of sulphate of quinine. Boil for a few minutes, and filter whilst hot; dry the crystals which form. P. directs 100 parts of sulphate of quinine to 30 of cryst. chloride of barium.

**QUININE NITRAS.** P. Nitrate of quinine is made in the same way as the hydrochlorate, substituting nitrate of baryta for chloride of barium. The neutral sulphate must be used.

**QUININÆ PHOSPHAS.** Saturate dilute phosphoric acid with quinine, filter whilst hot, concentrate the solution, and crystallize by refrigeration.

**QUININÆ SALICYLAS.** May be made by mixing an alcoholic sol. of quinine with an alcoholic sol. of salicylic acid to complete saturation, and afterwards allowing the alcohol slowly to evaporate.

**QUININÆ SULPHAS.** There are two sulphates of quinine, differing in the proportion of acid they contain. Some confusion exists in the names by which they are distinguished. *Quininæ Sulphas*, B., *Quininæ Disulphas*, L., is the *Quininæ Sulphas* of the E., D., P., U. S., and other pharmacopœias; the *subsulphate* or *basic sulphate* of KANE, &c.; and the *neutral sulphate* of SOUBEIRAN, GUIBOURT, and other Continental pharmacists. This is the *Sulphate of Quinine* of commerce, and the kind in general use. The other sulphate is the *Neutral Sulphate* of KANE, BULLOCK, &c.; and the *Bisulphate* or *Acid Sulphate* of SOUBEIRAN, GUIBOURT, and others.

**QUININÆ SULPHAS, B. Quininæ Disulphas, L.** (*Quininæ Sulphas*, E. & D.) B. Let hydrochloric acid fʒiij be diluted with O*x* of water. Place yellow cinchona bark in coarse powder lbj in a porcelain basin, and add to it as much of the dilute hydrochloric acid as will render it thoroughly moist. After maceration, with occasional stirring, for 24 hours, place the bark in a displacement apparatus, and percolate with the diluted hydrochloric acid, until the solution which drops through is nearly destitute of bitter taste. Into this liquid pour solution of soda O*v*, agitate well, let the precipitate completely subside, decant the supernatant fluid, collect the precipitate on a filter, and wash it with cold distilled water, until the washings cease to have colour. Transfer the precipitate to a porcelain dish containing distilled water O*j*, and, applying to this a heat of a water-bath, gradually add dilute sulphuric acid until very nearly the whole of the precipitate has been dissolved, and a neutral liquid has been obtained. Filter the solution while hot through paper, wash the filter with boiling distilled water, concentrate till a film forms on the surface of the solution, and set it aside to crystallize. The crystals should be dried on filtering paper without the application of heat. The D.



process, according to Dr. PEREIRA, is the method followed by manufacturers. [This is the salt of quinine most frequently employed. The dose is from one grain to ten.] The U. S., P., and G. Pharmacopœias contain processes. G. *Chininum Sulphuricum*.

QUINIE SULPHAS NEUTRALIS. *Soluble Sulphate of Quinine, Acid Sulphate, Bisulphate of Quinia*. Dissolve 3j of disulphate of quinine in distilled water acidulated with 53 grs. sulphuric acid (1·84), by the aid of heat; filter while hot, and crystallize by refrigeration.

QUINIE SULPHO-TARTRAS. By evaporating the solution (see *Solutio Quinie Sulpho-tartratis*) to dryness.

QUINIE TANNAS. To a solution of any soluble salt of quinine add a solution of tannic acid. Wash the precipitate with a little cold water, and dry it. Dose, &c., as the other salts of quinine.

QUINIE TARTRAS. P. As the acetate, substituting tartaric for acetic acid. Dose as above.

QUINIE VALERIANAS. D. Dissolve 124 grains of valerianate of soda in fʒij of distilled water, and ʒvij of hydrochlorate of quinia in fʒxiv of water; and each solution being heated to 120° F. (not higher), mix them, and set aside for 24 hours. Let the crystals be pressed between folds of blotting paper, and dried without heat. Dose, gr. ss every 2 hours, in *epilepsy, hemicrania, &c.*

QUINOIDINA. (*Chinioideum*. PRUS. PH.) This is obtained from the mother-liquors of sulphate of quinine manufacturers, by precipitation with a carbonated alkali. It is purified by dissolving it in diluted sulphuric acid, passing sulphuretted hydrogen through the solution, filtering, boiling, and precipitating by carbonate of soda, washing the precipitate, drying it, and reducing it to powder.

RADIX ANGELICÆ CONDITA. *Candied Angelica*. Slice the fresh roots, removing the pith, and soak them for 2 days in water several times changed; boil them a little, and pour off the water; cover them with syrup to the height of 2 inches. After a day or two boil them gently if necessary. In the same manner are candied the roots of Eringo, Elecampane, &c.; and the peels of orange, lemon, and citron.



**RHAMNINUM.** *Rhamnin.* Boil in water the cake left after pressing buckthorn berries, filter while hot, and set the liquor aside. Boil what is deposited in alcohol, filter, and set aside to crystallize. The crystals may be purified by macerating them first in cold water, then in a little cold weak spirit, and afterwards boiling them in alcohol with animal charcoal, and filtering.

**RESINA.** B. *Resin.* *Rosin.* The residue after distillation of turpentine from various species of *Pinus* and *Abies*.

**RESINA ALOES.** L. 1746. Boil aloes in 8 parts of water; set aside for a night, wash, and dry the resin which will be found at the bottom of the vessel.

**RESINA CINCHONÆ.** P. As Resina Jalapæ.

**RESINA COPAIBÆ.** See Extractum Copaibæ.

**RESINA IRIDIS.** Lixivate powdered orris root with ether, and let the clear tincture evaporate spontaneously. Chiefly used as a perfume.

**RESINA JALAPÆ.** See Jalapæ Resina, B. P. Macerate the powdered root with repeated portions of rectified spirit till exhausted, filter and distil the mixed tinctures; mix the residue with 20 or 30 times its weight of warm water, wash the resinous matter, and dissolve it in a little rectified spirit; then spread it on plates and dry it on a stove until it becomes brittle. *MOUCHON* directs 1 part of ivory black to be put into a percolator, and over it 2 parts more, mixed with an equal weight of jalap powder; rectified spirit is then poured on till a tincture is obtained, equal in weight to the jalap, and twice its volume of water added to separate the resin, which is treated as above.

**RESINA NUCIS VOMICÆ.** See Extractum Nucis Vomicæ.

**RESINA PODOPHYLLI.** U. S. May apple in fine powder ʒxvj tr., hydrochlor. acid fʒij, rect. sp., water, of each q. s. Macerate the may apple with Oj o. m. of the spirit for 4 days in a closed percolator, then let the percolation commence, and finish it by adding sp. until ʒxxiv o. m. have passed, or until the percolate ceases to render water turbid when dropped into it. Distil off the sp. by a water-bath, until the tincture is reduced to ʒvj o. m., and add this, constantly stirring, to Oviij o. m. of water, previously mixed

with the hydrochloric acid. Decant the supernatant liquid from the pp., and wash twice by decantation; place pp. on a strainer, press, and dry by a gentle heat.

**RESINA SCAMMONII.** See Scammonii Resina.

**RESINA THAPSIÆ.** P. Take the bark of the root of *Thapsia garganica*, slice it, wash it in warm water, dry it, and treat it several times with boiling rect. sp. Put the different alcoholic products into a retort, and distil off the sp. over a water-bath. To purify the residue (which is the impure resin) treat it with cold rectified spirit, filter, and draw off the sp. as before, stopping the operation when the resin has the consistence of honey.

**RESINA TURPETHI.** As Resina Jalapæ.

**RHEINUM.** *Rhein.* The crystalline supposed bitter and purgative principle of rhubarb is believed by SCHROFF to be Chrysophanic acid, which see. Dose, gr. j—ij. Some state that it is a simple tonic.

**RHEUM USTUM.** Mr. HOBLYN. Heat powdered rhubarb in an iron vessel, with constant stirring, till it becomes nearly black; then smother it in a covered jar. Dose, gr. v to x, as an astringent in *diarrhœa*.

**ROB.** The inspissated juice of fruits. See Extractum Sambuci, &c.

**RUBIGO FERRI.** Iron filings are moistened with water, and exposed to the air till rusted; then triturated with water, and prepared as chalk. The precipitated peroxide is now more generally used in pharmacy. See Ferri Peroxidum, and Ferrugo.

**RUBINUS ANTIMONII.** Fuse together 5 parts of black antimony with 1 of carbonate of potash, and preserve the lower layer of the fused mass for use.

**SACCHARA.** Medicated sugars, or Saccharides (*Saccharures* and *Saccharolés pulverulents* of BERAL) are usually made by moistening refined sugar with a strong alcoholic, ethereal, or aqueous solution of a medicinal substance, drying it very gradually, and afterwards reducing it to powder; or are mere mixtures of sugar with other dry substances. A mixture of an essential oil with sugar is termed Oleo-saccharum or Elæosaccharum (which see), and by BERAL, *Saccharolé oleolique*.

SACCHARO-KALI. BLONDEAU. Bicarbonate of soda ʒviij, refined sugar ʒviij, carmine to colour; mix.

SACCHARUM ALUMINATUM. BAT. P. Equal parts of alum and white sugar triturated together.

SACCHARUM BELLADONNÆ. GUIBOURT. Tincture Belladonnæ, P., ʒj, refined sugar ʒviiiiss; triturate them together, dry in the air, and then by a moderate heat in a stove; reduce again to a powder, and pass it through a sieve. The *Saccharures* of Castor, Digitalis, Ipecacuanha, Henbane, Hemlock, and Squill, are prepared in the same manner.

SACCHARUM CINCHONÆ. GUIBOURT. Resinous extract of bark ʒij, refined sugar ʒxx. Dissolve the extract in the smallest possible quantity of alcohol, and proceed as above.

SACCHARUM CHONDRI. MOUCHON. Concentrate a decoction of carrageen to the consistence of thick syrup, add four times as much sugar as of the moss, and finish the operation on a sand-bath, stirring constantly till dry.

SACCHARUM CORNU CERVI. Jelly of hartshorn shavings 4 parts, syrup 3 parts; mix, and evaporate to dryness.

SACCHARUM FERRI CITRATIS. BERAL. Liquid citrate of iron (see *Liquor Ferri Citratis*) ʒj, white sugar ʒxj; mix, dry on a stove, and pulverize with a drop or two of oil of lemon. Dose, ʒj to ʒij, daily.

SACCHARUM FERRI CARBONATIS. See *Ferri Carbonas Saccharatum*.

SACCHARUM FERRI IODIDI. DR. A. T. THOMSON. Expose syrup of iodide of iron in a shallow vessel in a warm stove till it crystallizes. Rub the crystals to powder.

SACCHARUM HELMINTHOCORTI. M. DELESCHAMPS. To a clear and concentrated decoction of lbj of Corsican moss, add lbj of white sugar, coarsely powdered, and evaporate, as *Sacch. Lichenis*.

SACCHARUM JALAPÆ. Tincture jalap ʒj, white sugar ʒj; triturate together, dry on a stove by a gentle heat, and again triturate.

SACCHARUM LICHENIS. P. Iceland moss lbj, refined sugar lbj; macerate the moss in water to extract the bitterness; express, boil in water for an hour, strain, settle, decant, add the sugar, evaporate to dryness with a gentle heat, constantly stirring, and powder.

SACCHARUM MARTIS. *Mars Saccharatus*. E. 1744. Put clean iron filings into a brass kettle suspended over a gentle fire, and add, by little and little, twice their weight of sugar boiled to a candy, agitating continually.

SACCHARUM MERCURII. See Mercurius Saccharatus, and Æthiops Saccharatus.

SACCHARUM MERCURII COMPOSITUM. BRUNS. PH. Quick-silver  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ , sugar  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ ; triturate till the globules disappear, and add jalap  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ .

SACCHARUM CUM MOSCHÔ. GAUGER. Triturate  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$  of musk with  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$  or  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iss}$  of alcohol, and gradually add  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$  of refined sugar. Set the mixture in a warm place till dry, and triturate it with more sugar, if required, to make up the weight  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ .

SACCHARUM NITRATUM. FULLER. Nitre  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , refined sugar  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ .

SACCHARUM ROSACEUM. L. 1746. Red-rose petals and refined sugar reduced to powder, of each  $\mathfrak{h}\text{j}$ ; mix, and moisten it with water, to form tablets, to be dried with a gentle heat. E. 1744 directs it to be made with juice of red roses.

SACCHARUM CUM VANILLÂ. *Poudre de Vanille*. See Pulvis Vanillæ. But a weaker compound, prepared from the tincture, as Saccharum Jalapæ, is commonly intended when *saccharure* or *saccharolé de Vanille* is directed.

SACCHARUM CONDITUM. *Sugar Candy* is prepared by slowly evaporating syrup in vessels having threads stretched across, for the crystals to form on.

SACCHARUM HORDEATUM. *Barley Sugar* was directed, in the old pharmacopœias, to be made by boiling sugar in barley water until it became ductile; it is now only prepared by confectioners. Penidium was made by rapidly drawing out melted sugar and twisting it.

SACCHARUM LACTIS. B. *Sugar of Milk*. No formula. Clarify whey by white of egg, and carefully evaporate the strained liquid by a gentle heat, that it may crystallize on cooling. Purify by animal charcoal and repeated crystallizations.

SACCHARUM VANILLÆ ET CARYOPHILLI. From the tinctures, as Saccharum Jalapæ.

SACCULI. *Sachets*. Little bags containing dry substances,



commonly in coarse powder, used as local applications. Sometimes they are moistened with spirits, &c.

**SACculus AMMONIACALIS.** Equal parts of sal ammoniac and quicklime are mixed, and sprinkled between cotton wadding, which is to be quilted in muslin.

**SACculus ANODYNUS. QUINCY.** Chamomiles ʒj, bay berries ʒj, lavender flowers ʒss, henbane seed ʒj, opium ʒj. To be dipped in hot spirits.

**SACculus ANTIPHTHRISICUS.** Dissolve ʒj of aloes in ʒxij of strong decoction of rue. Fold a large piece of soft muslin in eight folds, large enough to cover the chest and part of the stomach. Steep it in the decoction, and dry it in the shade. Wear it on the chest constantly. *A celebrated domestic remedy for consumption.* [It is more properly a breastplate than a satchet.]

**SACculus LATERALIS. FULLER.** Bay-berries, cumin seed, fœnugreek seed, chamomiles, 1 handful each; common salt and bran, each 2 handfuls. Make 2 bags, to be applied hot alternately.

**SACculus RESOLVENS. Dr. BRESLAU.** Iodide of potassium ʒiiss, muriate of ammonia ʒiiss. Powder separately, mix, and put it into a linen bag. **TANCHOU** prescribes, for tumours of the breast—Iodide of potassium ʒiv, burnt sponge ʒij ʒij, muriate of ammonia ʒx, muriate of soda ʒij. **DUMERIL** directs ʒj each of sulphate of lime, sulphate of iron, and muriate of ammonia.

**SACculus SPONGII. Collier de Morand.** Muriate of ammonia, chloride of sodium, burnt sponge, of each ʒj; mix, sprinkle the powder on a piece of cotton wool, and quilt between muslin, in the form of a cravat. To be worn constantly in *goitre or bronchocele*, renewing it every month.

**SACculus STOMACHICUS. FULLER.** Mint ʒiv, wormwood, thyme, red roses, each ʒij, balaustines, angelica root, caraway seed, nutmeg, mace, cloves, each ʒj. Coarsely powder the ingredients, and put them into a bag; to be moistened with hot red wine when applied. *For flatulence, &c.*

Those which are merely employed as *perfumes* will be found in the *Druggists' General Receipt Book*.

**SAL ABSINTHII. L. 1746.** Burn wormwood in an iron



vessel for some hours, boil the ashes with water, filter, and evaporate to dryness. [Salt of wormwood is now considered identical with that obtained from the ashes of other plants; consequently carbonate of potash is usually old for it.]

**SAL AERATUS.** Bicarbonate of potash is known by this name in the United States, where it is prepared by placing a solution of the carbonate near a brewer's vat.

**SAL AMMONIACUS.** See Ammonii Chloridum.

**SAL AMMONIACUS VOLATILIS.** See Ammoniae Carbonas.

**SAL ACETOSELLE.** Formerly made by evaporating clarified juice of wood-sorrel; now by adding 7 parts of carbonate of potash to a solution of 13 of oxalic acid, and evaporating the solution that it may crystallize. See Potassae Superoxalas.

**SAL ESSENTIALIS CINCHONÆ.** See Extractum Cinchonæ Siccum.

**SAL CORNU CERVI.** An impure carbonate of ammonia, produced in distilling hartshorn or bones.

**SAL ENIXUM.** The crude bisulphate of potash, which remains in the retort after distilling nitric acid.

**SAL POLYCHRESTUM GLASERI.** See Potassae Sulphas cum Sulphure.

**SAL PRUNELLÆ.** Fused nitrate of potash. See Potassae Nitras Fusa.

**SAL SUCCINI PURIFICATUS.** L. 1788. Salt of amber (see Acidum Succinicum) f℥ss, water ℥j; boil, and set aside to crystallize.

**SAL TARTARI.** *Salt of Tartar.* See Potassae Carbonas.

**SALICINUM.** P. To a strong clear decoction of willow bark add milk of lime; filter, evaporate the liquor to a syrupy consistence, add alcohol to separate the gummy matter, filter, distil off the spirit, evaporate the residuum, and set aside to crystallize. KANE directs willow bark to be boiled four times in water, the decoction to be evaporated to three times the weight of the bark, the filtered liquor evaporated to the consistence of syrup, and set aside to crystallize. The crystals may be purified by animal charcoal if necessary. *Tonic and febrifuge.*

**SANTONINUM.** B. *Santonin.* Boil santonica bruised ℥j with Cj distilled water and 3v of slaked lime, in a copper-

or tinned iron vessel, for an hour, strain through a stout cloth, and express strongly. Mix the residue with Css of distilled water and ʒij of lime, boil for half an hour, strain and express as before. Mix the strained liquors, let them settle, decant the fluid from the deposit, and evaporate to the bulk of Oiiiss. To the liquor while hot add, with diligent stirring, hydrochloric acid until the fluid has become slightly and permanently acid, and set it aside for five days that the precipitate may subside. Remove by skimming any oily matter which floats on the surface, and carefully decant the greater part of the fluid from the precipitate. Collect this on a paper filter, wash it first with cold distilled water till the washings pass colourless and nearly free from acid reaction, then with fʒss solution of ammonia, previously diluted with fʒv of distilled water, and lastly with cold distilled water till the washings pass colourless. Press the filter containing the precipitate between folds of filtering paper, and dry it with a gentle heat. Scrape the dry precipitate from the filter, and mix it with purified animal charcoal gr. lx. Pour on them fʒix of rectified spirit, digest for half an hour, and boil for ten minutes. Filter while hot, wash the charcoal with fʒj of boiling spirit, and set the filtrate aside for two days in a cool dark place to crystallize. Separate the mother liquor from the crystals, and concentrate to obtain a further product. Collect the crystals, let them drain, redissolve them in fʒiv of boiling spirit, and let the solution crystallize as before. Lastly, dry the crystals on filtering paper in the dark, and preserve them in a bottle protected from light. Dose, 2 to 6 grains, *as a vermifuge*. The U. S. and P. Pharmacopœias have processes.

**SAPO AMYGDALINUS.** P. Solution of caustic soda (1-334) ʒx by wt.; oil of almonds ʒxxj by wt.; add the ley to the oil in small portions, stirring frequently; leave the mixture for some days at a temperature of from 64° to 68° F., stirring occasionally, and when it has acquired the consistence of a soft paste put it into moulds until sufficiently solidified. It should be exposed to the air for 1 or 2 months before it is used.

**SAPO ANIMALIS.** B. *Curd soap.* A soap made with soda and a purified animal fat, consisting principally of stearin.

P. Put 5 parts of beef marrow with 10 parts of water into a porcelain or silver basin, heat, and when melted, add by portions, with constant stirring, 2½ parts of liquor sodæ (1·33); when saponified, add 1 part of salt, stir, remove the soap from the surface, drain it, melt it with a gentle heat, and pour it into moulds.

**SAPO ANTIMONIALIS.** *Sapo Stibiatus.* PRUS. PH. Dissolve ʒj of oxysulphuret of antimony in liquor potassæ q. s. Dilute with 3 times the quantity of water, add ʒvj of scraped soap, and evaporate to a pilular consistence.

**SAPO GAMBOGLE.** SOUBEIRAN. Mix 1 part of gamboge with 2 of soap, dissolve it in a little spirit, and evaporate to a pilular consistence.

**SAPO GUAIACINUS.** PRUS. PH. Caustic soda ʒj, guaiacum resin ʒvj, water ʒiv; boil for four hours, replacing the water as it evaporates, and reduce to a due consistence.

**SAPO HYDRARGYRI.** M. HERBERT. Dissolve ʒiv of quicksilver in its weight of nitric acid, without heat; melt in a porcelain basin, by water-bath, ʒxviij of veal suet, and add the solution, stirring the mixture till the union is complete. To ʒv of this ointment add ʒij of solution of caustic soda (density 1·330), and grind the mixture on a porphyry slab till a soap is formed which is completely soluble in water. For external use, alone or dissolved in water, in some *cutaneous diseases*.

**SAPO HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI.** SIR H. MARSH. Beat ʒij of white Windsor soap in a marble mortar till perfectly smooth; add ʒj of corrosive sublimate previously triturated with fʒj of rectified spirit, and beat the whole into a uniform paste, adding six drops of otto of rose. *In some chronic forms of cutaneous disease.*

**SAPO HYDRARGYRI PRECIPITATI ALBI.** SIR H. MARSH. Beat ʒij of white Windsor soap in a marble mortar, add fʒj of rectified spirit, ʒij of white precipitate, and 10 drops of otto. Beat the whole to a uniform paste.

**SAPO HYDRARGYRI PRECIPITATI RUBRI.** SIR H. MARSH. White Windsor soap ʒij, rectified spirit fʒj, powdered red precipitate ʒj, otto 6 drops. Proceed as in the last.

**SAPO JALAPINUS.** G. Resin of jalap, hard soap, of each ʒiv; dissolve in ʒviij by wt. of rectified spirit over a water-bath, and evaporate till ʒix are obtained. Dose, gr. x to xv.

**SAPO LARICIS.** Dr. MOORE. Dissolve ℥xxiv of white curd soap in ℥xij of rose water on a steam-bath. Infuse ℥iv of wheat bran in ℥x of cold water for 24 hours, and express. Add to the last ℥iij of pure glycerine. Dissolve ℥vj of extract of larch bark in ℥j of boiling water. Mix these solutions with the dissolved soap. Evaporate over a steam-bath to a proper consistence, and pour into moulds to cool. For the local treatment of *psoriasis*, &c.

**SAPO OLEI JECORIS ASELLI.** DESCHAMPS. Cod-liver oil ℥ij, caustic soda ℥ij, water ℥v; dissolve the soda in the water, and mix it with the oil. An ioduretted soap is made by mixing with ℥j of the above ℥j of iodide of potassium dissolved in ℥j of water.

**SAPO POTASSII IODIDI.** See Linimentum Ioduretum.

**SAPO SATURNI.** BRISTOL INFIRMARY. Boil lbj of white soap in Oiv of rain water; when the soap is dissolved, add ℥j of camphor pulverized with spirit, and mixed with ℥ij of liquid subacetate of lead; stir the whole till cold.

**SAPO SULPHURIS.** Sir H. MARSH. Beat ℥ij of white Windsor soap in a marble mortar until smooth, add f℥j of rectified spirit coloured with alkanet root, beat to a uniform paste, and add ℥ij of sublimed sulphur and 10 drops of otto of rose. Beat all well together. [FRANK prescribes ℥iv of sulphur, ℥ss of oil of bergamot, and water q. s. to form a paste.] *In cutaneous diseases.*

**SAPO TEREBINTHINÆ.** G. Powd. of castile soap, oil of turpentine, of each ℥vj by wt., carb. potash ℥j; triturate together till they combine.

**SAPO TIGLI.** M. Croton oil 2 parts, solution of caustic soda (sp. gr. 1.330) 1 part; triturate together without heat till they combine; put it into paper moulds, and after a few days slice, and preserve in a well-stoppered bottle. Dose, gr. j to iij.

**SAPONINUM.** *Saponin.* Boil the root of soapwort with proof spirit, filter the solution while hot, and when cold collect the precipitate, which may be purified by digestion with animal charcoal.

**SARSAPARILLINUM.** See SMILACINUM.

**SCAMMONIÆ RESINA.** B. Macerate scammony root in coarse powder ℥viij with f℥xvj of rectified spirit in a covered vessel, at a gentle heat, for 24 hours; then transfer to a

percolator, and, when the tincture ceases to pass, pour into the percolator successive portions of spirit until the root is exhausted. Add in the tincture 1 ℥ of distilled water, and distil off the spirit by a water-bath. Remove the residue while hot to an open dish, and allow it to become cold. Pour off the supernatant fluid from the resin, wash this several times with hot water, and dry it on a porcelain plate by a stove or water-bath. U. S. same. P. Effects maceration instead of percolation.

**SCILLA COCTA.** Remove the outer coat from the bulb, and bake the squill in flour until tender.

**SENEGENTUM.** *Senegia, or Polygalic Acid.* Exhaust senega root with rectified spirit, evaporate the clear tincture to the consistency of treacle, agitate it with ether, and let the mixture stand at rest to deposit crystals. *Acrid, poisonous.*

**SERUM ACTIOSUM.** GL. H. Milk ℔ij, water ℥j; boil, and add ʒj of diluted acetic acid. Remove the curds.

**SERUM LACTIS.** *Whey.* G. Mix 1 part by wt. of liquor Seriparus with 200 parts by wt. of fresh cow's milk; heat to between 95° and 105° F., and set aside, and when the coagulation is complete, strain off the whey from the curd.

**SERUM LACTIS** [cum Acido Citrico]. P. Milk Oj; boil it, adding by small quantities a sufficient quantity of a solution of 1 part of citric acid in 8 of water; when coagulated, strain without pressure. Replace the whey on the fire, after mixing it with the white of an egg previously beaten up with a little cold water. When it boils, add a little cold water to moderate the violence of the ebullition, strain through a sieve, and filter. Whey is also prepared by means of lemon or orange juice, and cream of tartar, &c.

**SERUM ALUMINOSUM.** L. 1746. Milk Oj, alum ʒij; boil, and strain.

**SERUM ANTISCORBUTICUM.** L. 1746. Milk Oj, scorbutic juices ʒiv; boil, and strain.

**SERUM LACTIS CEREVISIATUM.** Boil Oj of milk with ʒiv of good beer, and strain.

**SERUM CHALYBEATUM.** BRUNS. PH. Repeatedly quench red-hot iron in whey.

**SERUM NITROSUM.** Boil ʒij of nitre in Oj of milk, and strain.

**SERUM PURGANS.** GERM. H. Manna ʒij, cream of tartar ʒiv, clarified whey ʒvj; a third part every 2 hours.



SERUM SINAPIS. Milk Oj, water Oj, bruised mustard seed  $\text{ʒss}$ ; boil till curdled, and strain.

SERUM CUM TAMARINDIS. G. Tamarinds  $\text{ʒj}$ , fresh milk  $\text{ʒxxv}$  by wt.; when the milk boils, add the tamarinds, and strain.

SERUM VINOSUM. SWEDIAUR. Milk  $\text{lbij}$ , water  $\text{lbij}$ , Rhenish wine  $\text{ʒiss}$ ; boil, strain, and clarify.

SERUM LACTIS PULVERATUM. Sugar of milk  $\text{ʒij}$ , white sugar  $\text{ʒj}$ , gum arabic  $\text{ʒss}$ . Mix.

SERUM DICTUM DE WEISSE. P. Senna  $\text{ʒss}$ , sulphate of magnesia  $\text{ʒss}$ , elder flowers, tops of St. John's wort, yellow bed-straw, of each  $\text{ʒij}$ . Infuse for half an hour in Ovj of boiling whey. Dose,  $\text{ʒxvj}$ , to diminish the secretion of milk.

SERUM PREPARATUM. B. *Prepared Suet*. The internal fat of the abdomen of the sheep, purified by melting and straining.

SMILACINUM. *Smilacin*. Boil sarsaparilla in rectified spirit, distil off two thirds, filter, concentrate, and set aside to crystallize. Purify the crystals by digestion with animal charcoal, and recrystallize.

SODA CAUSTICA. B. *Caustic Soda*. Boil down solution of soda Oij rapidly in a silver or clean iron vessel, until there remains a fluid of oily consistence, a drop of which when removed on a warmed glass rod solidifies on cooling. Pour the fluid on a clean silver or iron plate, and, as soon as it has solidified, break it in pieces, and preserve it in stoppered green-glass bottles. It may also be run into moulds. U. S. same.

SODA PURA. *Caustic Soda*. P. Crystallized carbonate of soda  $\text{ʒxx}$ , quicklime  $\text{ʒviiij}$ , water Ovj. Boil for half an hour, strain, evaporate rapidly in a silver dish to dryness, and melt as directed for Potassa Fusa.

SODÆ ACETAS. B. No formula. D. To Oj of commercial acetic acid, in a porcelain capsule, add gradually 16 ounces or q. s. of crys. carbonate of soda, and, taking care that there is a slight excess of acid, evaporate until a pellicle begins to form, and set aside to crystallize. [It is usually obtained by decomposing acetate of lime (made by saturating crude pyroligneous acid with chalk) by sulphate of

soda.] Dose, ʒj to ʒj, as a *diuretic*; in larger doses, as a *cathartic*.

**SODÆ AQUA EFFERVESCENS.** See Aqua Sodæ Effervescens.

**SODÆ ARSENIAS.** B. Arsenious acid ʒx, nitrate of soda ʒviii, dried carbonate of soda ʒvss, boiling distilled water fʒxxxv. Reduce the dry ingredients separately to fine powder, and mix them thoroughly in a porcelain mortar. Put the mixture into a large clay crucible, and cover it with the lid. Expose to a full red heat, till all effervescence has ceased, and complete fusion has taken place. Pour out the fused salt on a clean flagstone, and as soon as it has solidified, and while it is still warm, put it into the boiling distilled water, stirring diligently. When the salt has dissolved filter the solution through paper, and set it aside to crystallize. Drain the crystals, and, having dried them rapidly on filtering paper, enclose them in stoppered bottles.

**SODÆ BENZOAS.** P. Heat gently, benzoic acid and water, and add caustic soda q. s. to neutralize the acid; filter, evaporate, and crystallize over Sulph. Acid under a bell glass.

**SODÆ BIBORAS.** The native borax (*tincal*) is refined by calcination, solution, and crystallization. Borax is also made from the native boracic acid by saturating it with carbonate of soda. Dose, gr. xv—xxx.

**SODÆ CARBOLAS.** See Acid. Carbolic.

**SODÆ CARBONAS.** B. From the ashes of marine plants, or by chemical decomposition of chloride of sodium. [The chloride is first converted into sulphate by means of sulphuric acid. The sulphate so formed is next roasted with carb. lime and small coal, when there result carbonate of soda and sulphide of lime. Large quantities of carb. soda are now manufactured by means of the double decomposition of bicarb. ammonia and common salt, there being produced bicarb. soda and chloride of ammonium. The process is made continuous by decomposing the chloride of ammonium by lime, which expels the ammonia, and this is reconverted into the bicarbonate by the carbonic acid derived from heating the bicarbonate of soda and so reducing it to carbonate. By HARGREAVES' process the *salt cake* (sulphate of soda) is made by passing sulphurous

anhydride, air and steam over common salt.] Dose, gr. x to 3ss. 100 grains lose by a strong heat 63 grains; the same quantity, added to dil. sulphuric acid, gives off 15·28 grains of carbonic acid. *G. Natrum Carbonicum.*

**SODÆ CARBONAS EXSICCATA.** B. Expose carbonate of soda ʒviij in a porcelain capsule to a rather strong sand heat until the liquid which first forms is converted into a dry cake; and, having rubbed this to powder, enclose it in a stoppered bottle. Dose, gr. iij to x.

**SODÆ BICARBONAS.** (*Sesquicarbonas.* L. 1836.) B. Carbonate of soda lbij, dried carbonate of soda lbijj, white marble in fragments lbiv, hydrochloric acid Cj, water Cij, distilled water q. s. Fill with the marble a tubulated glass bottle having a few small holes drilled in the bottom, connect the tubulure tightly by a bent tube and corks with an empty two-necked bottle, and connect this with another bottle filled with the carbonates of soda well triturated together, and let the tube be long enough to reach the bottom of the bottle. Before fixing the cork in the bottle containing the carbonate of soda, partially immerse the bottle containing the marble in the hydrochloric acid previously diluted with the water and placed in any convenient vessel. When the whole apparatus is filled with carbonic acid gas, fix in tightly the cork of the bottle containing the carbonate of soda, and let the action go on until the gas ceases to be absorbed. Agitate occasionally for half an hour the damp salt which is formed, with half its weight of cold distilled water, drain the undissolved portion, and dry it by exposure to the air on filtering paper placed on porous bricks. Dose gr. x to lx.

**SODA CHLORINATA.** Dr. CHRISTISON. Pass chlorine gas (from 8 parts of black oxide of manganese, 10 of chloride of sodium, 14 of sulphuric acid, and 10 of water) into a vessel containing 19 parts of dried carbonate of soda mixed with 1 part of water. When the air of the apparatus is expelled the junctions should be secured. [It is more usually prepared in a liquid form. See *Liquor Sodæ Chloratæ.*]

**SODÆ CITRO-TARTRAS EFFERVESCENS.** B. Mix thoroughly powdered bicarbonate of soda ʒxviij, tartaric acid ʒviij, and citric acid ʒvj; place in a dish or pan of suitable form,

heated to between 200° and 220° F., and, when the particles begin to aggregate, stir assiduously till they assume a granular form. By means of suitable sieves separate the granules of uniform and most convenient size. Preserve in well-closed bottles. [Effervesces when mixed with water. Dose, gr. lx to ʒij. An improved form of the granular preparation sold in the shops as *Effervescing Citrate of Magnesia*.]

**SODII SULPHIDUM CRYSTALLIZATUM.** *Monosulfure de sodium cristallisé.* P. Prepare a solution of caustic soda sp. gr. 1.33, and pass into it sulphuretted hydrogen till no more gas is absorbed; leave the solution in close vessels till crystals form; drain them, and keep them in well-stopped bottles. Used in preparing some mineral waters. Dr. RINGER says it possesses the property of preventing and arresting suppuration and of stopping the formation of pus. Given for *boils and carbuncles* it also produces excellent results. Dose,  $\frac{1}{6}$ th gr. mixed with sugar of milk, every hour or two on the tongue.

**SODÆ HYPOPHOSPHIS.** Prepared in the same manner as hypophosphite of potash, substituting carb. soda for carb. potash. Medicinal properties as sodæ hypophosphis. Said to explode if too much heat be used in preparing it.

**SODÆ HYPOSULPHIS.** *Hyposulphite of soda.* P. Dissolve 8 parts of crystallized carb. soda in 16 parts of water, divide the solution into 2 parts, and pass into one excess of sulphurous acid; then add to it the remainder of the solution; mix in a large glass flask and boil to drive off excess of sulphurous acid; then add one part of sublimed sulphur; boil, agitate for a few minutes, filter and evaporate by a gentle heat to  $\frac{2}{3}$ rd its vol. and set aside in a cool place that the salt may crystallize.

**SODÆ NITRAS.** B. Native in Chili. *Chili Nitre.* Purified by crystallization.

**SODÆ NITRIS.** B. 1864. *Nitrite of Soda.* Mix nitrate of soda lbj and charcoal recently burned and in fine powder ʒij thoroughly in a mortar, and drop the mixture in successive portions into a clay crucible heated to dull redness. When the salt has become quite white, raise the heat so as to liquefy it, pour it out on a clean flagstone, and,



when it has solidified, break it into fragments, and keep it in a stoppered bottle.

**SODÆ PHOSPHAS. B.** Place bone-ash in powder ℥x in a capacious earthenware or leaden vessel, pour on sulphuric acid f̄ij, and stir with a glass rod until the whole powder is thoroughly moistened. After 24 hours add gradually and with constant stirring dist. water Cj; digest for 48 hours, and adding distilled water from time to time to replace what has evaporated. Add another gallon of the water, stirring diligently, digest for an hour, filter through calico, and wash what remains on the filter with successive portions of distilled water till it has almost ceased to have an acid reaction. Concentrate the filtrate to a gallon, let it rest for 24 hours, and filter again. Heat the filtrate to near the boiling-point, add carbonate of soda ℥xvj or q. s., previously dissolved in Cij of the water, till it ceases to form a precipitate and the fluid has acquired a feeble alkaline reaction. Filter through calico, evaporate the clear liquor till a film forms on the surface, and set it aside to crystallize. More crystals will be obtained by evaporating the mother liquor, a little carbonate of soda being added if necessary to maintain its alkalinity. Dry the crystals rapidly and without heat on filtering paper placed on porous bricks, and preserve them in stoppered bottles. Dose, ʒij to ʒviij, as a *laxative*; or from ʒj to ʒss, 3 times a day, in *uric gravel*.

**SODÆ PYROPHOSPHAS CRYSTALLIZATA. P.** By heating (gently at first) and afterwards to a red heat crystallized phosphate of soda in a platinum crucible until all the water is driven off and the salt has become fused. Dissolve the fused mass in water, filter and concentrate until it has a density of 1.20 and crystallize in the cold.

**SODÆ ET FERRI PYROPHOSPHAS. G.** *Natrum pyrophosphoricum ferratum.* Dissolve ʒxx pyrophosphate of soda in ʒxl cold dist. water and add gradually to the solution, and with constant stirring ʒviij sol. perchloride of iron by wt. (G.) previously diluted with ʒxxij dist. water as long as the pp. is redissolved. Filter and to the clear light green liquid thus obtained pour in ʒc by wt. of rectified spirit, wash the pp. with more spirit, press it between blotting paper and dry by a gentle heat.



**SODÆ BISULPHIS.** *Acid Sulphite.* Dissolve crys. carbonate of soda in twice its weight of water, and pass sulphurous acid in excess through the solution. Set aside to crystallize. Dose, ʒss to ʒj. Its solution is used to preserve subjects. The *neutral sulphite (sulphite)* may also be obtained by saturating the bisulphite with carbonate of soda.

**SODA TARTARATA.** B. *Sodæ Potassio-tartras.* L. *Sodæ et Potassæ Tartras.* Rochelle Salts. B. Dissolve carbonate of soda ʒxij or q. s. in boiling distilled water Oiv, add gradually acid tartrate of potash in powder ʒxvj or q. s., and if, after being boiled for a few minutes, the liquid has an acid or alkaline reaction, add a little carbonate of soda or acid tartrate of potash till a neutral solution is obtained. Boil and filter; concentrate the liquor till a pellicle forms on the surface, and set it aside to crystallize. More crystals may be obtained by again evaporating as before. Dose, ʒij to ʒss.

**SODA TARTARIZATA EFFERVESCENS.** *Acidulated Kali. Lemon and Kali.* Bicarbonate of soda ʒiv, tartaric acid ʒiv, refined sugar ʒxij, essence of lemon fʒss. The powders to be separately dried at a moderate temperature, and the whole uniformly mixed. [The above is one from the many private formulæ that might be given. It is to be regretted that the former name of the above pharmacopœial preparation (Soda Tartarizata) is sometimes given to this compound.]

**SODÆ TARTRAS.** To a solution of tartaric acid add carbonate or bicarbonate of soda q. s. to neutralize it; evaporate, and set aside to crystallize. Dose, as a *purgative*, ʒij—iv; as a *diuretic and antilithic* ʒj to ʒj, largely diluted. It is more frequently taken in the form of *Soda Powders*.

**SODÆ VALERIANAS.** B. Dilute fʒviss of sulphuric acid with Oss of water; dissolve ʒix of powdered bichromate of potash with the aid of heat in Oiiiss of water. When both solutions are cooled, put them into a matrass, and, having added fʒiv of fusel oil (Alcohol Amylicum), shake together repeatedly till the temperature has fallen to about 90° F. A condenser being connected, apply heat so as to distil over about Oiv of liquid. Saturate this exactly with caustic soda, separate from the oil which floats on the

surface, and evaporate till watery vapour ceases to escape, and then raise the heat cautiously so as to liquefy the salt. The heat should now be withdrawn, and when the salt has congealed, it is to be divided into fragments, and preserved in well-stopped bottles. [Chiefly used for obtaining the other valerianates.]

**SODII AURO-TRIOHLORIDUM.** See Auri-chloridum Sodii.

**SODII BROMIDUM.** As Potassii Bromidum.

**SODII CHLORIDUM.** *Soda Murias.* *Common Salt.*

**SODII CHLORIDUM PURIFICATUM.** P. Common salt may be deprived of earthy chlorides by dissolving it in water, and adding to it drop by drop a sol. of carb. soda, until all the earthy salts are precipitated, filtering the sol. and evaporating till crystals begin to form.

**SODII IODIDUM.** *Soda Hydriodas.* By decomposing iodide of iron by carbonate of soda, and evaporating the filtered solution with a gentle heat, that crystals may be produced by cooling. It is very deliquescent.

**SODII PLATINO-BICHLORIDUM.** See Platino-chloridum Sodii.

**SODII SULPHO-ANTIMONIAS.** SCHLEPP's *Antimonial Salt.* See Antimonii et Sodii Sulphuretum.

**SOLUTIO.** *Solution.* This term is used as synonymous with *Liquor*. If the preparation sought for, cannot be found under the one name, look for it under the other.

**SOLUTIO ACIDI CITRICI.** Citric acid gr. xxxiv. water ℞. This is about the strength of lemon juice. See *Succus Limonis*, ℞.

**SOLUTIO ACONITICÆ.** Dr. TURNBULL. Aconitia gr. ʒ rectified spirit ℞j. Externally, by a sponge on the unbroken skin, in *neuralgia and rheumatic affections.* (See *Liquor*.)

**SOLUTIO ALKALINA CAUSTICA.** See Liq. Potassæ Brandish.

**SOLUTIO ANTISCROFULOSA.** AUGUSTIN. Chloride of barium ʒss, chloride of iron ʒss, distilled water ℞j.

**SOLUTIO ARGENTI NITRÆ CONCENTRATA.** Mr. HIGGINSON. Dissolve ℥iv of nitrate of silver in ℥xlv of distilled water. To be applied by a small sponge (1 inch by ½) on a silver probe. [Instead of solid caustic in *crystallus*, &c.]

**SOLUTIO ARSENIATIS AMMONIÆ** and **SOLUTIO ARSENIATIS SODÆ.** See *Liquor Arseniatis Ammonie*, &c.

**SOLUTIO ATROPINÆ.** **MR. WILDE.** Atropia gr. j, rectified spirit  $\mathfrak{vi}\mathfrak{j}$ , diluted nitric acid  $\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$ , distilled water  $\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{j}$ . This forms No. 1; Nos. 2 and 3 contain respectively  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 3 grains of atropia. One drop applied to the conjunctiva of the lower lid dilates the pupil. **MR. W. COOPER'S** solution for the same purpose consists of atropia gr.  $\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , rectified spirit  $\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{j}$ , water  $\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{j}$ . **DR. PERRIRA** directs gr. j of atropia. See *Liquor Atropinæ*, R.

**SOLUTIO AURI AMMONIO-CHLORIDI.** **FURNARI.** Ammonio-chloride of gold gr.  $\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$  distilled water and rectified spirit, each  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}$ . Dose, a teaspoonful, morning and evening, in sugared water; *against dysmenorrhœa and amenorrhœa*.

**SOLUTIO BARI CHLORIDI.** L. See *Liquor Barii Chloridi*.

**SOLUTIO BEBERINÆ.** **DR. RODIG'S** *Solutio* contains impure sulphate of bebeerine, but the quantity is not known. The dose is from 20 to 30 drops.

**SOLUTIO BELLADONNÆ.** **HAHNEMANN'S** *Prophylactic Solutio*. Extract of belladonna gr.  $\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , distilled water (or cinnamon water)  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ . Dose, 3 drops, twice a day, to a child under 12 months, and 1 drop more for every year above.

**SOLUTIO BROMINI.** **M. FOURCHÉ.** *For internal use.* Bromine  $\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{j}$ , distilled water  $\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{i}$ ; mix. Dose, 5 to 10 drops. [*For external use,  $\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$  of bromine to  $\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{i}$  of water.*]

**SOLUTIO CALCII CHLORIDI.** *Solutio Calcis Murialis.* R. See *Liquor Calcii Chloridi*.

**SOLUTIO CALCII CHLORINATÆ.** See *Liquor Calcis Chloratis*.

**SOLUTIO CALCIS CHLORIDI METHYLOSÆ.** **CHEVALLIER.** Chloride of lime  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , distilled water  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , rectified spirit  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ ; mix, and filter.

**SOLUTIO CAMPHORÆ CARBONICÆ.** **SWEDIAUR.** Water saturated with carbonic acid gas  $\mathfrak{h}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , powdered camphor  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ .

**SOLUTIO CAMPHORÆ ET CHLOROFORMI.** **MOSAY, T. & H. SMITH.** Camphor  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , chloroform  $\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{j}$ . Dissolve. [*For exhibiting camphor, with yolk of egg in emulsions.*]

**SOLUTIO CAMPHORÆ ET MYRRHÆ.** **SWEDIAUR.** Camphor  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , myrrh  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ ; rub together, and add gradually  $\mathfrak{h}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$  of hot distilled water. When cold, filter.

SOLUTIO CANTHARIDIS ÆTHERIALIS. Mr. TOYNBEE. Ether 3 parts, cantharides 1 part; exhaust by percolation.

SOLUTIO CAUSTICA COPAIBÆ *vel* CUBEBÆ. Dr. CATTELL. Oil of cubebs or copaiva ℥ij, solution of potash ℥j, water q. s. 3ss to be used *as an injection*.

SOLUTIO CARBONIS SULPHURETI. OTTO. Sulphuret of carbon ℥ij, alcohol ℥j. Dose, 4 drops, every 4 hours.

SOLUTIO CHLOROFORMI. BOUCHARDAT. Chloroform ℥j, rectified spirit ℥j, water 3x. Used chiefly as a lotion, to allay itching.

SOLUTIO COPAIBÆ ALKALINA. Copaiva ℥ij, solution of potash f3iv, distilled water 3x; boil together, and when cooled to 140° F. add spirit of nitric ether f3j. Separate the clear solution from the sediment and what floats on the surface. Dr. CHRISTISON directs 3iss of liquor potassæ and no water. Mr. BELL. Balsam of copaiva 2 parts, solution of potash or soda 8 parts, water 7 parts. Boil for a quarter of an hour, and add sweet spirit of nitre 1 part.

SOLUTIO CREASOTI. The *watery* solution consists of 1 part of creasote to 80 of water. A weaker solution, from 3 to 6 drops in Oj of water, is used for preserving pathological specimens. The alcoholic solution consists of 1 part of creasote to 16 [LÆNNÆC says 10] parts of rectified spirit.

SOLUTIO CUPRI SULPHATIS COMPOSITA. *Aqua Styptica*. E. 1817. Sulphate of copper 3iij tr., alum 3iij tr., water 3xxxij tr., sulphuric acid 3iss tr. Dissolve the sulphate by heat, filter, and add the acid.

SOLUTIO DELPHINIÆ. Dr. TURNBULL. Delphinia ʒj, rectified spirit f3ij. *For outward use*.

SOLUTIO ELATERINI. Dr. G. BIRD. Elaterin gr. iv, rectified spirit f3iv.

SOLUTIO ERGOTÆ ÆTHEREÆ. Dr. G. O. REES. As Essentia Secalis Cornuti Æthereæ. Dose, mʒ to viij, *in menorrhagia*; from mʒ to xxx, *to puerperal women*.

SOLUTIO FERRI ALUMINOSÆ. SWEDIAUR. Calcined sulphate of iron ʒx, alum ʒv, water q. s. to dissolve them, sulphuric acid 15 drops. Dose, 10 to 15 drops. [Once a celebrated nostrum in Germany, under the name of *Tinctura Nervosa*.]

SOLUTIO FERRI PERNITRATIS. See Ferri Pernitras.

SOLUTIO GAMBogiÆ ALKALINA. VAN MONS. Gamboge 3ss, solution of carbonate of potash 3ss.

SOLUTIO HYDRARGYRI AMMONIO-NITRATIS; SOL. HYDR. DEUTO-NITRATIS; SOL. HYDR. BICYANIDI. See Liquor, &c.

SOLUTIO HYDRARGYRI DEUTO-IODIDI. M. The *Alcoholic Solution*: Deuto-iodide of mercury gr. xij, rectified spirit f $\bar{3}$ iss. Dose, 10 to 15 drops. *Ethereal Solution*: With sulphuric ether, in the same proportion.

SOLUTIO ÆTHEREA IODINII. M. Iodine  $\bar{3}$ ij, rectified ether f $\bar{3}$ iss.

SOLUTIONES IODINII *vel* IODURETÆ. LUGOL'S Solutions of Iodine.—*Ioduretted waters*, Nos. 1, 2, and 3: Iodine gr. iss, ij, and iiss, water Oj. *Drops*: Iodine  $\bar{9}$ j, iodide of potassium  $\bar{3}$ ij, water f $\bar{5}$ ix. *Lotions, &c.*: Iodine gr. iss to iij, iodide of potassium gr. iij to vj, water Oj. *Rubefacient*: Iodine 1 part, iodide of potassium 2, water 12. *Caustic*: Iodine 1, iodide of potassium 1, water 2.

SOLUTIO IODINII CUM CONIÖ. Dr. SCUDAMORE'S Solution, *for inhaling*. Iodine gr. vj, iodide of potassium gr. vj, rectified spirit  $\bar{3}$ ij, water  $\bar{3}$ v  $\bar{3}$ vj. From  $\bar{5}$ ss to  $\bar{3}$ v of this solution, with  $\bar{5}$ ss of tincture of hemlock, to be added to warm water (120° F.) in a glass inhaler, and used twice a day. The preserved juice (succus conii) is often substituted for the tincture of hemlock. Two thirds of the ingredients are first put into the inhaler, and the rest added when half the time for inhaling has elapsed.

SOLUTIO IODHYDRARGYRATIS POTASSII. Dr. CHANNING. Iodide of potassium gr. iiss, biniodide of mercury gr. iiss, distilled water f $\bar{3}$ j. Dissolve first the iodide of potassium, and then the iodide of mercury, in the water. Dose, 2 to 5 drops, 3 times a day.

SOLUTIO MAGNESIÆ CARBONATIS. See Liquor Magnes. Carb.

SOLUTIO MAGNESIÆ SULPHATIS. A convenient solution for dispensing is one containing  $\bar{3}$ j of the salt in f $\bar{3}$ ij.

SOLUTIO MORPHIÆ ACETATIS—CITRATIS—SULPHATIS; see Liquor Morphie Acetatis, &c.

SOLUTIO MORPHIÆ BIMECONATIS. There is no standard formula; it is made about the same strength as Tinctura Opii. The following contains 1 grain in  $\bar{m}$ 84—Bimeconate of morphia  $\bar{9}$ ss, rectified spirit f $\bar{3}$ j, distilled water f $\bar{3}$ xij.

SOLUTIO MYRRHÆ ALKALINA. SWEDIAUR. Carbonate of



- soda  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , myrrh  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , boiling water  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ . Digest in a water-bath for 2 days, frequently *stirring*, and *strain*.
- SOLUTIO OLEI CARYOPHYLLI. *Alcohol Caryophyllatum*. CH. Oil of cloves  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , alcohol  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ . *Applied to carious bones*.
- SOLUTIO PHOSPHORI ETHEREA. M. Sliced phosphorus gr. v, rectified ether  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ ; mix, set the bottle in a dark place for three or four days, shaking occasionally, and decant.
- SOLUTIO POTASSÆ. See Liquor Potassæ.
- SOLUTIO POTASSÆ ALCOHOLICA. POL. PH. Hydrate of potash  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , alcohol  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$ .
- SOLUTIO POTASSII CYANIDI. For LAMING's, see Liquor Pot. Cyanidi. M. directs a stronger solution (*Hydrocyanate de potasse médicinal.*) Cyanide of potassium  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , distilled water  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ . It will not keep.
- SOLUTIO POTASSII SULPHURETI. See Aqua Sulphureti Potassæ.
- SOLUTIO QUININÆ SULPHO-TARTRATIS. RIGHINI. Disulphate of quinine 45 grs., tartaric acid 67 grs., distilled water  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$  to  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}$ . Make a solution, of which from  $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{v}$  to  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$  may be given in the day.
- SOLUTIO SAPONIS ETHEREA. PELLETIER. White soap  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}$ , camphor  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}$ , oil of thyme  $\mathfrak{g}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , acetic ether  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}$ .
- SOLUTIO SODÆ CARBONATIS. *Sodæ Carbonatis Aqua*. D. Crystallized carbonate of soda  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , water  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$  or q. s. to form a solution whose sp. gr. is 1.024.
- SOLUTIO SODÆ HYPOPHOSPHITIS. *Swan's Solution*. MR. SQUIEE says this contains 3 grs. of the salt in  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ .
- SOLUTIO STANNI CHLORIDI. NAUCHE. Chloride of tin gr. j, distilled water  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{l}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$ . Dose,  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{s}$ s, daily, in gum water. *And as a lotion to cancerous ulcers*.
- SOLUTIO ZINCI ACETATIS. E. 1817. Sulphate of zinc  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , acetate of lead  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ ; dissolve each separately in  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}$  of distilled water, mix, and filter.
- SOLUTIO ZINCI ETHEREA. HUFELAND. Chloride of zinc  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ , alcohol  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , sulphuric ether  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ .
- SOLUTIO ZINCI SULPHATIS. E. 1817. Sulphate of zinc gr. xvj, water  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , dilute sulphuric acid  $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$ .
- SOLUTIO VERATRINÆ. M. Veratria gr. j, distilled water,  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{s}$ s. Dr. TURNBULL's *Solution for external use* is veratria  $\mathfrak{g}\mathfrak{j}$ , rectified spirit  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ .

Other solutions will be found under LIQUOR; and several *alcoholic* solutions under TINCTURA.

PARADRAPUM CUM CERÂ. *Toile de Mai*. P. White wax  $\text{ʒvii}$ , oil of almonds  $\text{ʒiv}$ , Swiss turpentine  $\text{ʒj}$ , melt together, and dip into it strips of linen cloth, which are to be passed between wooden rules to remove the superfluous plaster. Spread on paper, it forms waxed paper.

PARADRAPUM COMMUNE. *Common spread plaster*. P. directs, under this name, Emp. Gummosum spread on linen, which is the *Sparadrap* of the hospitals of Paris. With us, the Empl. Plumbi and Emp. Resinæ are commonly used. See Empl. Resinæ.

PARADRAPUM ELEMI. See Charta pro Fonticulis.

PARADRAPUM EPISPASTICUM. See Charta Epispastica. It may be spread on sarcenet or linen.

PARADRAPUM ICTHYOCOLLÆ. See Emplastrum Icthyocollæ.

PARADRAPUM OPII. M. SCHEUFELLE. On a piece of black sarcenet, of a close and strong texture, properly stretched, spread with a brush 3 layers of extract of opium, softened with water to the consistence of treacle, and mixed with a sixth part of powdered gum. Keep the plaster dry.

PARADRAPUM RESINÆ THAPSIAE. P. Yellow wax  $\text{ʒiv}\frac{1}{4}$ , resin  $\text{ʒiss}$ , Burgundy pitch  $\text{ʒiss}$ , boiled turpentine  $\text{ʒiss}$ , Swiss turpentine  $\text{ʒss}$ , glycerine  $\text{ʒss}$ , honey  $\text{ʒss}$ , resin of thapsia  $\text{ʒj}$ . Melt the first five substances together, and strain through linen. Keep them liquefied over a gentle fire, and add the glycerine, the honey, and the resin. When well mixed and of a proper consistence, spread on strips of linen cloth.

PARADRAPUM VESICANS. P. Gum elemi  $\text{ʒj}$ , olive oil  $\text{ʒss}$ , basilicon ointment  $\text{ʒij}\frac{1}{4}$ , resin  $\text{ʒj}$ , yellow wax  $\text{ʒiij}\frac{3}{4}$ , cantharides in fine powder  $\text{ʒiv}\frac{1}{4}$ . Melt the first five substances together, and stir in the cantharides; when sufficiently cold and well mixed, spread on waxed strips of linen.

PECIES. Mixtures of dried plants, or parts of plants, in a divided state, which, for convenience, are kept mixed for use. The *Compound Powders* (which are sometimes included under this name) are mostly placed under PULVERES.

**SPECIES AMARÆ.** P. Dried leaves of holy thistle, flowering tops of germander, and lesser centaury, of each p. æ. cut and mixed.

**SPECIES ANTHELMINTICÆ.** P. Dried flowering tops of tansy, and wormwood, chamomile flowers, and wormseed, in equal parts.

**SPECIES AROMATICÆ.** P. Leaves and tops of sage, thyme, wild thyme, hyssop, peppermint, rosemary, origanum, and wormwood, of each ʒj.

**SPECIES CARMINATIVÆ.** P. Aniseeds, caraway seeds, co-riander seeds, and fennel seeds, of each p. æ.

**SPECIES PRO CONF. AROMATICÆ.** See Conf. Aromatica.

**SPECIES PRO CONF. OPII.** See Conf. Opii.

**SPECIES ASTRINGENTES.** P. Bistort root ʒj, tormentil root ʒj, pomegranate rind ʒj.

**SPECIES BECHICÆ.** P. Leaves of Canadian maidenhair, ground ivy, hartstongue, speedwell, hyssop tops, and poppy capsules (freed from seeds) p. æ.; cut and mixed. [Dried flowers of mallow, catsfoot, coltsfoot, and petals of red poppy, each ʒj; mix.] The Fructûs Bechici are—Dates (stoned) ʒj, jujubes ʒj, figs ʒj, raisins ʒj.

**SPECIES CORDIALES.** *The 4 Cordial Flowers*, L. 1720. Flowers of borage, bugloss, roses, and violets.

**SPECIES DIURETICÆ.** (*The 5 opening roots*, E. 1744.) Dried roots of sweet fennel, butcher's broom, smallage, asparagus, and parsley, of each ʒj. [*The 5 lesser opening roots* are—Dog-grass, madder, eryngo, caper, and rest-harrow.]

**SPECIES EMOLLIENTES.** P. Dried leaves of mallow, marsh-mallow, great white mullein, and wall wort, of each ʒj; mix. *The 5 emollient herbs*, E. 1744. Mallow, marsh-mallow, mercury, pellitory, and violet. [*Farinæ Emollientes*, *Emollient meals* (P.), are the ingredients of species emollientes, P., powdered and passed through a hair sieve.]

**SPECIES FUMALES.** See Pulvis Fumalis, and Fumigatio Balsamica.

**SPECIES AD DECOCTUM LIGNORUM.** G. Guaiacum wood rasped ʒiv, cut burdock root ʒij, ononis root ʒij, cut liquorice root ʒj, cut sassafras ʒj; mix.

**SPECIES PECTORALIS.** G. Cut marsh-mallow root  $\text{ʒviij}$ , liquorice root  $\text{ʒiij}$ , orris root  $\text{ʒj}$ , coltsfoot leaves  $\text{ʒiv}$ , mullein flowers  $\text{ʒij}$ , aniseed  $\text{ʒij}$ .

**SPECIES NARCOTICE.** P. Dried leaves of belladonna, hemlock, tobacco, poppy, black nightshade, and henbane, in equal parts.

**SPECIES DICTÆ QUINQUE HERBÆ CAPILLARES.** 5 *capillary herbs*. L. 1720. Black and white maidenhair, spleenwort, hartstongue, and golden maidenhair.

**SPECIES PURGANTES.** *Thé de Santé. Thé de St. Germain.* P. Senna  $\text{ʒxij}$ , elder flowers  $\text{ʒv}$ , fennel seeds  $\text{ʒiij}$ , aniseed  $\text{ʒv}$ , cream tartar  $\text{ʒiij}$ ; 80 grs. of the above in a cup of boiling water for a dose. *In habitual constipation.*

**SPECIES VULNERARIÆ.** P. *Thé Suisse.* Leaves and tops of wormwood, bettony, bugle, calamint, germander, hyssop, ground ivy, milfoil, origanum, periwinkle, rosemary, self-heal, sage, hartstongue, water germander, thyme, speedwell, flowers of arnica, do. catsfoot, do. coltsfoot, of each p. æ., cut and mixed.

**SPIRITUS.** *Spirits.* Under this head are placed distilled spirits, simple and compound; with a few alcoholic solutions, and ethereal spirits. B. For most distilled spirits is now substituted a solution of 1 part volatile oil in 49 of rectified spirit. Essences. See **ESSENTIA**. The spirit which forms the basis of these compounds is not prepared by pharmacists, but is a separate branch of manufacture. The Colleges, however, have indicated, by their densities, the strength of the spirits to be employed. The following table shows the specific gravity of the different varieties of spirit ordered by the B., U. S., P., and G. Pharmacopœias.

B.	U. S.	P.	G.
Alcohol . . . . . 795	Alcohol fortis . . . . . 817	Alcohol ab- solu . . . . . 795	Spiritus . . . . . 830
Spiritus rectificatus } . . . . . 838	Alcohol . . . . . 835	Do. 95° cen- tesimanx. } . . . . . 817	Do. to 834
Spiritus tenor (rect. sp. 5 vols., dist. water 3 vols.) . . . . . 920	Alcohol di- lutum (eq. vols. of al- cohol 835 and water) } . . . . . 941	Do. 90° do. . . . . 835 Do. 80° do. . . . . 864 Do. 60° do. . . . . 914	Spiritus di- lutus (spi- ritus 7 pts. wt., water 3 parts wt.) } . . . . . 893

**SPIRITUS [vel AQUA] ABSINTHII COMPOSITA.** L. 1720. Dried wormwood lbs., cardamom seed  $\text{ʒss}$ , coriander seed  $\text{ʒiss}$ , brandy Cj; distil.

**SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS.** B. Mix ether f $\bar{3}$ x and rectified spirit Oj. Sp. gr. '609. U. S. with ol. ether. P. Ether and sp. p. æ. G. 1 ether to 3 sp.

**SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS ACETICI.** PETS. PH. Acetic ether f $\bar{3}$  rectified spirit f $\bar{3}$ ij.

**SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS AROMATICUS.** L. 1824. *Elisir Vitrioli dulce.* Cinnamon f $\bar{3}$ ij, cardamom f $\bar{3}$ ss, long pepper f $\bar{3}$  ginger f $\bar{3}$ j, spirit of ether f $\bar{3}$ xvj. Macerate 14 days in a stopped bottle, and strain. Dose, f $\bar{3}$ ss to f $\bar{3}$ j.

**SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS MURIATICI.** *Dulcified Spirit of Salt.* E. 1744. To 3 parts of rectified spirit in a large vessel gradually add 1 part of hydrochloric acid; digest for some days, and distil cautiously by a sand heat.

**SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITRICI.** L. To Oj of rectified spirit add gradually f $\bar{3}$ iiiss of nitric acid (sp. gr. 1'42); then distil f $\bar{3}$ xxvij. [Sp. gr. '884.] E. directs one measure of hyponitrous ether (see *Æther Nitricus*) with 4 of rectified spirit. Density, '847. The above is apt to become acid, which is corrected by adding magnesia or alkalies, and redistilling; but it soon becomes acid again. [This, however, according to Klein, is not the case, if neutral tartrate of potash be used.] Dose, mxx to f $\bar{3}$ j.

**SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITROSI.** *Sp. Æther. Nitrici.* L. and E. B. 1867. Mix gradually sulphuric acid f $\bar{3}$ ij with Oj of rectified spirit. Add, in the same way, f $\bar{3}$ iiiss of nitric acid. Put the mixture into a retort into which copper in fine wire (about No. 25) f $\bar{3}$ j has been introduced, and to which a thermometer is fitted. Attach a fit condenser, and, applying a gentle heat, let the spirit distil at a temperature commencing at 170° F., rising to 175°, but not exceeding 180°, until f $\bar{3}$ xij have passed into a bottle cooled, if necessary, with ice-cold water. Then withdraw the heat. Let the contents of the retort cool. Add f $\bar{3}$ ss nitric acid, and distil again until the product measures f $\bar{3}$ xv. Mix with Oj of rectified spirit, or to sp. gr. of '845. Should contain 2 per cent. of nitrous ether separable by agitation with solution of chloride calcium. U. S. same. P. Acid. nitric (1'3) 1 part, Sp. rect. 3 parts; mix.

**SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS OLEOSUS.** D. Mix Oiss of oil of vitriol with Oj of rectified spirit, in a glass matrass; connect this with a Liebig's condenser, apply heat, and distil till a



black froth begins to rise. Separate the uppermost stratum of the distilled liquid, and, having exposed it to the air for 24 hours, let the oil be transferred to a moist paper filter, and washed with a little cold water. Dissolve it in *ether*, rectified spirit mixed with  $\text{f}\overline{\text{3}}\text{v}$  of sulphuric ether. [This is almost identical with the next.]

**SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS COMPOSITUS.** L. (*Sp. Æth. Sulphurici Compositus*, 1836.) *Hoffmann's Anodyne Liqueur.* *Æther*  $\text{f}\overline{\text{3}}\text{viij}$ , rectified spirit  $\text{f}\overline{\text{3}}\text{xvj}$ , ethereal oil  $\text{f}\overline{\text{3}}\text{ij}$ . Mix.

**SPIRITUS ALEXITERIUS.** (*Aqua Alexiteria Spirituosa*. L. 1746.) Mint lbss, angelica leaves  $\text{℥}\text{iv}$ , tops of worm-wood  $\text{℥}\text{iv}$ , proof spirit  $\text{Cj}$  old wine measure (*Ovis imp.*), water  $\text{q. s.}$  Distil  $\text{Cj}$  (*Ovis imp.*).

**SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ.** L. 1836. Hydrochlorate of ammonia  $\text{℥}\text{x tr.}$ , carbonate of potash  $\text{℥}\text{xvj tr.}$ , water  $\text{Oij}$ , distil  $\text{Oij}$ .

**SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ AROMATICUS.** B. *Spirit of Sal Volatile.* Mix carbonate of ammonia  $\text{℥}\text{viij}$ , strong solution of ammonia  $\text{℥}\text{iv}$ , volatile oil of nutmeg  $\text{℥}\text{iv}$ , oil of lemon  $\text{℥}\text{vj}$ , rectified spirit  $\text{Ovj}$ , water  $\text{Oij}$ , and distil 7 pints. Sp. gr. .870. Dose,  $\text{℥}\text{ss}$  to  $\text{℥}\text{ij}$ . U. S. A sol. of carb. ammon. in rect. sp., water, and liq. ammoniæ, and containing oils of lemon, nutmeg, and lavender. P. Distilled from chloride of ammonium and carb. potash, with peel of orange and lemon, cinnamon, cloves, vanilla, and cinnamon water.

**SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ COMPOSITUS.** D. 1787. Spirit of ammonia  $\text{℥}\text{xxxij}$ , oil of lemon  $\text{℥}\text{ij}$ , oil of nutmeg  $\text{℥}\text{ij}$ ; mix.

**SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ FETIDUS.** B. Macerate assafoetida in small pieces  $\text{℥}\text{ss}$  in a closed vessel for 24 hours, in  $\text{℥}\text{xv}$  of rect. spirit; distil off the spirit, mix the product with strong solution of ammonia  $\text{℥}\text{ij}$ , and add rect. spirit to make 1 pint. Dose,  $\text{℥}\text{ss}$  to  $\text{℥}\text{j}$ .

**SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ SUCCINATUS.** See Tinct. Ammoniac Comp.

**SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ ANISATUS.** See Liquor Ammon. Anisatus.

**SPIRITUS ANGELICÆ.** G. Sliced angelica root  $\text{℥}\text{ij}$ , sliced Valerian  $\text{℥}\text{ss}$ , bruised juniper berries  $\text{℥}\text{ss}$ ; put into a retort and pour on rect. spirit  $\text{℥}\text{ix}$  by wt. and water  $\text{℥}\text{xvss}$  by wt.

and macerate for 24 hours; then draw over  $\text{℥iiss}$  by wt., in which dissolve camphor  $\text{℥}\frac{1}{2}$ .

**SPIRITUS ANISI.** L. Oil of aniseed  $\text{f}\text{℥iij}$ , proof spirit  $\text{Cj}$ ; dissolve.

**SPIRITUS ANISI COMPOSITUS.** L. 1787. Aniseed  $\text{℥ss}$ , angelica seed  $\text{℥ss}$ , proof spirit  $\text{Cj}$ , water  $\text{Oij}$ ; distil  $\text{Cj}$ . Dose,  $\text{f}\text{℥ss}$  to  $\text{℥j}$ .

**SPIRITUS ANISI STELLATI.** From Star Anisi as *Sp. Cinnamon*. P.

**SPIRITUS ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUS.** B. Horseradish root  $\text{℥xx}$ , dried orange peel  $\text{℥xx}$ , nutmegs  $\text{℥ss}$ , proof spirit  $\text{Cj}$ , water  $\text{Oij}$ . Distil  $\text{Cj}$  with a gentle heat. Dose,  $\text{f}\text{℥j}$ — $\text{℥j}$ .

**SPIRITUS AURANTII.** P. The yellow part of fresh orange peel  $\text{℥bj}$ , spirit of wine ('864)  $\text{℥vj}$ ; macerate for 2 days, and distil by water-bath to dryness. *Sp. flor. Aurant.*; the same.

**SPIRITUS BERGAMII.** From bergamot peel, as *Sp. Aurantii*.

**SPIRITUS BRYONIÆ COMPOSITUS.** E. 1744. Bryony  $\text{℥ss}$ , valerian  $\text{℥ij}$ , pennyroyal  $\text{℥iij}$ , rue  $\text{℥iij}$ , mugwort, feverfew flowers, savin tops, each  $\text{℥iv}$ , orange peel  $\text{℥j}$ , lovage seed  $\text{℥j}$ , brandy  $\text{Cj}$ ; distil. [*Aqua Hysterica* is the same without the bryony.] Dose,  $\text{f}\text{℥j}$ .

**SPIRITUS CAJUPUTI.** B. Dissolve oil of cajuput  $\text{f}\text{℥j}$  in rectified spirit  $\text{f}\text{℥xlx}$ . [ $\frac{1}{6}$ th strength of B. 1864.] Dose,  $\text{f}\text{℥ss}$ — $\text{℥j}$ .

**SIRIUS CALAMI.** P. Calamus root  $\text{℥bj}$  tr., sp. of wine ('863)  $\text{℥vij}$ ; macerate 4 days, and distil nearly to dryness.

**SPIRITUS CARYOPHYLLI.** P. As *Spiritus Cinnamon*. P.

**SPIRITUS CAMPHORÆ.** (*Tinctura Camphoræ*, L. and D.) B. Dissolve camphor  $\text{℥j}$  in rectified spirit  $\text{f}\text{℥ix}$ . U. S. 1 in  $\text{7}\frac{1}{2}$ . P. 1 in 10. G. 1 in 10.

*Antidotes.*—*Strong Coffee*.

**SPIRITUS CARDAMOMI.** L. 1746. Cardamom seed  $\text{℥v}$  tr., proof spirit  $\text{Cj}$ , water q. s.; distil  $\text{Cj}$ .

**SPIRITUS CARUI.** L. Oil of caraway  $\text{f}\text{℥ij}$ , proof spirit  $\text{Cj}$ ; dissolve. Dose,  $\text{f}\text{℥ss}$  to  $\text{f}\text{℥iij}$ .

**SPIRITUS CASSIÆ.** E. Cassia in coarse powder  $\text{℥bj}$  tr. Proceed as for Spirit of Caraway. Dose,  $\text{f}\text{℥ss}$  to  $\text{℥j}$ .

**SPIRITUS CHLOROFORMI.** B. Dissolve chloroform  $\text{f}\text{℥j}$  in rectified spirit  $\text{f}\text{℥ix}$ . *Sp. gr.* '871. Dose,  $\text{mxx}$ — $\text{lx}$ . U. S.  $\text{℥j}$  tr., proof sp.  $\text{℥xij}$  o. m.

**SPIRITUS CINNAMOMI.** P. Cinnamon  $\text{℥x}$ , sp. ('864),  $\text{℥lxxx}$  wt.; draw over all the spirituous part.

**SPIRITUS COCHLEARIE.** G. Fresh leaves of flowering scurvy-grass lbvij, rect. spirit lbij, water lbij. Distil lbiv.

**SPIRITUS COCHLEARIE COMPOSITUS.** P. Fresh scurvy-grass lbv, spirit ('864) lbvj, horseradish ℥xss. Distil lbv.

**SPIRITUS CERULEUS.** HAN. PH. Wormwood, scordium, savin, lavender flowers, of each ℥iiss; proof spirit Ov; distil Oiiss, and add ℥vj of verdigris, and water of ammonia ℥ix. *For outward use.*

**SPIRITUS CITRI CORTICIS.** P. With lemon peel as Sp. Aurantii.

**SPIRITUS CORIANDRI.** P. Seed ℥j, spirit ('864) ℥vij wt.; distil to dryness.

**SPIRITUS CORNU CERVI.** See Liquor Volatilis Cornu Cervi.

**SPIRITUS DILUTIONE.** E. See Spiritus Tenuior.

**SPIRITUS FERRIFUGUS CLUTTONI.** See Spiritus Ætheris Muratici. The original form is—Oil of sulphur by the bell, oil of vitriol, and sea-salt, of each ℥j, spirit of wine ℥vj. Let them digest for a month, then distil to dryness.

**SPIRITUS FERRI CHLORATI ÆTHEREUS.** PRUS. PH. See Tinct. Ferri Sesquichloridi Ætherea.

**SPIRITUS FIORAVANTI.** P. Swiss turpentine ℥v, elemi ℥j, resin of tacamahaca ℥j, amber ℥j, liquid styrax ℥j, galban. ℥j, myrrh, ℥j, aloes ℥ss, bay berries ℥j, galanga root ℥ss, ginger ℥ss, zedoary root ℥ss, cinnamon ℥ss, cloves ℥ss, nutmegs ℥ss, leaves of cretum marum ℥ss. Spirit ('864) ℥xxx wt. Macerate 6 days, and distil over a water-bath till ℥xxv come over.

**SPIRITUS FORMICARUM.** G. Ants (freshly collected and bruised) lbij, spirit of wine (at '830) lbij, water lbij. Macerate for 2 days. Distil lbiv. Dose, 20 to 60 drops; also *used outwardly.*

**SPIRITUS FULIGINIS.** An empyreumatic spirit was formerly distilled from wood-soot, as Liq. Vol. C. C. An alcoholic spirit is also made from 1 part wood-soot, 5 of proof spirit, 15 of water; distil 4 parts.

**SPIRITUS GARI.** P. Aloes ℥v, myrrh ℥ij, cloves ℥v, nutmegs ℥x, cinnamon ℥xx, saffron ℥v, spirit ('864) lbxliij. Macerate 4 days, filter, add lbss of water, and distil by water-bath all the spirituous part.

**SPIRITUS JUNIPERI.** B. Dissolve English oil of juniper ℥℥

- in rectified spirit f̄xl̄ix. [1-5th strength of B. 1864.]  
Dose, ʒss—ʒj. U. S. same. G. from the fruit.
- SPIRITUS JUNIPERI COMPOSITUS. L. Oil of juniper f̄zss,  
oil of caraway mxij, oil of fennel mxij, proof spirit Cj.  
Dissolve. Dose, f̄zj—ij.
- SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ. B. Dissolve English oil of lavender  
f̄zj in rectified spirit f̄xl̄ix. 1-5th strength of B. 1864  
When used as a *perfume*, various additions are usually  
made. See Lavender Water, in the *Druggists' General  
Receipt Book*. U. S. same. P. and G. by distillation from  
recent plant.
- SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ COMPOSITUS. See Tinctura Lavan-  
dulæ Composita.
- SPIRITUS LIMONIS. P. As Spiritus Aurantii.
- SPIRITUS MAJORANÆ. From sweet marjoram, as Spir.  
Salviæ.
- SPIRITUS MASTICHES COMPOSITUS. Mast'ic ʒj, myrrh ʒj,  
olibanum ʒj, rectified spirit Oj; distil.
- SPIRITUS MELISSÆ COMPOSITUS. P. *Eau de Melisse des  
Carmes*. Fresh balm in flower ʒix, lemon peel ʒiss, cin-  
namon ʒā, cloves ʒā, nutmeg ʒā, coriander ʒij, angelica  
root ʒij. Spirit ('864) lbij ʒij; macerate for 4 days, and  
distil in water-bath to dryness.
- SPIRITUS MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. B. Dissolve English oil of  
peppermint f̄zj in rectified spirit f̄xl̄ix. Dose, f̄zss—ʒj.  
U. S. 1 in 16. P. by distillation from the plant.
- SPIRITUS MENTHÆ VIRIDIS and Sp. MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ.  
L. Essential oil ʒiij, proof spirit Cj; dissolve.
- SPIRITUS MINDERERI. See Liquor Ammonia Acetatis.
- SPIRITUS MYRISTICÆ. B. Dissolve volatile oil of nutmeg  
f̄zj in rectified spirit f̄xl̄ix. Dose, ʒss—ʒj. U. S. same.
- SPIRITUS ORIGANI. From wild marjoram, as Spir. Salviæ.
- SPIRITUS PIMENTÆ. L. Oil of pimento f̄zij, proof spirit  
Cj; dissolve.
- SPIRITUS PINI TURIONUM. Ends of spruce fir lbij, proof  
spirit lbvj, water lbj; distil lbvj.
- SPIRITUS PULEGI. L. As Spiritus Menthæ.
- SPIRITUS PYROACETICUS. *Acetone*. Obtained by the dry  
distillation of acetate of lime, by a moderate and gradually  
increased heat. The product is rectified by repeated dis-



tillation over lime. Sp. gr. '921. See Naphtha Medicinalis.

**SPIRITUS PYROXYLICUS.** B. 1864. Omitted 1867. *Wood Spirit.* *Methylic alcohol*, with about 10 per cent. of water. A product of the destructive distillation of wood. When the acid liquor obtained by the dry distillation of wood, after separating the tar, is distilled, the first portions which come over are chiefly wood spirit with hydrate of methyl and acetone. This is rectified by distillation with chloride of calcium. It is further purified by redistilling it over lime. Sp. gr. '841 to '846. D. states its sp. gr. to be '846, but it may be obtained as low as '813. The purest kinds of pyroxylic spirit constitute Dr. HASTINGS' *Medicinal Naphtha*. Dose,  $\text{m} \times \text{ij}$ — $\text{xv}$ , 3 times a day, increased as the patient can bear it. *In consumption and in nausea.*  
**SPIRITUS RECTIFICATUS**, and **SP. RECTIFICATISSIMUS.** See Spiritus.

**SPIRITUS ROSMARINI.** B. Dissolve English oil of rosemary  $\text{f} \text{3j}$  in rectified spirit  $\text{f} \text{3xlix}$ . P. Distils from fresh leaves.

**SPIRITUS RUBI IDÆI.** Raspberries  $\text{lb} \text{ij}$ , rectified spirit  $\text{lb} \text{ij}$ ; distil  $\text{lb} \text{ij}$ .

**SPIRITUS SALIS AMMONIACI.** L. 1746. Liquor Ammoniac Sesquicarbonatis.

**SPIRITUS SALIS AMMONIACI DULCIS.** Spiritus Ammoniac.

**SPIRITUS SALIS MARINI.** Acidum Hydrochloricum.

**SPIRITUS SALVÆ.** Flower sage  $\text{lb} \text{j}$ , rectified spirit  $\text{lb} \text{ij}$ , water  $\text{lb} \text{j}$ ; distil  $\text{lb} \text{ij}$ .

**SPIRITUS SALVÆ COMPOSITUS.** Sp. Vulnerarius.

**SPIRITUS SASSAFRAS.** P. As Spiritus Calami.

**SPIRITUS SPILANTHI.** BERAL. Bruised Para cress (*Spilanthus oleracea*) in flower 1 part, spirit ('863) 2 parts; macerate 2 or 3 days, and distil two parts.

**SPIRITUS TENUIOR.** B. *Proof Spirit.* Spirit of '920 sp. gr. Mix Ov of rectified spirit with Oij of distilled water. [Strength fixed by law.]

**SPIRITUS TEREBINTHINÆ ÆTHEREUS.** VAN MONS. Spirit of nitric ether, with as much rectified oil of turpentine as it will dissolve. [Rectified oil of turpentine is also termed *ethereal spirit of turpentine*.]



**SPIRITUS TEREBINTHINÆ COMPOSITUS.** See *Balsamum Fioarenti*.

**SPIRITUS THYMI.** From Thyme, as *Spiritus Salviæ*.

**SPIRITUS VANILLÆ.** NIEMANN. Bruised vanilla 1 part, rectified spirit 12 parts, water 12; distil 12 parts.

**SPIRITUS VINI GALLICI.** B. *Brandy*. Spirit distilled from French wine.

**SPIRITUS VOLATILIS AROMATICUS.** See *Sp. Ammoniac Aromaticus*.

**SPIRITUS VULNERARIUS.** P. *Arquebusade*. Fresh leaves of basil, calamint, hyssop, marjoram, balm, mint, origanum, savory, rosemary, sage, mother of thyme, common thyme, wormwood, angelica, fennel, rue, flowering tops of St. John's wort and of lavender, of each  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , proof spirit  $\text{lbij}\frac{1}{4}$ . Macerate for 6 days, and distil  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xxx}$  by wt.

**SPONGIA CERATA.** Fine sponge, washed and dried, is dipped into melted bees-wax, pressed between heated tin plates, left till cold, the excess of wax being then removed.

**SPONGIA PRÆPARATA.** Washed sponge, still wet, is bound tightly with whipcord, and placed on a stove to dry.

**SPONGIA USTA.** Cut sponge into pieces, beat it, and burn it in a close iron vessel until it becomes black and friable. See *Pulvis Spongiæ*.

**STANNI OXIDUM.** SWEDIAUR. Keep pure tin melted in an open vessel till it is entirely converted into a grey powder; triturate, and sift it.

**STANNI PROTOCHLORIDUM.** It is obtained, in solution, by digesting by aid of heat, granulated tin in strong hydrochloric acid, as long as hydrogen gas is given off. [*Used as a test.*]

**STANNI PULVIS.** See *PULVIS STANNI*. Tin is also divided by rasping or filing.

**STANNI SULPHURETUM.** *Stanni Bisulphuretum. Aurum Musivum.* P. Melt 12 parts of tin with the lowest possible heat in an earthen crucible, add 6 parts of quicksilver, and triturate the amalgam with 7 parts of sulphur and 6 of sal ammoniac. Introduce the mixture into a glass matrass, and heat gradually in a sand-bath till white vapours are disengaged; maintain a gentle heat till these cease, then break the matrass, and remove the golden scales from the darker matter.

STIBIUM SULPHURATUM, &c. See Antimonii Sulphuretum, &c.

STRYCHNIA. *Strychnine* or *Strychnia*. B. Nux vomica. lbj, acetate of lead 180 gr., solution of ammonia q. s., rectified spirit q. s., distilled water q. s. Subject the nux vomica for 2 hours to steam in any convenient vessel; chop or slice it; dry it in a water-bath or hot-air chamber, and immediately grind it in a coffee mill. Digest the powder at a gentle heat for 12 hours with Oij of the spirit and Oj of the water, strain through linen, express strongly, and repeat the process twice. Distil off the spirit from the mixed fluid, evaporate the watery residue to about ʒxvj, and filter when cold. Add now the acetate of lead, previously dissolved in distilled water, so long as it occasions any precipitate; filter; wash the precipitate with ʒx of cold water, adding the washings to the filtrate; evaporate the clear fluid to ʒviij, and when it has cooled add the ammonia in slight excess, stirring thoroughly. Let the mixture stand at the ordinary temperature for 12 hours; collect the precipitate on a filter, wash it once with a few ounces of cold distilled water, dry it in a water-bath or hot-air chamber, and boil it with successive portions of rectified spirit, till the fluid scarcely tastes bitter. Distil off most of the spirit, evaporate the residue to the bulk of about ʒss, and set it aside to cool. Cautiously pour off the yellowish mother-liquor (which contains the brucia of the seeds) from the white crust of strychnia which adheres to the vessel. Throw the crust on a paper filter, wash it with a mixture of two parts of rectified spirit and one of water, till the washings cease to become red on the addition of nitric acid; finally, dissolve it by boiling it with ʒj of rectified spirit, and set it aside to crystallize. More crystals may be obtained by evaporating the mother-liquor. [Strychnine is more readily obtained, and in greater purity, from St. Ignatius's Bean.] The usual dose of strychnia and its salts to commence with is from  $\frac{1}{16}$ th to  $\frac{1}{12}$ th of a grain, to be very slowly increased, carefully watching its effects. MAGENDIE says the salts are more active than their base. U.S., P., and G. Pharmacopœias contain processes.

*Antidotes.*—*Emetics first, followed by subcutaneous injection of Calabar bean, or Chloral in full doses, or Conium, or Tobacco enemas.*

**STRYCHNINE ACETAS.** Mix 1 part of powdered strychnine with 5 of boiling distilled water, and add acetic acid till the strychnine is dissolved; filter, concentrate, and crystallize. A slight excess of acid favours the crystallization.

**STRYCHNINE HYDRIODAS.** M. Mix a solution of iodide of potassium with a strong solution of acetate of strychnia; wash the precipitated powder with a little cold water, and dry it carefully.

**STRYCHNINE HYDROCHLORAS.** D. On  $\frac{3}{4}$  of strychnia pour  $\frac{1}{2}$  or q. s. of dilute hydrochloric acid, and, adding  $\frac{1}{2}$  of distilled water, apply heat till a perfect solution is obtained. Let this cool, and let the crystals be dried on bibulous paper. By evaporating the residual liquid to  $\frac{1}{2}$  of its bulk, and allowing it to cool, an additional quantity of the salt will be obtained.

**STRYCHNINE IODAS.** M. Saturate powdered strychnine with a concentrated solution of iodic acid; treat the mass with boiling alcohol, filter, and let it evaporate spontaneously.

**STRYCHNINE NITRAS.** Saturate warm diluted nitric acid with strychnia, filter, concentrate, and crystallize. A *binitrate* can be obtained by adding to the solution a portion of nitric acid equal to that first employed.

**STRYCHNINE PHOSPHAS.** As the sulphate, substituting phosphoric for sulphuric acid.

**STRYCHNINE SULPHAS.** P. Dissolve 1 part of powdered strychnine in 5 parts of boiling water, and add diluted sulphuric acid (P) just sufficient to dissolve the strychnine; filter, and crystallize by refrigeration. To form the *bisulphate*, use double the quantity of acid.

**STYRAX PREPARATUS.** B. (*Styrax Colata*.) No form. Dissolve  $\frac{1}{2}$  of storax (liquid) in Oiv of rectified spirit, strain through linen, distil off most of the spirit, and evaporate what remains by water-bath to a due consistence.

**SUCCI ÆTHERIZATI.** M. BOUCHARDAT'S *Succs éthérés*. To the expressed juice of plants so much ether is added that, after agitating them together, a thin layer of ether rises to the surface. After 24 hours, remove the supernatant ether, by means of a pipette, filter the juice, and return the ether. Preserve the etherized juice in well-stoppered bottles, and when any of the juice is required, reverse the

bottle, that the ether may remain behind. The etherized juices are said to retain their active properties for an indefinite period. The method is applied with marked advantage to the juice of aconite, anemone, black hellebore, and hemlock. It is probably applicable to many infusions, decoctions, and fluid extracts, as well as to expressed juices.

**SUCCI ALCOHOLATI.** Juices preserved with spirit. The *Alcoolatures* of M. BERAL. These are prepared from fresh plants, either by adding rectified spirit to the expressed juice, as in the B. P., or by digesting the bruised fresh plants with the spirit before pressing. The latter method, which is adopted in the Paris Codex, is noticed under **TINCTURA ACONITI**. The *preserved juices*, introduced into use into this country, are prepared according to the following process:—The leaves of the mature plants [when more than half the flowers are fully blown, Mr. SQUIRE] are bruised in a marble mortar, and placed in a powerful press. The expressed juice is allowed to stand for 24 hours; it is then poured off from the dregs, and rectified spirit added; after standing 24 hours the fluid is filtered. Mr. BENTLEY (whose process is followed by Mr. DAVENPORT) directs one measure of rectified spirit to be added to four of juice. The B. P., one to three of juice. Mr. SQUIRE, one of spirit to two of juice. GIESKE directs one part by weight of spirit to five of juice. BERAL and the SAXON PH. direct equal weights. The principal preserved juices used in this country are those of Aconite, Belladonna, Digitalis, Hemlock, Henbane, &c. These are all prepared according to the above directions, from the fresh plants. Three of these juices, Conii, Scopolii, and Taraxaci are introduced in the B. P.

**SUCCI ANTISCORBUTICI.** (*Succus Cochleariæ Compositus*.)

L. 1788. Juice of scurvy-grass, oranges, water-cresses, each Oiss, spirit of nutmeg fʒviij. P. Leaves of water-cresses, scurvy-grass, and buck-bean, in equal parts. Bruise, express, and filter through paper.

**SUCCI EXPRESSI.** *Simple Expressed Juices.* The juices of plants are obtained by bruising them in a marble mortar, and expressing the juice by means of an iron or wooden press. Some plants having little juice (as the labiate plants), or of a viscous nature (as borage and cabbage),

require the addition of an eighth of their weight of water. The expressed juices should be filtered cold if practicable; but some (as red cabbage, &c.) require to be previously heated, so as to coagulate their albuminous matter.

The acid juices of fruits are allowed to clear themselves by a slight fermentation, in a cool place, before filtering. Buckthorn-berries, mulberries, and elder-berries, are left for 3 or 4 days, after being crushed between the hands, before pressing. Cherries, barberries, and grapes, are crushed in the hands over a hair sieve, the marc pressed, and the juices allowed to ferment for 2 days; it is then filtered, and preserved by Appert's process. Some juices, as those of currants and raspberries, have their clarification remarkably expedited by the addition of the juice of cherries. The expression of quinces, oranges, &c., is facilitated by mixing the crushed fruit with clean chopped rye straw. APPERT's mode of preserving vegetable juices is, to bottle them, secure the corks with wire, and place the bottles up to their necks in cold water, with straw between them to prevent breakage; heat to boiling, and when the water has boiled for a few minutes, remove the bottles, and when cool, cover the corks with wax or pitch. Juices are also preserved by the addition of alcohol or ether.] See *Succi Alcoholati*, and *Succi Ætherizati*.

**SUCCI SPISSATI.** Inspissated juices are now included among the extracts. See **EXTRACTA**.

**SUCCUS ACONITI.** See *Succi Alcoholati*. It is less active than the tincture of the dried root.

**SUCCUS BELLADONNÆ.** B. Fresh leaves and young branches of belladonna lbvj, rect. spirit q. s. Bruise the belladonna in a stone mortar, press out the juice, and to every 3 measures of juice add 1 of sp. Set aside for 7 days, and filter. Dose, mʒ to xv.

**SUCCUS COLCHICI.** Mr. BENTLEY directs the corni, gathered in August, to be bruised and pressed; after the juice has stood for 48 hours, fʒiv of rectified spirit are added to fʒxvj of juice, and afterwards filtered. Dose, from mʒ. See *Tinct. Aconiti cum fol. recentib.*

**SUCCUS CONII.** B. Bruise fresh leaves of hemlock lbvj in a stone mortar, press out the juice, and to every three



measures of juice add one of rectified spirit. Set aside for 7 days, and filter. Keep it in a cool place. Dose, f3ss—5j. U. S. 5 juice to 1 spirit.

**SUCCUS DIGITALIS.** Vide Tinct. Aconiti cum fol. recent.

**SUCCUS GLYCYRRHIZÆ.** The foreign commercial extract of liquorice is so named. For a method of purifying it see Extractum Glycyrrhizæ.

**SUCCUS HERBARUM COMMIXTARUM.** P. Leaves of wild succory, cress, fumitory, lettuce. Bruise, express, and filter in a cool place. A little oil poured on the surface of these juices, in small bottles, will preserve them for a considerable time.

**SUCCUS HYOSCYAMI.** B. Fresh leaves and young branches of hyoscyamus lbvij, rect. sp. q. s. Bruise the plant in a stone mortar, press out the juice, and proceed as for Suc. Belladonnæ B. Dose, f3ss to 5j.

**SUCCUS IRIDIS PALUSTRIS.** The fresh juice of the root of yellow flag. *Purgative.* Dose, 80 drops, in *dropsy*.

**SUCCUS JUNIPERI.** G. Fresh juniper berries are bruised and mixed with 4 times as much hot water, and the infusion when cold is strained and evaporated to a thin ext.

**SUCCUS LACTUÆ VIRIDIS.** See Tinct. Aconiti cum foliis recent.

**SUCCUS LIMONIS.** GUIBOURT. Peel the lemon, remove the seeds, and press out the juice with the hands, mix the residue with chopped rye straw, and press; leave the juice to clarify and filter. Unless the seeds are removed the fruit should be pressed without delay, or the juice will be bitter. Dr. G. O. Rees gives lemon juice in ʒss doses with camphor mixture, in *rheumatism*.

**SUCCUS LIMONIS FACTITIUS.** Dr. PEREIRA. Citric acid ʒviiss, essence of lemon 4 drops, water f3xvj.

**SUCCUS MALORUM.** GUY'S H. *Verjuice.* Bruise crab apples in a mortar, and express the juice. The *Verjus* of the Paris Codex is expressed from sour grapes.

**SUCCUS PULSATILLÆ.** See Tinct. Aconiti cum foliis recent.

**SUCCUS RHOIS RUDICANTIS.** As Tinct. Aconiti cum foliis recent.

**SUCCUS STRAMMONII.** As Succus Conii. U. S.

**SUCCUS SCOPARII.** B. As Succus Conii.

**SUCCUS TARAXACI.** B. As Succus Conii. For Dr. COLLIER'S mode, see Cremor Taraxaci.

The other simple and preserved juices are prepared according to the general directions above. See *Succi Expressi*, and *Succi Alcoholati*.

**SUFFUMIGATIO.** See *Fumigatio*.

**SULPHAS POTASSÆ CUM SULPHURE.** See *Potassæ Sulphas*, &c. See their respective bases for the other sulphates.

**SULPHIDUM.** A Sulphide (*Sulphidum*) was formerly called a Sulphuret (*Sulphuretum*), under which latter name it sometimes occurs in the present work.

**SULPHOFORMUM.** *Sulphoform*. An oily liquid, obtained by distilling one part of iodoform with three of sulphuret of mercury.

**SULPHUR FUSCUM.** This is sulphur in an amorphous state, obtained by melting sulphur, increasing the heat till it becomes brown and viscid, and continuing it at that temperature for half an hour. It may be made into pills by softening it with hot water. Three to four 2-grain pills daily.

**SULPHUR LOTUM.** L. 1824. Sublimed sulphur, washed with hot water till all acidity is removed, and dried.

**SULPHUR PRECIPITATUM.** B. Sublimed sulphur  $\text{ʒv}$ , slaked lime  $\text{ʒiij}$ , hydrochloric acid  $\text{fʒviiij}$ , or q. s., distilled water q. s. Heat the sulphur and lime, previously well mixed, in Oj of water, stirring diligently with a wooden spatula, boil for 15 minutes, and filter. Boil the residue again in Oss of water, and filter. Let the united filtrates cool, dilute with Oj of water, and, in an open place, or under a chimney, add in successive quantities the hydrochloric acid previously diluted with Oj of water until effervescence ceases and the mixture acquires an acid reaction. Allow the precipitate to settle, decant off the supernatant liquid, pour on fresh distilled water, and continue the purification by affusion of distilled water and subsidence, until the fluid ceases to have an acid reaction and to precipitate with oxalate of ammonia. Collect the precipitated sulphur on a calico filter, wash it once with distilled water, and dry it at a temperature not exceeding 120° F. [A great number of pharmacists regard *Lac Sulphuris* and *Sulphur Precipitatum* as distinct substances, and assume that by *Milk of Sulphur* is intended a preparation made by an old pharmacopœial process, in which, sulphuric acid being employed, the sulphur so precipitated contains from 50 to

75 per cent. of sulphate of lime. Pereira, Royle, Atfield, and some other authorities, hold that *Lac Sulphuris* and *Sulphur Præcipitatum* are synonymous; whilst others, including Professor Redwood (the compiler of the B. P.) entertain a contrary opinion.

**SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM.** B. *Sublimed sulphur.* Crude sulphur is redistilled in an iron retort, the vapour being carried into a brick chamber, on the sides of which it is deposited as a pale yellow powder. Dose, ℥j to ʒj.

**SULPHURIS CARBURETUM.** See Carbonis Bisulphuretum.

**SULPHURIS HYPOCHLORIDUM.** The so-called hypochloride is prepared by passing chlorine over washed sulphur, spread thinly in a proper vessel or chamber till absorbed. The true hypochloride of sulphur (which is also termed chloride and subchloride of sulphur) is a volatile liquid obtained by passing dry chlorine into flowers of sulphur melted in a retort, and distilling the liquid. Dose, 10 drops (dissolved in ether), in wine. The powder is used in ointments, as is also the liquid, *in skin diseases*.

**SULPHURIS IODIDUM.** B. *Iodide of Sulphur.* Into a flask put ʒj of sublimed sulphur and ʒiv of iodine, previously mixed, and apply a gentle heat, so that the colour shall gradually darken; then increase the heat so as to produce liquefaction. Incline the flask, so as to return into the liquid any iodine that may have condensed on the inner surface of the vessel. Then withdraw the heat, and when the liquid has congealed, remove the mass by breaking the flask, reduce it to pieces, and keep in a well stoppered bottle.

**SULPHURETUM ANTIMONII.** See Antimonii Sulphuretum.

For sulphides or the sulphurets, see their respective bases.

**SUPPOSITORIA ACIDI CARBOLICI.** U. S. Carbolic acid gr xij, oil theobroma gr. cccxlviii, water q. s. Dissolve the acid in a few drops of water and mix it with ʒj ol. theobroma, then add it to the remainder of the theobroma, previously melted, and cooled to the temperature of 95° F., and pour the whole immediately into moulds of 30 grs. each, standing in iced water.

**SUPPOSITORIA.** U. S. All difficulty in removing suppositories from the mould may be obviated by having the moulds previously dusted with lycopodium.

**SUPPOSITORIA ACIDI CARBOLICI CUM SAPONE.** B. Car-

holic acid 12 grs., curd soap in powder 180 grs., starch q. s. Mix the carbolic acid with the soap, and add starch q. s. to make of a suitable consistence; divide into 12 equal parts, and make each suppository into a conical or other convenient form.

**SUPPOSITORIA ACIDI TANNICI.** B. Melt white wax gr. x, and oil of theobroma gr. xc, with a gentle heat, then add tannic acid gr. xxxvj and benzoated lard gr. xlv, previously rubbed together in a mortar, and mix thoroughly. Pour the mixture while fluid into suitable moulds of capacity of gr. xv, or allow it to cool, and then divide into 12 equal parts, each to be made into a conical or other convenient form for a suppository. U. S. 1 acid in 6 oil of theobroma, and makes 30 grs. suppositories.

**SUPPOSITORIA ACIDI TANNICI CUM SAPONE.** B. Tannic acid gr. xxxvj, glycerine of starch gr. l, curd soap in powder gr. c, starch q. s. Mix the tannic acid with the glycerine of starch and soap, and add starch q. s. to form a paste of suitable consistence, divide into 12 equal parts, each of which is to be made into a conical or other convenient form of suppository.

**SUPPOSITORIA ALOES.** U. S. Aloes in fine powder ʒj, ol. theobroma gr. ccc. Proceed as for Supposit. Acidi Carbol., omitting the water.

**SUPPOSITORIUM ANTHELMINTICUM.** SWEDIAUR. Powdered aloes ʒiv, chloride of sodium ʒij, flour ʒij, inspissated honey q. s. Divide into suppositories of about gr. xv each. BOERHAAVE. Inspissated honey ʒiv, aloes ʒss, sulphate of iron ʒij. Mix and divide into small suppositories.

**SUPPOSITORIA ASSAFETIDÆ.** U. S. Tinct. assafæt. ʒj o. m., ol. theobroma cccxx grs. Let the tincture evaporate by exposure to the air until of the consistence of a thick syrup, and proceed as for Suppositoria Acidi Carbolici, U. S.

**SUPPOSITORIUM ASTRINGENS.** REUSS. Powdered oak bark ʒij, tormentil ʒij, honey q. s. For 8 suppositories.

**SUPPOSITORIA BELLADONNÆ.** U. S. Alcoholic extract belladonna gr. vj, oil theobroma cccliv grs. Proceed as for Supposit. Acidi Carbolici U. S.

**SUPPOSITORIUM COLOCYNTHIDIS.** SP. PH. Colocynth ʒss, salt ʒj. Evaporate to a due consistency.



SUPPOSITORIUM COMMUNE. Common salt and honey, boiled together till sufficiently stiff.

SUPPOSITORIUM COPAIBÆ. COLOMBAT. Solidified copaiva  $\mathfrak{z}$ j. butter of cacao  $\mathfrak{z}$ j, extract of opium gr. ss.

SUPPOSITORIUM ELATERII. ST. B. H. Extract of elaterium gr. ij, hard soap gr. x, water q. s. Mix.

SUPPOSITORIUM EMOLLIENS. Butter of cacao and spermaceti, in equal parts, melted together.

SUPPOSITORIA KEAMERLÆ. See Supposit. Rhatan.

SUPPOSITORIA HYDRARGYRI. B. Mix benzoated lard and white wax of each gr. xx and oil of theobroma gr. lxxx with a gentle heat, then add ointment of mercury gr. lx; mix thoroughly, and pour into moulds of the capacity of gr. xv, or divide into 12 parts, and make each into a cone or suitable shape.

SUPPOSITORIUM IRRITANS. RICHARD. Butter of cacao  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, aloes gr. iv, tartarised antimony gr. j. GAUBIUS. Aloes  $\mathfrak{O}$ j, salt  $\mathfrak{O}$ j, colocynth gr. v, honey q. s. *To restore the hæmorrhoidal flux.*

SUPPOSITORIUM IODIDI POTASSII. MR. STAFFORD. Iodide of potassium gr. j—iv, extract of henbane gr. vj, extract of hemlock gr. vj. *In enlarged prostate.*

SUPPOSITORIUM LAXATIVUM. GAUBIUS. Soap  $\mathfrak{z}$ j, chloride of sodium  $\mathfrak{z}$ ss, inspissated honey q. s.

SUPPOSITORIA MORPHIÆ. B. Melt white wax gr. xx and oil of theobroma gr. xc with a gentle heat, then add hydrochlorate of morphia gr. vj and benzoated lard gr. lxiv, previously rubbed together in a mortar, and mix thoroughly. Make into 12 suppositories, as in Supposit. Acidi Tannici.

SUPPOSITORIA MORPHIÆ CUM SAPONE. B. Hydrochlor. morphia gr. vj, glycerine of starch gr. l. Curd soap in powder gr. c, starch q. s. Mix the hydrochlorate with the glycerine of starch and soap, and add starch q. s. to form a paste of suitable consistence. Divide into 12 equal parts, each of which is to be made into a conical or other convenient form of suppository. U. S. Sulph. morphia grs. 6, ol. theobroma 354 grs., make into 30-grs. suppositories.

SUPPOSITORIUM OPII. U. S. Ext. opium gr. xij, ol. theo-



broma gr. cccxlvij, water q. s.; proceed as for Suppositoria Acidi Carbolici. U. S.

**SUPPOSITORIA PLUMBI COMPOSITA.** B. Melt white wax gr. x and oil of theobroma gr. lxxx with a gentle heat, then add, previously rubbing together in a mortar, acetate of lead gr. xxxvj, powdered opium gr. xij, and benzoated lard gr. xlij. Mix thoroughly, and pour into suitable moulds of the capacity of gr. xv, or divide into 12 equal parts. U. S. Acet. lead gr. xxxvj, ext. opium gr. vj, ol. theobroma gr. cccxlvij; into 30-gr. suppositories.

**SUPPOSITORIUM QUINLE.** BOUDIN. Sulphate of quinine gr. xv, butter of cacao ʒiss. Mix.

**SUPPOSITORIUM RHATANLE.** P. Butter of cacao ʒj, extract of rhatany gr. xv, for one suppository.

**SUPPOSITORIUM SAPONIS.** A cone of hard soap is sometimes employed as a laxative suppository.

**SUPPOSITORIUM SEDATIVUM.** See Suppositorium Opii.

**SUPPOSITORIUM SODE SULPHATIS.** PHEBUS. Dried sulphate of soda ʒij, powdered soap ʒiv, honey q. s. For 4 suppositories. To be smeared over with oil when applied.

**SUPPOSITORIUM VAGINALE.** GAUBRIOT. Liquid chloride of zinc mv, sulphate of morphia gr. ss; mix with ʒij of the following paste:—Thick mucilage of tragacanth 6 parts, white sugar 3, starch 9. Mr. DRUITT prescribes in *leucorrhœa*, tannin gr. x, mucilage of tragacanth q. s.

**SYRUPI.** Syrups are solutions of sugar in watery liquids. They should be kept in a cool place. Refined sugar is to be understood by sugar in the following formulæ. M. GUIBOURT states that the most perfect syrup consists of 30 parts of sugar to 16 of water. P. directs the specific gravity of syrups to be 1·261 boiling, and 1·321 cold, corresponding with 30° and 35° of Baumé's saccharometer. G. Sugar 9, water 5.

**SYRUPUS.** B. Dissolve refined sugar lbv in distilled water Oij with the aid of heat. When cool, add distilled water to make weight of product up to lbviiss. Sp. gr. 1·330. U. S. Sp. gr. 1·317.

**SYRUPUS SIMPLEX ALBUS.** P. Very white sugar lbj, water lbj; dissolve without heat, and filter through paper.

**SYRUPUS ABSINTHII.** P. From dried leaves as Syrupus Tussiliginis. P.

**SYRUPUS ACACIÆ.** U. S. Gum arabic  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$  tr., sugar  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xiv}$  tr., water  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{viij}$ , o. m. Dissolve the gum in the water without heat, then the sugar with a gentle heat, and strain.

**SYRUPUS ACETI.** E. French vinegar  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{xj}$ , white sugar  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xiv}$ ; boil them together.

**SYRUPUS ACETI RUBI IDÆI.** P. Raspberry vinegar  $\mathfrak{z}\text{x}$ , by wt. sugar  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xviiss}$ ; dissolve by a gentle heat in a glass vessel, and strain.

**SYRUPUS ACETATIS MORPHIÆ.** See Syrupus Morphicæ Ac.

**SYRUPUS ACIDI CITRICI.** P. Citric acid  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , water  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , sugar  $\text{lbvj}$   $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ . Dissolve in the cold.

**SYRUPUS CUM ACIDÔ HYDROCYANICÔ.** P. The Codex orders a syrup in which 200 parts by weight contain one part by weight of official medicinal hydrocyanic acid, containing 10 per cent. of anhydrous acid.

**SYRUPUS ACIDI PHOSPHORICI.** Phosphoric acid (sp. gr. 1.454)  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , syrup  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xxxij}$ . [Syrup of raspberries may be substituted for simple syrup.]

**SYRUPUS ACIDI TARTARICI.** P. As Syrupus Acidi Citrici, using half the quantity of water.

**SYRUPUS ACONITI.** P. Alcoholature of Aconite (see Tinct. Aconiti eum foliis recent)  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$  by wt., syrup  $\mathfrak{z}\text{x}$  by wt.

**SYRUPUS ADIANTI.** *Capillaire.* P. Maidenhair  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$  tr., boiling water  $\text{Oijss}$ ; infuse six hours, strain, add refined sugar  $\text{lbv}$  tr., make a syrup by aid of a water-bath.

**SYRUPUS ÆTHERIS.** P. *Sirop d'Æther.* Sulphuric ether  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$  wt., white syrup  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xvj}$  wt.; rect. sp.  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$  wt.; water  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ ; mix in a glass vessel having a tap at the lower part, and shake them occasionally for 5 or 6 days; when quite clear, draw it off into well stoppered bottles.

**SYRUPUS ALLII.** U. S. Garlic  $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$  tr., distilled vinegar  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{xvj}$  tr.; macerate for 4 days, express, and form a syrup with the clear liquor and sugar  $\text{lbij}$  tr.

**SYRUPUS ALLII COMPOSITUS.** Dr. WILLIS's Syrup. Garlic cut small  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , bruised aniseed  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , elecampane root  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , liquorice root  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , brandy  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{xxiv}$ ; digest for 2 or 3 days, strain, and form a syrup with  $\mathfrak{f}\text{ss}$  of sugar.

**SYRUPUS ALTHÆÆ.** L. Sliced althæa root  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iss}$  tr., distilled water  $\text{Oj}$ ; macerate for 12 hours, express the liquid, and strain through linen; then add to the strained liquid twice its weight of sugar, and dissolve by a gentle heat.

Lastly, when the syrup has cooled, to each ℥j add ℥ss of rectified spirit. P. directs it to be made with cold water.

**SYRUPUS AMYGDAL.** U. S. Blanch ℞j tr. of sweet and ℥iv tr. of bitter almonds and beat them to a paste with ℥ij a m. of water and ℞j tr. of white sugar; mix the paste thoroughly with ℥xlv a m. of water, strain with strong expression, and dissolve ℞v tr. of sugar in the strained emulsion by the aid of a gentle heat; strain the syrup through muslin, and keep it in well-closed bottles in a cool place. P. *Sirap d'Orgeat*. Nearly the same, with the addition of ℥lb of orange-flower water. G. directs ℥vij of sweet and ℥ij of bitter almonds to be blanched after cold maceration, then beaten in a marble mortar with a wooden pestle, and ℥xxij of water and ℥ij of orange-flower water gradually added; after being strained through flannel with strong pressure, ℥liiss of sugar are dissolved, by heat of a water-bath, in ℥xxij wt. of the emulsion.]

**SYRUPUS ANISI.** Infuse ℥ss of bruised aniseed in ℥iv of hot water; strain, and add ℥ij of sugar. *For infants.*

**SYRUPUS ANTHEMIDIS.** P. Chamomile flowers dried ℞j, boiling water ℥x; macerate, strain with expression, and form the infusion into a syrup with twice its weight of sugar.

**SYRUPUS ANTIMONIATIS.** Kermes mineral ℞j, syrup of squilla ℥ss, syrup of althæa ℥ss; mix.

**SYRUPUS ANTISCORBUICUS.** P. Scurvy-grass, watercresses, horseradish, all fresh, of each ℥x, buckbean ℥j, bitter orange peel ℥ij, cinnamon ℥ss, white wine ℥xl; macerate 2 days and distil off ℥x (wt.), then add to the distillate sugar ℥xxv; strain the residue left in the retort, decant and make into a syrup with another ℥xxv of sugar, clarify with white of egg, and when cold add to it the former syrup. Dose, ℥iv.

**SYRUPUS ARMORACIE.** Dr. CULLEN. Scraped horseradish ℥j, hot water ℥vij; digest, strain, and dissolve in the liquor twice its weight of sugar. Dose, ℥j, frequently, *in hoarseness from relaxation.*

**SYRUPUS ARMORACIE COMPOSITUS.** See Syrupus Antiscorbuticus.

**SYRUPUS ARTEMISIE.** From dried Mugwort, as Syr. Absinthii. Dose, ʒij—xj.

**SYRUPUS ARTEMISIE COMPOSITUS.** P. Take of fresh tops of mugwort, pennyroyal, catmint, and savine, of each ʒij; fresh roots of elecampane, lovage, and fennel, of each gr. lxxxvij; fresh tops of wild marjoram, hyssop, feverfew, rue, and basil, of each ʒj; aniseed  $3\frac{1}{4}$ , cinnamon  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , all properly divided; rect. sp. ʒiiss, wt., water ʒxxx, syrup honey ʒiiss, wt. Put the plants in a vessel over a water-bath, pour on the water mixed with the spirit, let stand 24 hours, and then distil over ʒiiss by wt. On the other hand, press the residue of the distillation, clarify with white of egg, and add sugar ʒxxv, then make into a syrup which, when boiling, has the sp. gr. 1.26. Take the weight, and evaporate until it has lost weight equal to that of the distilled liquid, then add the syrup of honey, and lastly, when nearly cold, the distilled liquid, and strain. Dose, ʒij—xj.

**SYRUPUS ASCLEPIADIS.** Dr. HAMILTON. Expressed juice of the blood-flower plant (*asclepias curassavica*), boiled with twice its weight of sugar. Dose, fʒj to fʒiv. *Purgative, emetic, and vermifuge.*

**SYRUPUS ASPARAGI.** P. As Syrupus Fumarie.

**SYRUPUS ATROPIE.** BOUCHARDAT. Atropine gr. iss, water (acidulated with a few drops of hydrochloric acid) ʒiiss, syrup fʒxxv. Dose, fʒiv, equivalent to gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

**SYRUPUS AURANTII.** B. Mix tincture of orange peel fʒj with syrup fʒvij. U. S. from peel of sweet orange. P. Juice lbj, sugar lbj $\frac{1}{2}$ . G. From peel, wine, and sugar.

**SYRUPUS AURANTII FLORIS.** B. Dissolve refined sugar lbij in distilled water ʒxvj or q. s. by means of heat; strain, and, when nearly cold, add orange-flower water ʒvij, with a sufficient quantity of distilled water, if necessary, to make the product lbvss. The specific gravity should be 1.330. U. S. Orange-flower water ʒxx o. m., sugar lbij tr. P. Sugar lbixss, orange-flower water lbv. G. as P.

**SYRUPUS E SUCCO AURANTIORUM.** E. 1744. Orange-juice lbj, sugar lbij; dissolve by heat.

**SYRUPUS AURI.** P. Powdered gold ʒj, syrup ʒj. *As a local application.*

**SYRUPUS BALSAMI PERUVIANI.** G. Balsam of Peru ʒj,

boiling water 3xj; digest with frequent agitation till cold, and form 3x of the filtered liquor into a syrup with 3xviij of sugar.

**SYRUPUS BALSAEMI TOLUTANI.** See Syrupus Tolutanus.

**SYRUPUS BECHICI.** P. Species bechicæ 3j, boiling water 3xi, sugar 3xl, cherry-laurel water 3i.

**SYRUPUS BELLADONNÆ.** P. Tinct. Belladon. P. 3i wt, syrup 3x wt.

**SYRUPUS BEREBERIDIS.** As Syrupus Cydoniæ.

**SYRUPUS BORAGINIS.** P. As Syrupus Fumariæ.

**SYRUPUS BRASSICÆ RUTÆ.** From juice of red cabbage, as Syrupus Persicæ flor.

**SYRUPUS CAINCÆ.** SOUBEIRAN. Alcoholic extract of cahinea gr. lxiv, syrup 3xvj; dissolve the extract in a little water, and add the solution to the boiling syrup. Dose, 3j, daily.

**SYRUPUS CAFFÆ.** Concentrated infusion of fresh-roasted coffee 3iv, refined sugar 3viij, dissolved in a closed vessel by a gentle heat.

**SYRUPUS CAFFEINÆ CITRATIS.** HANSON. Citrate of caffeine 2j, syrup 3j. See Mistura Caffeinæ Citratia.

**SYRUPUS CALCIS.** TROUSSEAU. Slake 3iiss of quicklime with 3xiij of water, and add it to f3xxxij of simple syrup; boil 10 minutes, and filter. This is usually diluted with 4 parts of simple syrup. By spoonfuls, in *diarrhœa*.

**SYRUPUS CALCIS HYPOPHOSPHITIS.** CHURCHILL. Hypophosphite lime 1 part, syrup 100 parts.

**SYRUPUS CALCIS LACTO-PHOSPHATIS.** P. VINCENT. *Pharm. Journ.* Os Ustum 155 grs., hydrochloric acid 310 grs., liquid ammonia 200 grs, concentrated lactic acid, distilled water, of each q. s., sugar 3xviiiiss; leave together for some time the bone ash and the acid until effervescence ceases, then add distilled water 500 grs.; precipitate with the ammonia, filter and well wash the pp. with distilled water until the washings cease to give a pp. with sol. of nitrate of silver. Leave to drain for 12 hours, after gently heat in a porcelain capsule, and add sufficient lactic acid to dissolve the pp.; add sufficient distilled water to make the product weigh 3ixss, filter and add the sugar; make dissolve with a gentle heat.

**SYRUPUS CANNABINÆ.** BOUCHARDAT. Tincture of canna-



bine (1 part of the resin to 10 of rect. spirit) 1 part, simple syrup 100 parts. By spoonfuls.

**SYRUPUS CAPRIFOLII.** P. From honeysuckle flowers, as Syrupus Violæ.

**SYRUPUS CARYOPHYLLI.** E. Clove July flowers 3j tr., boiling water f3iv; macerate for 12 hours, strain, and add sugar 3vij; make a syrup. Used for its colour and flavour.

**SYRUPUS CASTOREI COMPOSITUS.** M. LEBROU. Valerian water 3v, cherry-laurel water 3iiss, castor (dissolved in spirit q. s.) 3iij, white sugar 3xv. *In spasmodic asthma, &c.*

**SYRUPUS CATECHU.** P. As Syr. Rhatanix, P.

**SYRUPUS CERASORUM.** P. Depurated juice of cherries 3xvj, sugar 3xxvij; make a syrup.

**SYRUPUS CERHIFOLII.** From the juice of cultivated chervil, as Syrupus Boraginis.

**SYRUPUS CHIMAPHILÆ.** Mr. PROCTER. Macerate 3iv of bruised leaves of umbellate winter-green in f3vij of water for 36 hours, then subject it to percolation till f3xvj of liquid have passed; reduce to half, and dissolve in it 3xij of sugar. Dose, 3ss to 3j.

**SYRUPUS CHLORAL.** B. Hydrate chloral grs. lxxx, distilled water f3iv. Syr. q. s. to measure f3j. Dose, f3ss—5j.

**SYRUPUS CHLORIDI CALCIS.** Dr. REID. Liquid chloride of lime 3j, mucilage 3ij, syrup of orange peel 5x.

**SYRUPUS CHONDRÆ.** MOUCHON. Boil 3vij of carrageen in Oij of water for half an hour, strain with pressure, and boil the clear liquor with 1bx of syrup till the whole is reduced to 1bx.

**SYRUPUS CINCHONÆ.** P. Calisaya bark 3j, percolate with 3x proof sp. ('966), and then with water so as to yield 3x liquid; distil off spirit, filter, and add 3x sugar; reduce by a gentle heat so as to obtain 3xv½ (wt.) of product.

**SYRUPUS CINCHONÆ VINOSUS.** P. Soft extract of bark 3j, white wine Oij 3iij; dissolve, filter, add 1biiss of white sugar, and dissolve by a water-bath.

**SYRUPUS CINCHONINÆ.** M. Sulphate of cinchonine 3j, syrup 3xvj wt.

**SYRUPUS CINNAMOMI VINOSUS.** Wine of cinnamon 2 parts, white sugar 3 parts, dissolve without heat, and filter.

**SYRUPUS COCC. L.** Bruised cochineal  $\text{ʒiv}$ , boiling distilled water  $\text{Oj}$ ; boil for  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an hour, stirring it from time to time, then strain; dissolve in the strained liquor twice its weight of sugar, and to each  $\text{fʒj}$  of syrup add  $\text{fʒss}$  of rectified spirit. [Chiefly intended as a colouring syrup.]

**SYRUPUS COCCI ALKALINUS.** Cochineal in powder  $\text{ʒij}$ , carbonate of potash  $\text{ʒiv}$ ; triturate, and add boiling distilled water  $\text{fʒxvj}$ ; strain, add  $\text{ʒiv}$  of sugar candy. [A popular domestic remedy for hooping-cough. Dose, from a teaspoonful to a table-spoonful, according to the age of the child, 3 or 4 times a day.]

**SYRUPUS COCHLEARIE.** P. As Syr. Persicar.

**SYRUPUS COCHLEARIE ARMORACIE.** See Syr. Armoracie.

**SYRUPUS CODEIE.** P. Codeia gr. lxxxvij, water  $\text{ʒxxxiv}$ , sugar  $\text{ʒlxvj}$ . Dose, a teaspoonful, in *hooping-cough*.

**SYRUPUS COLCHIC. E. 1817.** Fresh colchicum  $\text{ʒj}$ , vinegar  $\text{fʒxvj}$ ; macerate for 2 days, and strain with gentle expression; add to the clear liquor  $\text{ʒxxvj}$  of sugar, and boil.

**SYRUPUS COPAIBE.** PUCHE. Triturate  $\text{ʒij}$  of copaiva with  $\text{ʒss}$  of powdered gum and  $\text{ʒiss}$  of water; add 32 drops of essence of peppermint and  $\text{ʒxij}$  of simple syrup. Dose,  $\text{ʒij}$  to  $\text{ʒj}$ .

**SYRUPUS CRESCENTIE.** Fresh juice of the pulp of calabash (*crescentia cujete*) boiled with sugar q. s. Prepared in the West Indies. *Pectoral, against inward bruises, and in large doses, purgative.*

**SYRUPUS CROCI. L.** Saffron  $\text{ʒx}$ , boiling distilled water  $\text{Oj}$ ; macerate for 12 hours in a closed vessel; then strain the liquor, dissolve in it twice its weight of sugar by a gentle heat, and add to each  $\text{fʒj}$  of the syrup  $\text{fʒss}$  of rectified spirit. [If glycerine be used instead of syrup a much more satisfactory preparation may be obtained. The saffron should be digested in the glycerine for 7 days, and then strained.]

**SYRUPUS CROCI [VINOSUS].** P. Saffron  $\text{ʒiiss}$ , Malaga wine  $\text{Oij}\frac{1}{4}$ ; macerate for 48 hours, then strain, and add sugar  $\text{lbiiiss}$ .

SYRUPUS CYDONIÆ. P. As Syr. Mori.

SYRUPUS CYNOGLOSSI. FULLER. Clarified juice of hounds-tongue boiled with its weight of sugar to a syrup. *In catarrhus humours.*

SYRUPUS DEPURATIVUS. See Syrupus Sarzæ Compositus (Cuisinier's). Some recipes add to each lbj of the syrup gr. j of corrosive sublimate. See Syrupus Hydrargyri.

SYRUPUS DIANTHI CARYOPHYLLI. See Syr. Caryophylli.

SYRUPUS DICTAMNI. From dittany of Crete, as Syr. Hyssopi.

SYRUPUS DIGITALIS. P. Tinct. Digitalis. P. ʒss wt., syrup ʒxx wt.

SYRUPUS DULCAMARÆ. P. As Syrupus Helminthocorti, with dulcamara twigs.

SYRUPUS EMETINÆ. L'OFFICINE. Coloured emetine gr. xij, simple syrup ʒxviiss wt.; mix.

SYRUPUS ERGOTINÆ. BONJEAN. Ergotine (Extractum Ergotæ Aquosum) ʒij, orange-flower water ʒj; dissolve and add the solution to ʒxvj wt. of boiling syrup. Dose, 2 to 4 spoonfuls in the day.

SYRUPUS ERYSIMI. WALLER. From the expressed juice of hedge mustard, as Syr. Boraginis; or from a decoction of the dry plant. *In old coughs and hoarseness.*

SYRUPUS ERYSIMI COMPOSITUS. P. *Sirop de Vêlar. Sirop de Chantre.* Pearl barley, raisins, liquorice-root, of each ʒi; cut and dried leaves of borage and chicory, of each ʒj; fresh hedge mustard ʒxv, dried elecampane root ʒj, maiden-hair ʒi, dried lavender and rosemary tops of each ʒi, green aniseeds ʒi, sugar ʒxx, honey ʒv. Boil the pearl barley in the water until it bursts, add the raisins and the sliced liquorice, the borage and the chicory, and after just boiling, strain and press. Then pour the strained liquid on to the other substances, properly bruised and cut, and let the mixture digest for 24 hours over a water-bath; then distil, drawing over ʒiiss liquid by wt. On the other hand, press and strain the liquor that remains in the retort, clarify with white of egg, add the sugar and honey, and make into a syrup that, when boiling, shall have the sp. gr. of 1.29; when nearly cold add the ʒiiss of distilled liquid and strain. Dose, ʒss to ʒij.

**SYRUPUS EUCALYPTI GLOBULI.** DORVAULT. Distilled water of eucalyptus 50 parts, sugar 95 parts; dissolve. *As agreeable vehicle and corrective.*

**SYRUPUS FOENICULI.** G. Infuse bruised fennel seeds  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$  in  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$  boiling water for three hours, strain off  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}$ , and dissolve in it  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$  sugar.

**SYRUPUS FERRI PERCHLORIDI.** P. The Codex directs a syrup to be made containing 1 gr. of the salt in 200 grs. of syrup. It is very easily decomposable.

**SYRUPUS FERRI ET QUINLE CITRATIS.** A syrup is prepared by Mr. BULLOCK under this name, but its composition has not been made known. Another form is, citrate of iron and quinine  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , syrup of orange peel  $\mathcal{O}\mathfrak{j}$ . Dose,  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ — $\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ .

**SYRUPUS FERRI ET AMMONIE CITRATIS.** P. Ammonio-citrate of iron  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{l}$ , syrup  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ , cinnamon water  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{l}$ . BERAL.

**SYRUPUS FERRI POTASSIO-CITRATIS.** DR. TODD. Solution of potassio-citrate of iron (5 grs. of the salt in  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ )  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , white sugar  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$ . Dissolve.  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$  contains about gr.  $\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$  of potassio-citrate of iron.

**SYRUPUS FERRI IODIDI.** B. Fine iron wire  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , iodine  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , refined sugar  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , distilled water  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ . Prepare a syrup by dissolving the sugar in  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}$  of the water with the aid of heat. Digest the iodine and the iron wire in a flask, at a gentle heat, with the remaining  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$  of the water, till the froth becomes white; then filter the liquid while still hot into the syrup, and mix. The product should weigh  $\mathfrak{h}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$   $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{j}$ , and should have the sp. gr. 1.385. Dose,  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ — $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ . U. S. stronger. P. 1 in 200. G. 5 grs. in 100. [After a time this syrup is prone to become coloured, but without any deposit if the air be excluded. The colour may be removed by just boiling with a little clean iron wire.]

**SYRUPUS FERRI IODIDI COMPOSITUS.** RICORD. This may be made by adding  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$  of the syrup to  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{x}$  of compound syrup of sarsaparilla, both by wt. It contains gr.  $\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$  of iodide of iron in  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ .

**SYRUPUS FERRI ET POTASSII IODIDI.** Dissolve  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$  of iodide of potassium in  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$  of hot water, add  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{l}\mathfrak{t}$  of Syrupus Ferri Iodidi, and sufficient simple syrup to make up



Oiss. [There is no authorised formula ; this contains gr. ij of each salt in fʒj.]

**SYRUPUS FERRI ET QUINÆ IODIDI.** BOUCHARDAT. Digest ʒj of iodine with ʒss of iron filings and ʒiv of water, with a gentle heat and frequent agitation, till the solution is colourless. Filter it rapidly into a vessel containing ʒxxvij of simple syrup. Dissolve also gr. xij of sulphate of quinine in ʒij of water acidulated with sulphuric acid, and add to the former. Taken by table-spoonfuls in *scrofulous affections*. It contains 3 grains of iodide of iron in ʒj. There are other syrups containing iodine, iron, and quinine, but none of them are authorised by any pharmacopœia. Mr. DAVENPORT's contains, in each fʒj, gr. j of iodide of quinia and gr. ij of iodide of iron. See Syr. Quinæ Iodidi. Mr. BATTLEY's contains, in each fʒ, quinine gr. iss, iron gr. j, iodine gr. j.

**SYRUPUS FERRI LACTATIS.** M. CAP. Lactate of iron ʒj, boiling distilled water ʒvj, pure sugar ʒxij. Dose, ʒij—ʒiv.

**SYRUPUS FERRI POTASSIO-TARTRATIS.** M. MIALHE. Dissolve ʒiv of potassio-tartrate of iron in fʒiv of cinnamon water, and mix the solution with ʒxvj of simple syrup. A teaspoonful contains about 2 grains of the salt.

**SYRUPUS FERRI SULPHATIS.** WILLIS. Sulphate of iron ʒj, water ʒij, syrup of gum ʒxvj.

**SYRUPUS FERRI PERSULPHURETI.** BOUCHARDAT. Reduce ʒx of syrup by evaporation to ʒix, and add ʒij of hydrated persulphuret of iron in a gelatinous state. Mix, and keep it in a close bottle. Give a teaspoonful 2 or 3 times a day, in *scrofulous and cutaneous affections*. As an antidote for poisoning by the salts of lead, mercury, and copper, give a table-spoonful frequently.

**SYRUPUS FERRI HYPOPHOSPHITIS.** WOOD. Granulated sulphate of iron gr. cccclxxx, hypophosphite of lime gr. cccxxvj, dil. phosphoric acid fʒj, water fʒiss, syrup ʒiij. Dissolve without heat the iron in the acid, mixed with the water ; rub the hypophosphite to fine powder, and pour on it the sol. of sulphate of iron ; rub together for 2 or 3 minutes ; then pour the mixture on a piece of damp calico, and squeeze out the liquid ; filter the solution so obtained, and add to it 7 times its vol. of syrup.



**SYRUPUS FERRI PHOSPHATIS.** B. Granulated sulphate of iron 224 grains, phosphate of soda 200 grains, acetate of soda 74 grains, dilute phosphoric acid f3vss, refined sugar 3viij, distilled water f3viij. Dissolve the sulphate of iron in 3iv of the water, and the phosphate and acetate of soda in the remainder; mix the 2 solutions, and, after careful stirring, transfer the precipitate to a calico filter, and wash it with distilled water, till the filtrate ceases to be affected by chloride of barium. Then press the precipitate strongly between folds of bibulous paper, and add to it the dilute phosphoric acid. As soon as the precipitate is dissolved filter the solution, add the sugar, and dissolve without heat. The product should measure exactly f3xij. Gr. j of phosphate of iron in f3j. Dose, f3j. [In the preparation of this syrup as much expedition as possible should be used in washing and pressing the pp. of phosphate of iron formed. It is best washed by decantation. The water employed should be just previously boiled to expel oxygen; the protosulphate of iron should be entirely free from persulphate, and clear crystals of phosph. of soda should be chosen. Mr. HOWIE (whose suggestions these are in substance) proposes the use of bicarb. soda instead of acetate, the phosphate of iron being soluble to a considerable extent in the acetic acid liberated, if acetate of soda be employed. Mr. H. W. JONES (*Pharm. Journ.*, 3rd series, vol. v, p. 541) gives a process for the preparation of this syrup, which consists in dissolving metallic iron in phosphoric acid and water, and then adding the solution to syrup.]

**SYRUPUS FERRI PHOSPHATIS COMPOSITUS.** PARRISH'S *Compound Syrup of the Phosphates. Chemical Food.* See *Syrupus Phosphaticus.*

**SYRUPUS FERRI PHOSPHATIS CUM QUINIA ET STRYCHNIA.** EASTON. Said to contain in each fl. dr., gr. j phosphate of iron, gr. j phosphate of quinia, and gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$  strychnia. Dose, 3j. A pp. sometimes forms in this syrup, which consists of phosphate of quinine. This may be obviated by avoiding as much as possible, exposure of the syrup to the air, caused by filtration of the quinine solution into the syrup.

**SYRUPUS FERRI PYROPHOSPHATIS.** PARRISH. Pyrophosphate of iron in scales gr. xvj, syrup fʒj.

**SYRUPUS FERRI PYROPHOSPHATIS ET AMMONIÆ.** P. Pyrophosphate of iron with citrate of ammonia ʒj, water ʒij, syrup ʒxij.

**SYRUPUS FERRI SUPERPHOSPHATIS.** Mr. GREENISH. Superphosphate of iron (see Ferri Biphosphas) ʒij, simple syrup fʒviij. Dose, mʒij—xxiv.

**SYRUPUS FERRI ET MANGANESII PHOSPHATIS.** Dissolve glacial phosphoric acid ʒvj in a small quantity of water, add phosphate of iron gr. lxxij and phosphate of manganese gr. xlviij; apply heat till dissolved, add sugar ʒx, and water up to measure of ʒxij. Dose, ʒj—iv.

**SYRUPUS FUMARIÆ.** P. Clarified juice of fumitory lbj, white sugar lbj; boil to a syrup.

**SYRUPUS GENTIANÆ.** P. As Syrupus Anthemid.

**SYRUPUS GENTIANINÆ.** M. Gentianine gr. xvj, syrup ʒxvj.

**SYRUPUS GLECHOMÆ.** P. From dried ground-ivy leaves. As Syrupus Boraginis, P.

**SYRUPUS GEOFFROYÆ.** Dr. WRIGHT. Decoction of cabbage-tree bark, made into a syrup with twice its weight of sugar. *Vermifuge.* Dose, 1 to 4 table-spoonfuls.

**SYRUPUS GLYCYRRHIZÆ.** Licquorice-root ʒiv, boiling water ʒxvj, digest, strain, and make a syrup with sugar q. s.

**SYRUPUS SUCCI GRANATI FRUCTUS.** P. As Syr. Mori, P.

**SYRUPUS [CORTICIS RADICIS] GRANATI.** GUIBOURT. Obtain from lbj of powdered bark of pomegranate root lbiv of infusion by percolation. Boil this with ʒxxviiss of syrup till reduced to lbj.

**SYRUPUS GUAIACI LIGNI.** P. Boil rasped guaiacum wood ʒiij twice, and for an hour each time in water ʒxxx; strain through a thick cloth; mix the 2 liquids, and concentrate until they are reduced to ʒvj by wt.; let cool, filter through paper, and add ʒx sugar.

**SYRUPUS GUMMI AMMONIACI.** WURT. PH. Dissolve ʒij of gum ammoniacum in ʒviij of white wine, by the heat of a water-bath, and add sugar ʒxvj.

**SYRUPUS GUMMI ARABICI.** P. Gum arabic (picked and twice washed for an instant in cold water) lbj, cold water lbiss; stir them occasionally till the gum is dissolved,

strain without expression, and mix it with ℥x of syrup boiled till of sp. gr. 1.30.

**SIRUPUS GUMMI TRAGACANTHÆ. MOUCHON.** Gum tragacanth ʒj, water ʒxxxij, macerate for 48 hours, press through linen cloth, and mix the mucilage with ℥viij of syrup heated to 176° F., and strain through coarse cloth. GUIBOURT directs ʒj of the gum to be made into a mucilage with ʒviij water, and mixed with ʒxxxij of syrup. This is much thinner than the former.

**SIRUPUS HELLEBORI FÆTIDI.** Sprinkle the fresh leaves of bear's-foot with vinegar, and express the juice. Boil this with twice its weight of sugar. Dose, a teaspoonful at bedtime, for 2 or 3 days, for children. But its use requires caution.

**SIRUPUS HEMIDESMI. B.** Hemidesmus bruised ʒiv, refined sugar ʒxxviii, boiling distilled water Oj. Infuse the hemidesmus in the water, in a covered vessel, for 4 hours, and strain. Set it by till the sediment subsides; then decant the clear liquor, add the sugar, and dissolve by means of a gentle heat. The product should weigh ℥ij ʒx, and should have the sp. gr. 1.335.

**SIRUPUS HELMINTHOCORTI. P.** Macerate ℥j of cleansed Corsican moss, in ℔iiss of boiling water; in 6 hours and strain. Macerate the residue in sufficient boiling water, so as to obtain, including the product of the first maceration, ℥ij ʒ, in which dissolve ℥v of sugar. Dose, ʒss to ʒj.

**SIRUPUS HYDRARGYRI.** There are several forms for mercurial syrups; but they all appear liable to serious objections. **PLENK.** Quicksilver ʒj, powdered gum acacia ʒiij, syrup ʒij; triturate, and gradually add ʒj of water. **LARREY.** Sudorific syrup Oj, bichloride of mercury gr. v, muriate of ammonia gr. v, extract of opium gr. v, Hoffmann's anodyne liquor ʒss. Dose, ʒss to ʒiss. **CRERON's** syrup consists of mercurial ether (gr. iv of sublimate to ʒij of ether) ʒij, syrup ʒviij.

**SIRUPUS HYOSCYAMI. P.** From the tincture, P., as Syrupus Belladonnæ.

**SIRUPUS HYPOPHOSPHITICUS.** Syrup of the Hypophosphites. Hypophosphite of lime, potash, and soda, 1 part each, dissolved with heat in syrup 100 parts. Dose, ʒj.

**SIRUPUS HYSSOPI. P.** As Syrupus Tussilaginis.

SYRUPUS INULÆ. P. As Syrupus Boraginis.

SYRUPUS IODINII. *Sirap Iodique*. Foy. Comp. tincture of iodine  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ , mint water  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ , syrup  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xvj}$ . Dose,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$  to  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ .

SYRUPUS IPECACUANHÆ. E. Ipecacuanha in coarse powder  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ , rectified spirit  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{xv}$ ; digest for 24 hours at a gentle heat, strain, squeeze, and filter; digest the residuum in the same manner, first with  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{xiv}$  of proof spirit, then with  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{xiv}$  of water; unite the fluids, and distil off the spirit till the residuum amounts to  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{xij}$ ; add  $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$  of rectified spirit, and mix with  $\text{Ovij}$  of syrup. It contains about 12 gr. of ipecac. in  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , or 10 gr. in  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ . P. Alcoh. ext. ipecac. 1 in 100.

SYRUPUS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS. P. Bruised Ipecac.  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , senna leaves  $\mathfrak{z}\text{x}$ , red poppy flowers  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xiiiss}$ , mother of thyme  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , sulph. magnesias  $\mathfrak{z}\text{x}$ , white wine  $\mathfrak{z}\text{viiss}$ , orange-flower water  $\mathfrak{z}\text{viiss}$ , boiling water  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xxx}$ ; macerate the ipecac. and senna in the wine for 12 hours, strain, and filter. Add to the residue the mother of thyme and red poppy, and pour the boiling water upon them. Infuse 6 hours, strain, and press; add to the strained liquor the sulphate of magnesias and the orange-flower water, and filter. Mix the liquids and add sugar in the proportion of  $\mathfrak{z}\text{x}$  to every  $\mathfrak{z}\text{x}$  of liquid. Make into a syrup over a water-bath.

SYRUPUS JALAPINUS. P. Jalap  $\mathfrak{z}\text{x}$ , coriander  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , fennel seed  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , water  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{xij}$ ; heat to  $212^{\circ}$  F. for 20 minutes, let it stand 24 hours, strain, and make a syrup with  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xxiv}$  of sugar.

SYRUPUS JUGLANDIS. P. As Syr. Persic. flor.

SYRUPUS KERMES. Kermes juice  $\text{lbj}$ , sugar  $\text{fbj}$ .

SYRUPUS KRAMERIÆ. P. Extract of rhatany  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiss}$ , syrup  $\text{fbj}$ ; dissolve the ext. in double its weight of water and add to the syrup.

SYRUPUS LACTIS. Reduce skimmed milk by gentle evaporation to one half, and add twice its weight of sugar.

SYRUPUS LACTUCARII. U. S. Lactucarium  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , tr., syrup  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xiv}$  o. m., dil. alcohol, q. s. (see Spiritus), rub the lactucarium with the dil. alcohol to a syrupy consistence, transfer to a percolator and percolate with dil. alcohol until  $\mathfrak{z}\text{viij}$  o. m. of tincture have been obtained. Evaporate this portion over a water-bath at  $160^{\circ}$  F. to  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$  o. m. Mix it with the syrup made hot and strain immediately.



**SYRUPUS LACTUCE.** *Sirop de thridace.* Dissolve  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$  extract of lettuce in 8 times its weight of cold water, filter, and add  $\text{lb}\text{vj}$   $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$  of syrup, which when boiling has sp. gr. 1.26.

**SYRUPUS LEVISTICI.** From Lovage, as Syr. Hyssopi.

**SYRUPUS LICHENIS.** Iceland moss deprived of its bitterness  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , syrup  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xxxij}$ . Make a concentrated decoction of the moss, strain, and add the syrup; boil to a proper consistence. [Iceland moss deprived of its bitterness  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , syrup  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xxxij}$ , boil the moss with  $1\frac{1}{2}\text{lb}$  of water for  $\frac{1}{2}$ -hour, strain and add to the syrup, and boil to a proper consistence.]

**SYRUPUS CUM LIMACIBUS.** P. Vine snails deprived of their shells and of the black portions, and cut up  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , wash in cold water, and then boil with  $\mathfrak{z}\text{x}$  water to  $\mathfrak{z}\text{vij}$ , then add  $\mathfrak{z}\text{x}$  sugar.

**SYRUPUS LIMONIS.** B. Heat strained lemon juice  $\text{Oj}$  to boiling-point, put into a covered vessel with fresh lemon peel  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , when cold, filter and dissolve in it refined sugar  $\text{lb}\text{ij}\frac{1}{2}$  with a gentle heat. The product should weigh  $\text{lb}\text{iiiss}$ , and have sp. gr. 1.34. Dose,  $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ . U. S. No peel. P. with citric acid, and flavoured with tincture of lemon peel.

**SYRUPUS LOBELLE.** Mr. PROCTOR. Vinegar of lobelia  $\text{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$ , sugar  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xij}$ . Dissolve by a gentle heat.

**SYRUPUS LUPULINÆ.** M. Tincture of lupuline  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , syrup  $\mathfrak{z}\text{vij}$ ; mix.

**SYRUPUS MAGNESIÆ.** DORVAULT. Calcined magnesia  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , water  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiiss}$ ; triturate together, put them over a fire in a silver saucepan, and add  $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$  of fine sugar and  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$  of peppermint water.

**SYRUPUS MALORUM.** As Syrupus Cydoniæ.

**SYRUPUS MANGANESII IODIDI.** M. HANNON. Pure hydrated carbonate of manganese  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , concentrated hydriodic acid q. s. to dissolve it; mix this solution with  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xviss}$  of sudorific syrup (see Syr. Sudorificus). Dose, from 2 to 6 table-spoonfuls, daily.

**SYRUPUS MANGANESII MALATIS.** M. HANNON. Malate of manganese  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , simple syrup  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xvj}$ , spirit of lemon peel  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ . Dose,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$  to  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ .

**SYRUPUS MANGANESII PHOSPHATIS.** M. HANNON. Phosphate of manganese  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , syrup of Tolu,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiij}$   $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiij}$ , syrup of cinchona  $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$ , spirit of lemon peel  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iss}$ , powdered tragacanth  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ . Mix quickly, and preserve in a well-stopped bottle.



**SYRUPUS MANGANESII TARTRATIS.** It is made with tartrate of manganese, as *Syr. Manganesii Malatis*.

**SYRUPUS MANNÆ.** *G.* Manna ʒiij, dissolve in water ʒxij, strain and filter, then add ʒxvj sugar, and make into a syrup.

**SYRUPUS MARRUBII.** *P.* Dried horehound ʒj tr., horehound water Oj; digest in a water-bath for 2 hours, strain, and add sugar lbiv.

**SYRUPUS MENTHÆ.** From the herb, as *Syrupus Marrubii*.

**SYRUPUS MENTHÆ PIPERITIS.** *P.* As *Syr. Aurant. flor. P.*

**SYRUPUS MENYANTHIS.** *P.* As *Syr. Fumariae*.

**SYRUPUS MEZEREI.** *CAZENAVE.* Alcoholic extract of meze-reum gr. j, simple syrup ʒx.

**SYRUPUS MONESIE.** *DEROSNE.* Extract of monesia ʒj, water ʒj, boiling syrup ʒiiiiiss; mix.

**SYRUPUS MORPHÆ ACETATIS.** *D.* Solution of acetate of morphia fʒj, simple syrup fʒxv; mix with agitation. *Syr. of Hydrochlorate.* *D.* the same. Dose, from 1 tea-spoonful.

**SYRUPUS MORPHÆ HYDROCHLORATIS.** *P.* Hydrochlorate Morphia 1 grain in 2000 grains of syrup.

**SYRUPUS MORI.** *B.* Strained juice of mulberries Oj, sugar lbij; dissolve with a gentle heat, and add fʒiiss of rectified spirit. The product should weigh lbij ʒvj, and have the sp. gr. 1.33. *P.* 1 juice to 1½ sugar.

**SYRUPUS MUSCI PYXIDATI.** Cup-moss ʒj, boiling water Oj; macerate for a few hours, strain, and add sugar lbij.

**SYRUPUS MYRTI.** *P.* As *Syr. Hyssopi*.

**SYRUPUS NARCISSI.** *DUFRESNOY.* Dried flowers of wild narcissus ʒiv, water ʒxvj; boil for a few minutes, strain, add sugar lbj, dissolve, clarify the syrup, and boil it down to lbiss. By teaspoonfuls, *in whooping-cough*.

**SYRUPUS NASTURTII.** *P.* Clarified juice of water-cress lbj, sugar lbij.

**SYRUPUS NYMPHÆÆ.** *P.* From the flowers of the white water-lily, as *Syr. Violæ*.

**SYRUPUS OLEI JECORIS ASELLI.** *DUCLOS.* Mix 5 parts of powdered gum with 4 of simple syrup; add 8 parts of cod-liver oil, triturate till perfectly mixed, gradually adding 12 parts of water; lastly, dissolve in the emulsion 24 ounces of sugar by means of a gentle heat. [In the same manner prepare syrups from oil of skate, castor oil, &c.]

**SYRUPUS OPII.** P. Ext. Opium. P. gr. lxxxviii, dissolve in cold water ʒvj, and mix with syrup q. s. to make up ℥vj½. (1 in 500.) G. 1 in 1000.

**SYRUPUS OPII SUCCINATUS.** *Sirop de Karabé.* Syrup of opium 200 parts, sp. amber 1 part.

**SYRUPUS OVIORUM.** FULLER. Beat the whites of 3 eggs with ʒvj of plantain water, and work it in a mortar with ʒvj of finely powdered sugar till they form a syrup.

**SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS.** B. Mix poppy capsules, dried, free from the seed, and coarsely powdered, ʒxxxvj, with Oiv of boiling distilled water, and infuse for 24 hours, stirring frequently. Pack in a percolator, and, adding more water, allow the liquor slowly to pass till about Cij are collected, or the poppies are exhausted. Evaporate on a water-bath to Oij. When cold, add rectified spirit fʒxvj, let the mixture stand for 12 hours, and filter. Distil off spirit, evaporate remainder to Oij, then add refined sugar ℥iv. The product should weigh ℥viii, and have the sp. gr. 1.320. Dose, fʒj. [Mr. SOUTHALL prepares the syrup by percolating the bruised poppy-heads with cold water till exhausted, evaporating and dissolving the sugar by a sufficient heat.] P. (*Sirop diacode*) 1 gr. ext. in 2000. G. uses capsules 1 in 13 and contains St. John's bread and liquorice root.

**SYRUPUS PAULLINIE vel GUARANÆ.** Dr. GAVRELLE. Extract of guarana ʒiiss, syrup ʒxxxij.

**SYRUPUS PECTORALIS.** L. 1746. Black maidenhair ʒv tr., liquorice root ʒiv tr., boiling water Oiv; macerate for some hours, strain, add to the infusion twice its weight of sugar, and make a syrup.

**SYRUPUS PEP SINÆ.** CORVISART. Six parts of pepsine dissolved in 20 parts of cold water, and added to 70 parts of acidulated syrup of cherries. Dose, 1 to 3 teaspoonfuls.

**SYRUPUS PERSICARUM FLORUM.** P. Depurated juice of peach flowers ℥j tr.; refined sugar ℥ij; dissolve the sugar in the juice by the heat of a water-bath. Dose, ʒij to ʒj.

**SYRUPUS PERSIMMONIS.** Unripe persimmons (fruit of the *Diospyros Virginiana*) slightly crushed ʒviij, boiling water Oj; infuse till cold, and strain. Boil with ʒviij of sugar to the consistence of syrup. *Astringent.*

**SYRUPUS PHELLANDRII.** From dried leaves, as Syrupus Tussilag. Dose,  $\mathfrak{zj}$ —iv. In bronchitis, &c.

**SYRUPUS PHOSPHATICUS.** **PARRISH.** *Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis Compositus.* Chemical food. Dissolve sulphate of iron  $\mathfrak{5x}$  in boiling water  $\mathfrak{3ij}$ , and phosphate of soda  $\mathfrak{3xij}$  in boiling water  $\mathfrak{3iv}$ ; mix, and wash precipitated phosphate of iron. Dissolve phosphate of lime  $\mathfrak{3xij}$  in  $\mathfrak{3iv}$  of boiling water, with enough hydrochloric acid to make a clear solution; precipitate with liquid ammonia, and wash precipitate. Add to the fresh precipitates glacial phosphoric acid  $\mathfrak{5xx}$ , dissolved in  $\mathfrak{3iv}$  water; when clear, add carbonate of soda  $\mathfrak{9ij}$  and carbonate of potassa  $\mathfrak{5j}$ , and then sufficient hydrochloric acid to dissolve the precipitate; add water to make solution measure  $\mathfrak{f3xxij}$  o. m. Now add powdered cochineal  $\mathfrak{5ij}$ , and sugar  $\mathfrak{3xxxij}$  (Troy); apply heat, and, when the syrup is formed, strain, and add orange-flower water  $\mathfrak{f3j}$ . Dose, a teaspoonful. In addition to phosphate of iron and phosphate of lime, this syrup contains smaller quantities of the alkaline phosphates. Mr. HOWIE says that Parrish is incorrect in stating that this syrup contains 1 gr. of phosphate of iron and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  grs. phosphate of lime in the fluid drachm, if this statement be compared with his formula, which by calculation will be found to give .715 gr. of phosphate of iron and 2 grs. of phosphate of lime for the fluid drachm, even if none of the former were wasted in the process. Mr. Howie deprecates the use of hydrochloric acid sometimes had recourse to in preparing the syrup, and he adds that the purest sugar only should be used, and that made from beet-root should be carefully avoided. See a valuable paper by Mr. Howie on this subject, *Pharmac. Journ.*, 3rd series, vol. 6, page 804.

**SYRUPUS PICIS.** P. Tar-water  $\mathfrak{3v4}$ , sugar  $\mathfrak{3x}$ . Dissolve by water-bath, and filter through paper.

**SYRUPUS PÆONIÆ.** P. From dried leaves, as Syrupus Tussilaginis.

**SYRUPUS POTASSII CYANIDI.** M. *Sirap d'hydrocyanate de potasse.* Clarified syrup  $\mathfrak{3xvj}$ , medicinal hydrocyanate of potash (a solution of 1 part of cyanide of potassium in 8 of water)  $\mathfrak{5j}$ .

**SYRUPUS POTASSE HYPOPHOSPHITIS.** See Syrupus Hypophosphiticus.

**SYRUPUS POTASSII IODIDI.** P. Iodide potassium  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., water  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., syrup  $9\frac{1}{2}$  oz. by wt. A teaspoonful 3 or 4 times a day.

**SYRUPUS POTASSII SULPHURETI.** P. Liver of sulphur gr. viij, water gr. xvj, syrup  $\mathfrak{zj}$ .

**SYRUPUS IODHYDRARGYRATIS POTASSII.** PUCHE. Iodhydrargyrate of potassium gr. xvj, tincture of saffron  $\mathfrak{zjss}$ , syrup  $\mathfrak{zxxvj}$ . [PUCHE's Compound Antisyphilitic Syrup consists of—Iodhydrargyrate of potassium gr. xvj, iodine gr. xvj, iodide of potassium  $\mathfrak{z}v$ , syrup of red poppies  $\mathfrak{zxxvj}$ .]

**SYRUPUS PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ.** U. S. Moisten  $\mathfrak{z}v$  tr. of coarsely powdered bark of wild cherry with water, let it stand 24 hours, then put it into a percolator, adding water till  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{zxxvj}$  o. m. of liquid are obtained. To this add  $\mathfrak{liij}\frac{1}{2}$  tr. of sugar, in a bottle, and agitate until it is dissolved.

**SYRUPUS PULMONIBUS VITULINIS COMPOSITUS.** P. Calf's lights  $\mathfrak{z}x$ , cut small and washed in cold water, dates  $\mathfrak{zjss}$ , jujube fruit  $\mathfrak{zjss}$ , raisins  $\mathfrak{zjss}$ , comfrey root  $\mathfrak{zss}$ , liquorice root  $\mathfrak{zss}$ , lungwort  $\mathfrak{zjss}$ , water  $\mathfrak{zxx}$ , sugar  $\mathfrak{zxx}$ . Digest in a covered vessel over a water-bath for 6 hours, strain, press, decant the liquid part, clarify by white of egg, add the sugar, and make a syrup having the sp. gr. when boiling 1.27.

**SYRUPUS QUININÆ CITRATIS.** M. Acid citrate of quinine  $\mathfrak{zss}$ , clarified syrup  $\mathfrak{zxxvj}$ . Dissolve. Dose,  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}iv$ — $\mathfrak{viiij}$ .

**SYRUPUS QUININÆ IODIDI.** Mr. DAVENPORT's contains gr. j in each  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{zj}$  [perhaps held in solution by hydriodic acid?].

**SYRUPUS QUININÆ SULPHATIS.** P. Dissolve gr. xxx of sulphate of quinine in water  $\mathfrak{z}iv$  with  $\mathfrak{zss}$  dil. sulph. acid, and mix the sol. with 13 oz. white syrup. [Dissolve gr. xxxij of sulphate of quinine in  $\mathfrak{z}ij$  of water with 8 drops of alcoholised sulphuric acid, and mix the solution with  $\mathfrak{zxxvj}$  of white syrup, without heat.] Dose,  $\mathfrak{zss}$  to  $\mathfrak{zj}$ .

**SYRUPUS QUININÆ SULPHO-TARTRATIS.** Sulpho-tartrate of quinine, 1 water 3, hot syrup 20 parts.

**SYRUPUS QUININÆ LACTATIS.** BOUCHARDAT. Lactate of quinine gr. xv, water  $\mathfrak{zj}$ . Dissolve, and add  $\mathfrak{z}ij$  of syrup. By teaspoonfuls, in intermittents of children.

**SYRUPUS QUINIE CUM CAFFEA.** Prepare Oiss of clear infusion from  $\text{ʒiv}$  of roasted coffee; dissolve in it  $\text{lbv}$  of refined sugar, and add to the syrup  $\text{ʒiss}$  of sulphate of quinine dissolved in a little water, with the addition of a few drops of sulphuric acid.

**SYRUPUS QUINQUE RADICUM.** E. 1744. Of each of the 5 roots (see Species Diureticæ)  $\text{ʒij}$ , water  $\text{Ov}$ ; boil to  $\text{Oiiij}$ , strain, and boil to a syrup with  $\text{lbv}$  of sugar.

**SYRUPUS RAPI.** SOUBEIRAN. Boil 1 part of sliced turnip with 4 of water, and form the strained liquor into a syrup with 2 parts of sugar. *For whooping-cough.*

**SYRUPUS RHAMNI.** B. Evaporate buckthorn juice  $\text{Oiv}$  to  $\text{Oiss}$ , add sliced ginger and bruised pimento, each  $\text{ʒi}$ ; digest at a gentle heat for 4 hours, and strain. When cold, add rectified spirit  $\text{fʒvj}$ , let it stand for 2 days, decant off the clear liquor, and dissolve in it, with a gentle heat, refined sugar  $\text{lbv}$ , or q. s. to make sp. gr. 1.32. [Mr. Umney states that upon an examination of several commercial samples of Succus Rhamni Cathartici he found the juice largely weakened by dilution.] P. Juice and sugar p. æ. G. Neither pimento nor ginger.

**SYRUPUS RHEI.** B. Mix rhubarb root and coriander fruit, in coarse powder, of each  $\text{ʒij}$ , pack in a percolator, pass rectified spirit  $\text{fʒviij}$  mixed with dist. water  $\text{fʒxxiv}$  slowly through them, evaporate the liquid thus passed to  $\text{fʒxiiij}$ , filter, and dissolve in it refined sugar  $\text{ʒxxiv}$  with a gentle heat. Dose,  $\text{ʒj}$ —iv. U. S. Fluid Ext. Rhubarb  $\text{ʒij}$  o. m., syrup  $\text{ʒxxix}$  o. m. P. More complex; contains chicory. G. contains cinnamon, and carb. potash in small quantity.

**SYRUPUS RHEI AROMATICUS.** U. S. *Aromatic syrup of Rhubarb.* Rhubarb  $\text{ʒiiss}$  tr., cloves  $\text{ʒss}$  tr., cinnamon  $\text{ʒss}$  tr., nutmegs  $\text{ʒij}$ , dil. alcohol (see Spiritus) q. s. Mix the ingredients, previously reduced to mod. fine powder, and moisten them with  $\text{ʒij}$  of the dil. alcohol, introduce into a percolator and pour on dil. alcohol until  $\text{ʒxvj}$  o. m. are obtained; add this to  $\text{Ovj}$  o. m. of syrup made hot, and mix.

**SYRUPUS RHEI ET SENNÆ.** E. 1744. Rhubarb  $\text{ʒj}$ , senna  $\text{ʒij}$ , fennel seed  $\text{ʒij}$ , cinnamon  $\text{ʒij}$ , boiling water  $\text{Oiss}$ ; macerate for 12 hours, strain, and boil with  $\text{lbij}$  of sugar to a syrup.

**SYRUPUS RHEADOS.** B. Fresh red-poppy petals  $\text{ʒiiij}$ ,



refined sugar ℥ij $\frac{1}{2}$ , distilled water Oj or q. s., rectified spirit ℥iiss. Add the petals gradually to the water heated in a water-bath, frequently stirring, and afterwards, the water being removed, macerate for 12 hours. Then press the liquor, strain, add the sugar, and dissolve by means of heat. When nearly cold, add the spirit, and as much distilled water as may be necessary to make up for loss in the process, so that the product shall weigh ℔ij ℥x, and shall have the sp. gr. 1.330. Dose, ʒj. P. With dried leaves.

**SYRUPUS RIBIUM** (*Syrup of Currants*); **SYRUPUS RUBI IDEI** (*Raspberries*); **SYR. RUBI FRUTICOSI** (*Blackberries*); &c. As Syrupus Mori P.

**SYRUPUS ROSÆ. L.** *Syrupus Rosæ Solutionis*. Dried petals of the damask rose ʒvij tr., boiling water Oij; macerate for 12 hours, and strain. Evaporate the strained liquor in a water-bath to Oij, strain, and dissolve in it ℔vj tr. of white sugar. Lastly, mix with it ℥vss of rectified spirit. E. (*Syr. Rosæ Centifoliæ*) directs ℔j tr. of fresh petals to be infused for 12 hours in Oij of boiling water, and ℔ij of sugar dissolved in the strained liquor by heat.

**SYRUPUS ROSÆ GALLICÆ. B.** Infuse dried red-rose petals ʒij in boiling distilled water Oj for 2 hours, squeeze through calico, heat the liquor to the boiling point, and filter. Dissolve refined sugar ʒxxx in the liquor by means of heat. The product should weigh ℔ij ʒxiv, and should have the sp. gr. 1.335. U. S. percolates with dil. alcohol. P. Juice of fresh pale roses 10, sugar 12.

**SYRUPUS RUTÆ.** This syrup is not in the British pharmacopœias, though generally kept in the shops. It may be made by infusing ʒj of rue in Oj of boiling water, and adding to the strained liquor twice its weight of sugar. But it is often prepared, as Dr. PEREIRA observes, by triturating about 8 drops of the oil with Oj of simple syrup.

**SYRUPUS SALICARLE.** Infuse ʒiij of flowering tops of willow-herb in boiling water q. s. to obtain ʒv of infusion; add this to ʒxx of syrup previously evaporated to ʒxv.

**SYRUPUS SALICINÆ.** Salicine ʒj, boiling water ʒj, sugar ʒij.

**SYRUPUS SAMBUCL.** Boil the juice of elder-berries for an instant with twice its weight of sugar.

**SYRUPUS SAPONARIÆ.** P. From the root, as Syr. Tussilaginis.

**SYRUPUS SARSÆ.** L. Boil lbiiiss tr. of sarsaparilla in Cj of water to Cj, and strain while hot; boil the sarsaparilla again with Cj of water to Css, and strain. Evaporate the mixed liquors to Oij, dissolve in it ʒxviij tr. of sugar, and, when it has cooled, add fʒij of rectified spirit. Dose, fʒj—iv. P. About 3½ times as strong.

**SYRUPUS SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUS.** U. S. Sarsaparilla in mod. fine powder ʒxxiv tr., guaiacum wood in mod. fine powder ʒiiij tr. Pale rose, senna, and liquorice root, all in mod. fine powder, of each ʒij tr., oil of sassafras and oil of anise, of each ʒv, oil of gaultheria miiij, sugar lbviij tr., water Oj o. m., dil. alcohol (see Spiritus) q. s. Mix the solid ingredients, except the sugar, with Oij o. m. of dil. alcohol, and let stand for 4 days. Then transfer to a percolator and pour on dil. alcohol until Ovj o. m. of tincture have passed. Evaporate to Oij o. m. over a water-bath, add the water, filter, and, having added the sugar, dissolve by the aid of heat, and strain whilst hot. Lastly, rub the oils with a small portion of the solution, and mix them thoroughly with the remainder. [These are regarded as improved forms of the *Sirop de Cuisinier* of the French Codex, which is prepared by infusion from 2 lb of sarsaparilla, 2 ounces of dried borage flowers, 2 ounces of pale roses, 2 ounces of senna, 2 ounces of aniseed, 2 lb of sugar, and 2 lb of honey, the syrup being clarified by white of egg. For a process for a more concentrated sweet fluid extract, see Extractum Sarsæ Compositum Fluidum U. S.]

**SYRUPUS SARSÆ IODURETUS.** M. RICORD. Syrup of sarsaparilla 31 parts, iodide of potassium 1 part.

**SYRUPUS SASSAFRAS.** From root, as Syr. Tussilaginis.

**SYRUPUS SCILLÆ.** B. Dissolve refined sugar lbiiiss in vinegar of squill Oj, by the aid of heat. Dose ʒss—ʒj. U. S. Vinegar squills Oj o. m., sugar lbij tr.

**SYRUPUS SCILLÆ COMPOSITUS.** U. S. *Hive Syrup.* Squill in mod. fine powder, senega in mod. fine powder, of each ʒiv tr., tartrated antimony gr. xlviij, sugar ʒxliij tr. dil. alcohol (see Spiritus) and water, of each q. s.; mix the squill

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the situation.

2. Once the problem is identified, the next step is to define the objectives and goals of the project. This helps to clarify what needs to be achieved and provides a clear direction for the team.

3. The third step is to develop a plan or strategy to address the problem. This involves breaking down the problem into smaller, manageable tasks and determining the resources and timeline needed to complete them.

4. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the strategy into action and monitoring progress regularly to ensure that the project is on track.

5. The final step is to evaluate the results of the project. This involves assessing the outcomes against the objectives and goals and identifying any lessons learned for future projects.

[illegible]

The following information was obtained from the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Bureau of Prisons, and the United States Department of Justice, Office of the Inspector General, regarding the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in the United States during the period from 1949 to 1960.

1. 凡在本行開辦之各項業務，均應遵守本行所訂之各項規章，並應隨時注意本行所訂之各項規章，如有違反者，本行將依法究辦。

1. 本公司之董事、監事、經理及其他重要人員，均應具有適當之專業背景及豐富之經驗，並應符合下列條件：

**SYRUPUS SODÆ HYPOPHOSPHITIS.** See Syr. Hypophosphiteus.

**SYRUPUS SODÆ HYPOSULPHITIS.** MOUCHON. Hyposulphite of soda  $\mathfrak{zj}$ , water  $\mathfrak{z}xij$ , sugar  $\mathfrak{z}xxij$ . Dissolve with a gentle heat, and filter. Dose,  $\mathfrak{zj}$  to  $\mathfrak{zj}$ .

**SYRUPUS SODII MONOSULPHIDI.** P. Crystallised monosulphide of sodium gr.  $xlv$ , dist. water  $\mathfrak{zj}$ , syrup  $\mathfrak{z}xcix$  wt.

**SYRUPUS SORBI.** SAUVAN. Boil Oj of juice of unripe service with  $\mathfrak{lbij}$  of sugar. *Astringent.*

**SYRUPUS SPIGELLÆ ET SENNÆ CONCENTRATUS.** See Extractum Spigellæ et Sennæ Fluidum, U. S.

**SYRUPUS STRAMONII.** From the tincture, as Syr. Belladonnæ.

**SYRUPUS STRYCHNIE.** P. orders a syrup containing  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr. of sulphate of strychnia in 1000 grs. of syrup.

**SYRUPUS SUDORIFICUS.** FOY. Saraparilla  $\mathfrak{z}vj$ , guaiacum raspings  $\mathfrak{z}vj$ , water Oij; macerate for 24 hours, evaporate to Oiss, strain, and make into a syrup with  $\mathfrak{lbiss}$  of sugar.

**SYRUPUS SYMPHYTI.** E. 1744. Mr. BOYLE's Syrup. Fresh comfrey root  $\mathfrak{lbss}$ , plantain leaves  $\mathfrak{lbss}$ ; bruise, express the juice, boil to half, and make a syrup with an equal weight of sugar.

**SYRUPUS TANNINI.** FOY. Tannin  $\mathfrak{zj}$ , water  $\mathfrak{z}xvj$ , sugar  $\mathfrak{z}xxxij$ .

**SYRUPUS TOLUTANUS.** B. Boil balsam of Tolu  $\mathfrak{zj}\frac{1}{4}$  in distilled water Oj or q. s., for half an hour, in a lightly covered vessel, stirring occasionally. Then remove from the fire, and add distilled water, if necessary, so that the liquid shall measure  $\mathfrak{z}xvj$ . Filter the solution when cold, add refined sugar  $\mathfrak{lbij}$ , and dissolve with the aid of a steam or water-bath. The product should weigh  $\mathfrak{lbij}$ , and should have the sp. gr. 1.330. Dose,  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{zj}$ . P. directs  $\mathfrak{z}iv$  of the balsam to be digested in a covered water-bath with  $\mathfrak{z}xl$  of water for 2 hours, stirring it now and then; the liquor is then filtered, and twice its weight of very white sugar dissolved in it over a close water-bath. The syrup is then filtered through paper. U. S. Tinct. 1 in 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

**SYRUPUS TRAGACANTHÆ.** See Syr. Gummi Tragac.

**SYRUPUS TUSSILAGINIS.** P. Dried coltsfoot flowers  $\mathfrak{zj}$ ,

boiling water  $\text{℥x}$ , macerate for 6 hours, strain, press, filter, and add sugar  $\text{℥xix}$ . P. prepares in the same manner syrups from hops, honeysuckle, wormseed, germander, and scabious.

**SYRUPUS ULMI.** P. Alcoholic extract of elm bark 88 grs., syrup  $\text{℥x}$ . Dose,  $\text{℥iv}$ , frequently, in skin diseases.

**SYRUPUS URTICARIÆ.** Clarified nettle juice boiled with an equal weight of sugar to a due consistence. *Diuretic.*

**SYRUPUS VALERIANÆ.** P. Infuse 1lb bruised valerian in 1biv boiling water for 6 hours, strain and press; then pour upon the mark 1bij more of boiling water, or q. s. so as to obtain 1bivss of infusion including the product of the first infusion, filter and add 1lb Valerian water, and then dissolve in it, by aid of a water-bath, sugar 1bx.

**SYRUPUS VANILLÆ.** Vanilla 3ij, white sugar  $\text{℥xvii}$ , water 3ix. Beat the vanilla with a few drops of spirit, then with part of the sugar, and water q. s. to form a soft paste; add the rest of the sugar and water, and digest for 18 or 20 hours in a glass vessel placed in a water-bath. Strain, and clarify with white of egg if required.

**SYRUPUS VIOLÆ.** L. Violets 3ix, boiling distilled water Oj; macerate for 12 hours, express, and strain. Let the dregs subside, and dissolve in the clear liquor twice its weight of refined sugar. When cold add f3ss of rectified spirit to each f3j of syrup. Care should be taken in the selection of the sugar, as some samples have an alkaline reaction. The washing of the flowers is intended to remove a yellow colouring matter, which renders the syrup very liable to change.

**SYRUPUS VIOLÆ TRICOLORIS.** P. Wild pansy (the dried herb) 3ij, boiling water,  $\text{℥xxv}$ ; infuse for 3 hours, strain, and dissolve in the clear infusion twice its weight of sugar.

**SYRUPUS ZINGIBERIS.** B. Mix with agitation strong tincture of ginger f3vj, syrup f3xix. E. Infuse 3iiss of bruised ginger in Oj of boiling water for 4 hours, and to the strained liquor add 1biiss of pure sugar, and dissolve it with the aid of heat. U. S. Fl. ext. 3j o. m., carb. mag. 160 grs., sugar 1bvj tr., water 3xlj o. m.

**TABELLÆ.** *Tablettes.* See TROCHISCI.



**TAFFETAS ANGLICUM.** *Court Plaster.* See Emplastrum Icthyocollæ.

**TAFFETAS VESICANS.** **ETTINGER.** Stretch taffeta on a frame, and brush it over twice with a solution of isinglass; when quite dry brush it over twice, at short intervals and in the same direction, with the following solution, repeating the application a third and fourth time, at intervals of 24 hours:—Cantharidal ether, sulphuric ether, of each ʒx, boiled turpentine and black resin, of each ʒiiss; mix, and dissolve. It is recommended to apply over it, some days after the last coating of the cantharidal solution, a solution of isinglass of a gelatinous consistence. This is to be wiped off, before applying it to the skin, with a wet rag. [The same method answers for *paper*, which should be laid on a smooth plank.] See Charta Epispastica, B.

**TAMARINDUS PREPARATUS.** **L.** Tamarinds lbj, water q. s. to cover them; macerate with a gentle heat for 4 hours, then finish as directed for Prunes. [See Pulpa Prunorum.]

**TARAXACINUM.** **M. POLLEX.** Boil the milky juice of dandelion with water, concentrate, and filter the liquid, and let it evaporate spontaneously in a warm place. Purify the crystalline matter by again dissolving, filtering, and crystallizing.

**TARTARUS BORAXATUS.** **PRUSS. PH.** To lbss of borax dissolved in lbv of boiling water, in a porcelain vessel, add lbiss of purified cream of tartar. Evaporate the filtered solution by a vapour-bath, to a tenacious mass, a portion of which becomes friable when cooled. Let the mass be removed while still hot from the vessel, and placed in flattened portions on paper, dried with a gentle heat, and immediately reduced to powder, and enclosed in a warm bottle. **CAMBORNAC'S** Soluble Cream of Tartar is—Bitartrate of potash ʒxij, borate of soda ʒvj, tartaric acid ʒiij. Dissolve in water, clarify the solution by white of egg, and proceed as for Potassæ Boro-tartaras, P., which see.

**TARTARUM FERRI.** See FERRUM TART.

**TELA VESICATORIA.** *Blistering Tissue.* See Charta Epispastica, Taffetas, and Sparadrapum Vesicans. A similar composition may be spread on waxed paper, oiled silk, adhesive or isinglass plaster, sarcenet, or other conven

material. ETTINGER directs the following composition to be spread with a brush on stretched sarcenet:—Powdered cantharides  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , ether  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ ; digest for 24 hours, strain, add sandarach  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ , mastic  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , turpentine  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , oil of lavender 12 drops. Another method is to use the Extractum Cantharidis Aceticum, which may be spread on paper, waxed cloth, adhesive plaster, &c.

**TEREBINTHINA COLATA.** Common raw turpentine, melted in a still, and strained while warm.

**TEREBINTHINA COCTA.** P. Put Venice (larch) turpentine in a basin with water, and boil, until a portion thrown into cold water assumes a pilular consistence. When required to form it into pills, soften it by warm water, and roll the pills in powdered starch. PRUS. PH. describes Ter. Cocta as the resin left in distilling oil of turpentine.

**TESTE PRÆPARATE.** Wash oyster-shells with boiling water, reduce to a fine powder, and prepare them in the same way as Creta ppt.

**THEINA.** See CAFFEINA.

**THERIACA ANDROMACHI.** L. 1746. *Venice Treacle.* It consists of 61 ingredients, and contains 1 grain of opium in 75. The Theriaca of P. consists of 59 ingredients, and contains about gr. j of opium in 80. For these polypharmic electuaries (which are rarely prescribed in this country, and probably never made according to the authorised formulæ) may be substituted the following:—

**THERIACA EDINENSIS.** E. 1744. Serpentry, valerian, contrayerva, each  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ , aromatic powder  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , guaiacum resin  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , castor  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , nutmeg  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , saffron  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , opium  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , clarified honey  $\mathfrak{z}\text{lxv}$ . Dissolve the opium in a little wine, and mix it with the other dry ingredients in powder and the honey. It contains 1 gr. of opium in 100. Most of the foreign formulæ for Theriaca contain sulphate of iron.

**THERIDACIUM.** *Thridace.* This name is applied both to Lettuce Opium (Lactucarium) and to the extract of the stalks (Extr. Lactucæ Concentratum).

**THUS PRÆPARATUM.** L. Boil lbj of frankincense in enough water to cover it, until it liquefies, and strain it through a hair sieve; then, when it has cooled, pour off the water, and keep the frankincense for use.

**THYMOL.** A crystalline substance constituting the oxidized portion of oil of thyme, horse-mint, and *ptychotis ajowan* (an East Indian plant), from all of which it may be obtained.

**TINCTURE.** *Spirituos and Ethereal Tinctures.* Tinctures may be made by maceration as follows:—In stoppered glass vessels, which should be frequently shaken during maceration, reducing the solid ingredients to small fragments, coarse powder, or fine powder, macerating them for 7 days or upwards, in proof spirit or rectified spirit, straining the solution through linen or calico, expressing the residuum strongly to obtain what fluid is still retained in the mass, and finally filtering through paper. A much superior method, however, has been introduced, which answers well for most tinctures—namely, the method of displacement by percolation (generally adopted in the B. P.). According to this process, the solid materials, usually in coarse or moderately fine powder, are moistened with a sufficiency of the solvent to form a thick pulp; in 48 hours as in B. P., or frequently without any delay, as in U. S., the mass is put into a cylinder of glass, porcelain, or tinned iron (when not acted on chemically), open at both ends, but obstructed at the lower end by a piece of calico or linen, tied tightly over it as a filter. U. S. advises the percolator to be provided internally with a porous or colander-like partition or diaphragm resting transversely immediately above its neck, for the support of the powder. The pulp being packed by pressure, varying as to degree with various articles, the remainder of the solvent is poured into the upper part of the cylinder, and allowed gradually to percolate. In order to obtain the portion of the fluid which is kept in the residuum, an additional quantity of the solvent is poured into the cylinder until the tincture which has passed through, equals in amount the spirit originally prescribed; and the spirit employed for this purpose is then recovered for the most part by pouring over the residuum as much water as there is of spirit retained in it, which may be easily known by an obvious calculation in each case. The method by percolation, where applicable, will be found much more convenient and expeditious than the mode hitherto com-

followed, and it exhausts the solid materials in general much more completely. As considerable practice, however, is required for managing the details in different cases, more especially in regard to the degree of minuteness of division of the solids, and to the degree of firmness with which they are to be packed in the cylinder, we have thought it right to direct that the method by maceration may be followed as an alternative. But the method by percolation is now preferred by all who have made sufficient trial of it to apply it correctly. Although, to save space, the direction is sometimes omitted in the following formulae, it is to be understood generally that the solid ingredients are to be reduced to powder or are to be divided by cutting or bruising, unless otherwise directed. U.S. directs the substance to be percolated, to be reduced to a uniform powder, to be put into a basin, and to be mixed with a small quantity of the menstruum, until uniformly moistened. When the whole of the powder is transferred to the percolator, it is to be compressed even and firmly, and the levelled surface covered with a circular piece of moistened muslin or paper, so that the liquid poured upon it may penetrate equably and not disarrange the powder. The menstruum is then to be poured on until the space above is nearly filled, and a layer of it must be constantly maintained above the powder, so as to prevent the access of air, until all has been added, or until the requisite amount of percolate has been obtained. When the dregs of a tincture are to be submitted to percolation after maceration with all the menstruum, the liquid portion should be drained off, the solid portion packed in a percolator as before described, and the liquid gradually poured on, until all has passed the surface, when immediately a sufficient quantity of the original menstruum should be poured on to displace the absorbed liquid until the prescribed quantity of tincture has been obtained. In moistening the ingredients the formation of a pulpy paste or mass should be avoided.

TINCTURA ABELMOSCHI SEMINUM. Dr. R. REECE. Musk seed  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, proof spirit  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$ . Digest 7 days, and strain.  
Dose,  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{5}\mathfrak{j}$ .

TINCTURA ABSINTHII. G. Dried wormwood  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$ , proof

spirit (893) ℥xxx wt.; macerate for 8 days, and strain.

Dose, fʒj.

TINCTURA ABSINTHII ALKALINA. See Essentia Absinthii.

TINCTURA ABSINTHII COMPOSITA. P. Dried wormwood tops ʒj, gentian, bitter orange peel, each ʒj, germander ʒj, rhubarb ʒi, aloes ʒij, cascarella ʒij, proof spirit Oj.

TINCTURA ACAROIDIS. Botany-bay resin ʒj, rectified spirit ʒviij.

TINCTURA ACONITI CUM FOLIIS RECENTIBUS. *Alcoholature d'Aconit.* P. directs the tincture to be prepared from fresh aconite leaves gathered at the commencement of florescence, by macerating the bruised leaves for 6 days with an equal weight of rectified spirit, expressing strongly, and filtering the tincture. This powerful tincture should only be dispensed when expressly ordered. The alcoholatures (*Alcoholatura*) of the Paris Codex are also prepared in a similar manner from the fresh leaves of pulsatilla, belladonna, hemlock, digitalis, hyoscyamus, spilanthes oleracea, green lettuce, rhus radicans, stramonium, arnica flowers, colchicum flowers and bulbs.

TINCTURA ACONITI. B. Aconite root in coarse powder ʒiiss, rectified spirit Oj. Macerate the aconite root for 48 hours with fʒxv, of the spirit, in a close vessel, agitating occasionally; then transfer to a percolator, and, when the fluid ceases to pass, pour into the percolator the remaining ʒv of the spirit. As soon as the percolation is completed, subject the contents of the percolator to pressure, filter the product, mix the liquids, and add sufficient rectified spirit to make Oj. Dose, ʒv—ʒxv. [This tincture has one fourth of the strength of Tinctura Aconiti, D., and one third of the strength of Tinctura Aconiti, L. Dr. FLEMING. Macerate ʒxvj of the powdered root with fʒxvj of rectified spirit for 4 days; strain, and treat the aconite by percolation with more spirit, until the tincture obtained amounts to fʒxxiv. As an *anodyne, aneuralgic, and calmative*, Dr. F. gives ʒiij 3 times a day, increasing the dose ʒj daily, if required. As an *antiphlogistic*, he gives ʒv, repeated in 4 hours, and afterwards half the dose, if required. Its effects must be carefully watched. Dr. TURNBULL's *Tinct. Radicis Aconiti Concentrata* is made by digesting the powdered root with twice its weight of rectified spirit, for 7 days.



*outward use.* Dr. PEREIRA directs ℞j tr. of the root to Oiss of spirit, which is nearly identical with Dr. Turnbull's. Dr. TURNBULL has also described a weaker tincture—℥j of the powdered root to fʒvj of rect. spirit. U. S. Root ℞j tr., percolate with rect. spir. till Oij o. m. are obtained. G. Tubers 3j, spirit ('693) 3x wt.; macerate 8 days.

**TINCTURA ACONITI ÆTHEREA.** P. Powdered aconite ʒiv, sulphuric ether 3xvj (nearly fʒxxiv). It is best prepared by percolation.

**TINCTURA ACTÆE RACEMOSÆ.** See Tinct. Cimicifugæ.

**TINCTURA ALOES.** B. Macerate Socotrine aloes in coarse powder ʒss and extract of liquorice ʒiss, in proof spirit fʒxv for 7 days; filter the liquor, and add sufficient proof spirit to make Oj. Dose, ʒj—ʒij. U. S. 1 in 30, P. 1 in 5, G. 1 in 5.

**TINCTURA ALOES COMPOSITA.** L. *Tinct. Aloes et Myrrhæ, E. Elixir Proprietatis.* Aloes (Soc. or hep., L.; Soc. E.) ʒiss, saffron ʒij tr., tincture of myrrh Oij; macerate for 7 days.

**TINCTURA AMARA.** G. Unripe oranges ʒij, centaury ʒij, gentian root ʒij, zedoary root ʒj, proof spirit ('693) ʒxxxv by wt.; digest 8 days, and strain.

**TINCTURA ALOES ALKALINA.** SWEDIAUR. Aloes ʒss, extract of liquorice ʒiss, cinnamon water fʒviii, proof spirit fʒviii, carbonate of soda ʒj; digest, and strain. Dose, ʒj—iv.

**TINCTURA AMBERGRISÆ.** P. As Tinct. Castorei, P.

**TINCTURA AMBERGRISÆ ÆTHEREA.** P. Ambergris ʒj, alcoholized ether (ether and sp. p. æ.) 3x wt.; macerate in a stoppered bottle for 6 days, and filter.

**TINCTURA AMMONIÆ COMPOSITA.** L. *Eau de Luce.* Mastice ʒij, rectified spirit fʒix; digest until dissolved, decant, add oil of lavender mxiv, stronger solution of ammonia Oj, and mix. With miv of oil of amber it forms Spiritus Ammonia Succinatus. Dose, mx—xx.

**TINCTURA GUMMI AMMONIACI.** P. Gum ammoniac ʒiv, spirit ('864) 3xx by wt.; digest 10 days, and strain.

**TINCTURA ANGLICÆ.** AUSTRI. PH. Dried angelica root ʒj, proof spirit 3vj; digest, and filter. Dose, fʒj.

**TINCTURA ANGYSTURÆ.** See Tinct. Cuspariæ.

**TINCTURA ANISODI.** Dried leaves of *anisodus luridus* ʒj,

proof spirit  $\text{ʒviiij}$ ; digest, and filter. Maximum dose, 20 drops. *It causes dilatation of the pupils.*

TINCTURA ANTHEMIDIS. AUSTR. PH. Dried chamomile flowers  $\text{ʒij}$ , proof spirit  $\text{℥j}$ .

TINCTURA ANTISCORBUTICA. P. *Tinctura Armoracis Composita*. Fresh horseradish root  $\text{ʒviiij}$ , black mustard seed  $\text{ʒiv}$ , muriate of ammonia  $\text{ʒij}$ , proof spirit  $\text{ʒxvj}$  wt., compound spirit of scurvy grass  $\text{ʒxvj}$  wt.; macerate 10 days.

TINCTURA ANTIARTHRITICA. DR. GRAVES'S *Gout Tincture*. Orange peel  $\text{ʒij}$ , rhubarb  $\text{ʒj}$ , powder of aloes and canella  $\text{ʒij}$ , brandy  $\text{Oij}$ ; digest for a week. A spoonful night and morning, with water.

TINCTURA ARNICE. B. Arnica root in coarse powder  $\text{ʒj}$ , rectified spirit  $\text{Oj}$ . As Tinct. Aconiti. U. S. 1 to 5, P. 1 to 5 (proof sp.), G. 1 to 10.

TINCTURA ARNICE ÆTHEREA. P. From the flowers, as Tinct. Aconiti Ætherea.

TINCTURA AROMATICA. Tinct. Cinnamomi Composita.

TINCTURA AROMATICA. G. Cinnamon  $\text{ʒiv}$ , cardamoms  $\text{ʒj}$ , cloves  $\text{ʒj}$ , galanga root  $\text{ʒj}$ , ginger  $\text{ʒj}$ , all in coarse powder; proof sp. (893)  $\text{℥iij}$   $\text{ʒij}$ . Macerate 8 days, and strain.

TINCTURA AROMATICA ACIDA. G. *Elixir Vitrioli Mynsichti*. Same as above, with addition of  $\text{ʒij}$  wt. of sulphuric acid, mixed with the spirit.

TINCTURA AROMATICA ACIDA. PRUS. PH. Nearly as Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum, but with only  $\text{ʒj}$  of acid.

TINCTURA ASARI. P. One part of dried asarum to four of spirit at '863.

TINCTURA ASSAFOETIDÆ. B. Assafoetida broken small  $\text{ʒiiss}$ ; rectified spirit  $\text{Oj}$ ; macerate for 7 days, and filter. Dose,  $\text{fʒss}$  to  $\text{fʒj}$ . U. S. same, P. 1 to 5, G. 1 to 5.

TINCTURA ASSAFOETIDÆ ÆTHEREA. P. Assafoetida 1 part, alcoholized ether (see Tinct. Digit. Ether) 5 parts by wt.; macerate 10 days. Prepare in the same manner ethereal tinctures of the resins and gum resins.

TINCTURA ASTRINGENS. DR. COPLAND, *for sponginess of the gums*. Catechu  $\text{ʒss}$ , myrrh  $\text{ʒss}$ , cinchona  $\text{ʒij}$ , balsam of Peru  $\text{ʒiss}$ , spirit of horseradish  $\text{ʒiiss}$ , rectified spirit of wine  $\text{ʒiiss}$ ; digest.

TINCTURA AURANTII. B. Bitter-orange peel cut small and

- bruised  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , proof spirit  $\mathcal{O}\mathfrak{j}$ . Macerate 7 days. Dose,  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{j}$ — $\mathfrak{ss}$ . U. S. 1 in 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ . P. 1 in 5; also as B. G. 1 to 5.
- TINCTURA ATLANTICÆ RECENTIS.** B. Bitter orange, rectified spirit of each  $\mathfrak{q. s.}$  Carefully cut from the orange the coloured part of the rind in thin slices, and macerate  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$  of this in  $\mathcal{O}\mathfrak{j}$  of the spirit for a week, with frequent agitation; then pour off the liquid, press the dregs, mix the liquid products, and filter; finally add spirit  $\mathfrak{q. s.}$  to make  $\mathcal{O}\mathfrak{j}$ . Dose,  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{j}$ — $\mathfrak{ss}\mathfrak{j}$ .
- TINCTURA BALSAMICA.** E. 1744. Copaiva  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , balsam of Peru  $\mathfrak{ss}\mathfrak{j}$ , balsam of Tolu  $\mathfrak{ss}\mathfrak{j}$ ; benzoin  $\mathfrak{ss}\mathfrak{s}$ , saffron  $\mathfrak{ss}\mathfrak{j}$ , rectified spirit  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{j}$ ; digest four days in a sand-bath, and strain.
- TINCTURA BALSAMI COPAIBÆ.** GUTHRIE. One part of copaiva to eight of alcohol. Macerate, and filter.
- TINCTURA BALSAMI PERUVIANI.** L. 1798. Balsam of Peru  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$ , rectified spirit  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{j}$ ; digest until dissolved.
- TINCTURA BALSAMI TOLUTANI.** See Tinctura Tolutana.
- TINCTURA BALSAMI GILEADENSIS.** GUTHRIE. One part of balsam to eight of rectified spirit.
- TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ.** B. Belladonna leaves in coarse powder  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ , proof spirit  $\mathcal{O}\mathfrak{j}$ . As Tinctura Aconiti. Dose, from  $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$  to  $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}$ . This tincture has about half the strength of Tinctura Belladonnæ, L. & D. U. S.  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$  tr. to  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$  o. m. P. directs it to be made from the dried leaves in powder, 1 in 5. G.  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$  fresh leaves and stalks with  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{v}$  sp. rect., digested 8 days.
- TINCTURA EXTRACTI BELLADONNÆ.** MR. BLACKETT. Extract of belladonna  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}$ , proof spirit  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{j}$ . Dose,  $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ — $\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ .
- TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ ÆTHEREÆ.** P. As Tinctura Digitalis Æthereæ P.
- TINCTURA BENZOINI.** G. Benzoin  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , rectified spirit  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}$  wt.; digest for 8 days, frequently shaking, then filter.
- TINCTURA BENZOINI COMPOSITA.** *Balsamum Traumaticum*, or FRYAR'S Balsam. B. Macerate benzoin in coarse powder  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ , prepared storax  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ , balsam of Tolu  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{s}$ , Socotrine aloes gr.  $\mathfrak{c}\mathfrak{l}\mathfrak{x}$ , in rectified spirit  $\mathcal{O}\mathfrak{j}$ , for 7 days; filter, and add sufficient rectified spirit to make  $\mathcal{O}\mathfrak{j}$ . U. S. slight difference in proportions of aloes and tolu.
- TINCTURA BRUCINÆ.** M. Brucine gr.  $\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$ , rectified spirit  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ . Dose a to 24 drops.

**TINCTURA BUCHU.** B. Buchu leaves in coarse powder ʒiiss, proof spirit Oj. As Tinct. Aconiti. Dose, fʒj—ij.

**TINCTURA CAINCAE.** Cainca root ʒj, proof spirit Oss; macerate 15 days. A tincture is also prepared from 1 part of alcoholic extract and 11 of brandy. Dose, ʒj—ij.

**TINCTURA CALAMI.** G. As Tinct. Absinthii, G.

**TINCTURA CALENDULÆ.** A saturated tincture of the leaves and flowers of the garden marigold is prepared with whisky. Reputed to be of service as an application to *lacerated wounds*.

**TINCTURA CALUMBÆ.** B. Calumba cut small ʒiiss, proof spirit Oj. As Tinct. Aconiti. U. S. 1 to 7½ by percolation. P. 1 to 5.

**TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ.** See Sp. Camphoræ.

**TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITA.** B. (*Tinct. Camph. cum Opio*. B. 1864.) *Tinct. Opii Camphorata. Paregoric Elixir*. B. Macerate opium in coarse powder gr. xl, benzoic acid gr. xl, camphor gr. xxx, oil of anise fʒss, proof spirit Oj, for 7 days; strain, express, and filter, then add sufficient proof spirit to make Oj. Dose, fʒss to fʒij. Gr. j of opium and gr. ¼ camphor in fʒss. U. S. same, but contains honey. P. 1 gr. ext. opium in 200; G. 1 gr. powd. opium in 200.

**TINCTURA CANNABIS INDICÆ.** B. Extract of Indian hemp ʒj, rectified spirit Oj; dissolve. Dose, from 5 to 20 drops, in *neuralgia, cholera, &c.* In *tetanus* much larger doses are given. U. S. same, G. same.

**TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS.** B. Cantharides in coarse powder ʒ¼, proof spirit Oj; macerate for 7 days; make up to Oj. Dose, mʒ to xx. A much stronger preparation is directed in the Continental pharmacopœias. P. Powdered flies 1 part, spirit ('864) 10 parts. G. Coarsely powdered cantharides ʒj, rectified spirit ʒx (by wt.). U. S. 1 in 30.

*Antidotes for Cantharides.*—ʒj *sulph. zinc dissolved in water, demulcents and opium.*

**TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS ÆTHEREA.** P. Powdered cantharides ʒj; acetic ether ʒx wt.; macerate for 10 days in a stoppered bottle, express, and filter.

**TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS NITRICA.** M. RIGHINI. Cantha-

place in fine powder 54 parts, nitric acid 32 parts; pour the acid on the fine salt, when the action has ceased, pour on more of the acid, till 100 parts of rectified spirit. Macerate for 5 days, frequently stirring; then express, and filter. It should contain no free acid.

**TINGTURA CAPSICI.** B. Capsicum bruised 3℥, rectified spirit 6℥. As Tinct. Aconiti. U. S. as Tinct. Canth. U. S. (See Tinct. Cantharidis).

**TINGTURA CAPSICI ACETICA.** VAN MOER. Capsicum 3℥, vinegar 3℥, proof spirit 3℥; digest.

**TINGTURA CAPSICI CONCENTRATA.** Dr. TURNBULL, for external use. Capsicum 3℥, rectified spirit 3℥j; macerate for 7 days; or prepare it by percolation. It is also used instead of the pepper in cookery, under the name of *Essence of Cayenne*.

**TINGTURA CAPSICI CUM DELPHINIA.** Dr. TURNBULL. Dissolve gr. iv of delphine in f℥j of the last tincture.

**TINGTURA CAPSICI CUM VERATRIA.** Dr. TURNBULL. Dissolve gr. iv of veratria in 3℥ of concentrated tincture of capsicum. For external use.

**TINGTURA CAPSICI ET CANTHARIDIS.** Cantharides 3x, capsicum 3℥, proof spirit 6℥; macerate for 10 days.

**TINGTURA CARDAMOMI.** L. 1836. Cardamom seeds (without the capsules) 3℥iiss tr., proof spirit 6℥j; macerate 14 days.

**TINGTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA.** B. Cardamoms freed from pericarps and bruised 3℥, caraway bruised 3℥, raisins freed from their seeds 3℥j, cinnamon bruised 3ss, cochineal in powder 60 grains, proof spirit 6℥. As Tinct. Aconiti B. [Dr. PEREIRA remarks that some druggists improperly weigh the capsules with the seeds. It may be added that some omit to remove the seeds from the raisins, the tannin of which precipitates quinia and other alkaloids when the tincture is added to mixtures containing them. Some employ sultana raisins, which are devoid of seeds.] Dose, f℥j-ij. U. S. Cardamoms gr. ccclx, caraway gr. cxx, cinnamon gr. ccc, all in mod. fine powder. Cochineal in fine powder gr. lx, honey 3℥j tr., dil. alcohol (see Spiritus) q. s.; percolate until 6℥j 3vj o. m. are obtained, add the honey and filter through paper.

**TINGTURA CARYOPHYLLATUM.** GUIBOUT. Cloves 3℥, rectified spirit 3xvj. 1<sup>st</sup> 20 drops.



- TINCTURA CASCARILLÆ.** B. Cascarilla bruised ʒiiss, proof spirit Oj. As Tinct. Aconiti. Dose, fʒss to fʒij. P. 1 to 5. G. 1 to 5.
- TINCTURA CASSIÆ.** E. Cassia in moderately fine powder ʒiiss tr., proof spirit Oij. Proceed by percolation, the cassia being first macerated with a little of the spirit for 12 hours, or digest 7 days.
- TINCTURA CASTOREI.** B. Macerate castor ʒj in rectified spirit Oj for 7 days; strain, express, filter, and add sufficient rectified spirit to make Oj. Dose, fʒss—ʒj. U. S. 1 to 15. P. 1 to 10. G. 1 to 10.
- TINCTURA CASTOREI AMMONIATA.** E. Castor ʒiiss, assa-fetida ʒx, spirit of ammonia Oij; digest for 7 days. [This is the Elixir Fœtidum of foreign pharm.; and, with the addition of ʒv of opium, it forms the Elixir Uterinum, or Elixir Castorei Thebaicum.] Dose, ʒss to ʒj.
- TINCTURA CASTOREI ÆTHEREÆ.** P. Castor in powd. ʒj, alcoholized ether (see Tinct. Digit. Ether) ʒx wt.
- TINCTURA CATECHU.** B. Pale catechu in coarse powder ʒiiss, cinnamon bruised ʒj, proof spirit Oj. Macerate for 7 days. Make up to Oj. Dose, ʒss—ʒj. U. S. Catechu ʒij tr., cinnamon ʒij tr., dil. alcohol (see Spiritus) Oij o. m. by percolation. P. 1 in 5. G. 1 in 5.
- TINCTURA CATECHU GINGIVALIS.** Catechu and myrrh, each ʒiv, balsam of Peru ʒj, spirit of scurvy grass ʒvij.
- TINCTURA CENTAURII MINORIS.** As Tinctura Absinthii.
- TINCTURA CHENOPODII.** SWEDIAUR. Mexican tea (*Ch. ambrosioides*) 1 part, proof spirit [or sp. of sulphuric ether, VAN MONS] 4 parts. Macerate 14 days.
- TINCTURA CHINÆ CORTICIS.** See Tinctura Cinchonæ.
- TINCTURA CHIRITÆ, B. (CHIRETTÆ, D.)** B. Chiretta cut small and bruised ʒiiss, proof spirit Oj. As Tinct. Aconiti. Dose, ʒss—ʒj.
- TINCTURA CHLOROFORMI COMPOSITA.** B. Mix chloroform fʒij with rectified spirit fʒvij and compound tincture of cardamoms fʒx. Dose, mxx—lx.
- TINCTURA CIMICIFUGÆ.** Dr. HILDRETH. Bruised root of *cimicifuga racemosa* (black snake-root) ʒiv, proof spirit ʒxvj. Dose, fʒj to ʒij.
- TINCTURA CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA.** B. Pale cinchona bark in moderately fine powder ʒij, bitter-orange peel cut small and bruised ʒj, serpentary bruised ʒss, saffron



- TINCTURA CYNARÆ.** Fresh artichoke leaves bruised lbj, rectified spirit lbj; digest for 7 days, express, and filter.
- TINCTURA FLORUM COLCHICI.** Dr. WILSON'S *Eau Médicinale*. Mix two parts of fresh juice of colchicum flowers with one of brandy; after a few days filter or decant.
- TINCTURA EXTRACTI COLCHICI.** BATEMAN. Extract of colchicum gr. viij, proof spirit fʒj.
- TINCTURA COLCHICI COMPOSITA.** L. Colchicum seeds bruised ʒv tr., aromatic spirit of ammoniac Oj. Macerate for 14 days. Dose, mxxv to fʒss.
- TINCTURA COLOCYNTHIDIS.** G. As Tinct. Canthar. G. Dose, 6 to 20 drops.
- TINCTURA COLOMBÆ.** See Tinctura Calumbæ.
- TINCTURA CONII.** B. Hemlock fruit bruised ʒiiss, proof spirit Oj. As Tinct. Aconiti. Dose, mxx—lx. P. directs a tincture to be prepared from the leaves, with five times their weight of proof spirit. U. S. powd. leaves 1 in 74.
- TINCTURA CONII ÆTHEREÆ.** P. As Tinct. Digitalis Ætherea. P.
- TINCTURA CONTRAYERVÆ.** P. Contrayerva root ʒiv, spirit of wine (863) Oj.
- TINCTURA COPALCHI CORTICIS.** Bruised copalche bark ʒj tr., proof spirit Oj. 1 or 2 teaspoonfuls, 2 or 3 times a day.
- TINCTURA COPTIS.** Dr. WOOD. Gold-thread root ʒj tr., proof spirit fʒxvj. Dose, ʒj. *Tonic*.
- TINCTURA CORNUS CIRCINATÆ.** Dr. REECE. Extract of round-leaved cornel (dog-wood) ʒj tr., brandy Oj.
- TINCTURA CROCI.** B. Saffron ʒj, proof spirit Oj. As Tinct. Aconiti. P. 1 to 10.
- TINCTURA CROTONIS.** Croton seed 1 part, rectified spirit 5 parts.
- TINCTURA CUBEBÆ.** B. As Tinct. Aconiti. [A concentrated tincture (sold as essence of cubebs) may be conveniently made by percolation of any desired strength. Mix the ground berries with sufficient rectified spirit to moisten them; after 12 hours put the pulp into a percolator, and pour more spirit till the tincture equals the weight of the cubebs, or more, according to strength required.] U. S. same.

cochineal in powder gr. xxx, proof spirit Oj. As Tinct. Aconiti. HUXHAM's Tincture of Bark was similar, except that French brandy was used. U. S. Red bark  $\text{ʒiv}$  tr., orange peel  $\text{ʒij}$  tr., serpentary grs. ccclx, sp. (3 pts. to 1 water) to make Oiss o. m. by percolation. P. same as B. G. contains yellow bark, gent., cinnamon, and orange, but no saffron nor cochineal.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ FLAVÆ. B. Yellow-cinchona bark in moderately fine powder  $\text{ʒiv}$ , proof spirit Oj. As Tinct. Aconiti. Dose,  $\text{fʒj}$ — $\text{ijj}$ . U. S. 1 to 5. P. 1 to 5. G. 1 to 5.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ AMMONIATA. L. 1824. Peruvian bark  $\text{ʒiv}$  troy, aromatic spirit of ammonia  $\text{fʒxxxij}$ ; macerate for 10 days. Dose,  $\text{ʒss}$  to  $\text{ʒj}$ .

TINCTURA CINCHONINÆ. *Alcohol de Cinchonine*. M. Sulphate of cinchonine gr. xij, rectified spirit  $\text{fʒiiss}$ .

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI. B. As Tinct. Aconiti. Dose,  $\text{ʒj}$ — $\text{ijj}$ . U. S. 1 to 10, P. 1 to 5, G. 1 to 5.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI COMPOSITA. L. Cinnamon  $\text{ʒj}$ , cardamom  $\text{ʒiv}$ , long pepper  $\text{ʒiiss}$ , ginger  $\text{ʒiiss}$ , proof spirit Oj; digest 7 days.

TINCTURA CARDUI BENEDICTI. BRUNS. PH. Blessed thistle  $\text{ʒvj}$  tr., rectified spirit Oj.

TINCTURA COCCI. B. Macerate cochineal in powder  $\text{ʒiiss}$  in proof spirit Oj; for 7 days strain, express, filter, and add sufficient proof spirit to make Oj. [Intended chiefly as a colouring tincture; but it is also prescribed as an *antispasmodic and sedative*.] Dose,  $\text{fʒss}$ — $\text{ij}$ . P. 1 to 10.

TINCTURA COCCI ILICIS. ELLIS. Kermes illicis  $\text{ʒij}$ , brandy  $\text{fʒvij}$ ; digest in a stoppered bottle.

TINCTURA COCCI AMMONIATA. DR. EBERLE. Cochineal  $\text{ʒss}$ , water of ammonia  $\text{ʒss}$ , rectified spirit  $\text{fʒvij}$ . Dose, 5 drops, in *hooping-cough*.

TINCTURA COCHLEARIÆ COMPOSITA. See Tinct. Antiscorbutica.

TINCTURA COLCHICI SEMINUM. B. Colchicum seed bruised  $\text{ʒiiss}$ , proof spirit Oj. As Tinct. Aconiti. Dose,  $\text{mx}$  to  $\text{fʒss}$ . U. S. 1 in  $7\frac{1}{2}$ , P. 1 in 10, G. 1 in 10.

TINCTURA COLCHICI & RADICE. P. Macerate 1 part of the bulbs in 5 parts by weight of proof spirit.

- TINCTURA CYNARÆ.** Fresh artichoke leaves bruised ℥ij, rectified spirit ℔j; digest for 7 days, express, and filter.
- TINCTURA FLORUM COLCHICI.** Dr. WILSON'S *Eau Médicinale*. Mix two parts of fresh juice of colchicum flowers with one of brandy; after a few days filter or decant.
- TINCTURA EXTRACTI COLCHICI.** BATEMAN. Extract of colchicum gr. viij, proof spirit f℥j.
- TINCTURA COLCHICI COMPOSITA.** L. Colchicum seeds bruised ℥v tr., aromatic spirit of ammonia Oj. Macerate for 14 days. Dose, mxxv to f℥ss.
- TINCTURA COLOCYNTHIDIS.** G. As Tinct. Canthar. G. Dose, 6 to 20 drops.
- TINCTURA COLOMBÆ.** See Tinctura Calumbæ.
- TINCTURA CONII.** B. Hemlock fruit bruised ℥iiss, proof spirit Oj. As Tinct. Aconiti. Dose, mxx—lx. P. directs a tincture to be prepared from the leaves, with five times their weight of proof spirit. U. S. powd. leaves 1 in 7½.
- TINCTURA CONII ÆTHEREÆ.** P. As Tinct. Digitalis Æthereæ. P.
- TINCTURA CONTRAYERVÆ.** P. Contrayerva root ℥iv, spirit of wine (863) Oj.
- TINCTURA COPALCHI CORTICIS.** Bruised copalche bark ℥j tr., proof spirit Oj. 1 or 2 teaspoonfuls, 2 or 3 times a day.
- TINCTURA COPTIS.** Dr. WOOD. Gold-thread root ℥j tr., proof spirit f℥xvj. Dose, ℥j. *Tonic*.
- TINCTURA CORNUS CIRCINATÆ.** Dr. REECE. Extract of round-leaved cornel (dog-wood) ℥j tr., brandy Oj.
- TINCTURA CROCI.** B. Saffron ℥j, proof spirit Oj. As Tinct. Aconiti. P. 1 to 10.
- TINCTURA CROTONIS.** Croton seed 1 part, rectified spirit 5 parts.
- TINCTURA CUBEÆ.** B. As Tinct. Aconiti. [A concentrated tincture (sold as essence of cubebs) may be conveniently made by percolation of any desired strength. Mix the ground berries with sufficient rectified spirit to moisten them; after 12 hours put the pulp into a percolator, and pour more spirit till the tincture equals the weight of the cubebs, or more, according to strength required.] U. S. same.



- TINCTURA CURCUMÆ.** Dr. WOOD. Turmeric  $\mathfrak{zj}$  tr., proof spirit  $\mathfrak{zvj}$ .
- TINCTURA CUSPARIÆ.** E. Cusparia bark  $\mathfrak{zivss}$  tr., proof spirit Oij; by digestion, or percolation, as Tinct. Cinchonæ.
- TINCTURA DELPHINII.** Dr. WOOD. Larkspur seed  $\mathfrak{zj}$  tr., proof spirit  $\mathfrak{fzvj}$ ; digest.  $\mathfrak{m\acute{x}}$  to  $\mathfrak{xx}$ , in *asthma*.
- TINCTURA DELPHINIÆ.** See Solutio Delphinia.
- TINCTURA DIGITALIS.** B. Digitalis leaves in coarse powder  $\mathfrak{ziiss}$ , proof spirit Oj. As Tinct. Aconiti. BONJEAN states that a weaker spirit ('975 to '972) should be used; and that *ether* does not dissolve the active principle. Dose, from  $\mathfrak{m\acute{x}}$  sometimes gradually increased to  $\mathfrak{m\acute{xxx}}$ . U. S., as Tinct. Colchici Sem. U. S. P. 1 to 5. G. as Tinct. Belladonnæ, G.
- TINCTURA DIGITALIS ÆTHEREÆ.** P. Digitalis leaves in powder 1 part, alcoholized ether (sp. gr. '76) 5 parts. Prepare by percolation. The alcoholized ether is made by mixing equal weights of ether and rect. sp.
- TINCTURA DIGITALIS COMPOSITA.** VAN MONS. Digitalis  $\mathfrak{zij}$ , spirit of bitter almonds  $\mathfrak{z\acute{x}vj}$ .
- TINCTURA ELATERIL.** Extract of elaterium gr. viij, rectified spirit  $\mathfrak{fzviij}$ . Dose,  $\mathfrak{fzss}$  to  $\mathfrak{fzij}$ .
- TINCTURA ELATERINÆ.** MORRIES. Elaterine gr. j, nitric acid 4 drops, rectified spirit  $\mathfrak{fzj}$ . Dose,  $\mathfrak{fzss}$ .
- TINCTURA ERGOTÆ.** B. Ergot in coarse powder  $\mathfrak{z\acute{v}}$ , proof spirit Oj. As Tinct. Aconiti. G. as Tinct. Aconiti G.
- TINCTURA ERGOTÆ ÆTHEREÆ.** L. Bruised ergot  $\mathfrak{z\acute{xv}}$  tr., ether Oij. Macerate for 7 days, then express, and filter. For a stronger preparation see Essentia Secalis Cornuti Ætherea.
- TINCTURA ERGOTÆ AMMONIATA.** Mr. GORE. Bruised ergot  $\mathfrak{ziv}$  tr., aromatic spirit of ammonia Oss; macerate for a month, express, and filter. Dose, 30 drops every 10 minutes till it excites *uterine contractions*.
- TINCTURA ERIGERONIS.** Dried Canada flea-bane (*Erigeron Canadense*)  $\mathfrak{ziv}$  tr., proof spirit Oj o. m. Macerate, express, and filter.
- TINCTURA EUCALYPTI GLOBULI.** DORVAULT. Eucalyptus leaves cut, one part, (alcohol 80 per cent.) five parts. Digest 5 days and filter. Dose,  $\mathfrak{zj}$  to  $\mathfrak{zij}$ .
- TINCTURA EUPHORBII.** G. Euphorbium  $\mathfrak{zj}$ , rectified spirit  $\mathfrak{z\acute{x}}$  wt., digest 8 days.

**TINCTURA FEBRIFUGA.** Dr. CLUTTON. Febrifuge spirit  
Oss, angelica root ʒiss, serpentary ʒiss, cardamom seed  
ʒiss; digest, and filter.

**TINCTURA FELLIS.** Inspissated ox-gall ʒij tr., proof spirit  
Oj; digest until dissolved.

**TINCTURA FERRI ACETATIS.** B. Dissolve acetate of potash  
ʒij in fʒx of rectified spirit, add solution of persulphate  
of iron fʒiiss to fʒviiij of rectified spirit. Mix in a 2-pint  
bottle, shaking well together several times during an  
hour. Put the tincture with the precipitated salt in it on  
a filter. When the liquid has passed, pass rectified spirit  
through the filter to make the product measure 1 pint.  
Dose,  $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$ —xxx.

**TINCTURA FERRI ACETATIS ÆTHEREÆ.** G. To 9 parts of  
solution of acetate of iron (Liquor Ferri Acetici) add 1  
part of acetic ether and 2 of rectified spirit. Dose, from  
 $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$  to xx.

**TINCTURA FERRI AMMONIO-CHLORIDI.** L. *Tinct. Ferri  
Ammoniaci.* Ammonio-chloride of iron ʒviiij, proof spirit  
and distilled water, of each Oj. We have ventured here  
to correct an obvious error. The College, in adding Oj  
of water to the previous tincture, has neglected to increase  
the quantity of ammonio-chloride. That the tincture  
was intended to be of the same strength as before is plain  
from the note—that “fʒj yields, potash being added, 5·8  
grains of sesquioxide of iron.” It is, therefore, evident  
that ʒviiij of the ammonio-chloride were intended, though  
ʒiv only are ordered. Dose,  $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}$  to fʒij.

**TINCTURA FERRI AURANTIACÆ.** WURT. PH. Iron filings  
ʒiv tr., Seville oranges deprived of their seeds No. 4;  
beat them together, leave them for 2 days, then add  
Madeira wine ʒx, spirit of orange peel ʒij tr.; digest,  
express, and filter.

**TINCTURA FERRI CYDONIATÆ.** As *Tinct. Ferri Pomati*,  
substituting quince juice for apple juice in preparing the  
extract.

**TINCTURA FERRI PERCHLORIDI.** B. Mix strong solution  
of perchloride of iron fʒv with rect. spirit fʒxv. Dose,  
 $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ —xxx. U. S. same. G. 1 of the salt 10 sp. ten.

**TINCTURA FERRI PROTO-IODIDI.** CALLOUD. Sulphate of  
iron ʒj, iodide of potassium ʒx; powder them separately,  
triturate together, and add Oj of rectified spirit. Filter.

and keep it in well-closed bottles, quite filled; fʒj contains about 4 grains of dry iodide of iron.

TINCTURA FERRI POMATA. G. *Tinct. Ferri Malatis*. Extract of malate of iron (Ext. Ferri Pomati) ʒij, spirituous cinnamon water ʒxviij. Dissolve and filter. Dose, mxxv to xxx.

TINCTURA FERRI SESQUICHLORIDI. D. See Tinctura Ferri Perchloridi.

TINCTURA FERRI SESQUICHLORIDI ÆTHEREA. *Tincture de Bestuchef*. Dry perchloride of iron ʒj, spirit of sulphuric ether ʒviij. Dose, mxx—xx. G. Sol. perchlor. iron 1 part wt., sp. ether 14 parts, wt.

TINCTURA FERRI TARTARIZATA. *Tinct. Martis Tartarizata*. Pure iron filings 100 parts, cream of tartar 250, rectified spirit 50 parts, wt.; put the filings and tartar into an iron kettle with sufficient water to form a soft paste, leave them for 24 hours, add 3000 parts of soft water, and boil for 2 hours, stirring constantly, and supplying the waste of water. Decant and filter the liquor, and evaporate it till it has the density of 1·286, and add the spirit. Dose, 3 to 6 drops.

TINCTURA FEVILLE CORDIFOLLE. Dr. HAMILTON. Macerate 8 or 10 bruised cocoons (seeds of the plant) in Oj of spirit for 2 or 3 days, and dilute the tincture with Oj of water. Dose, fʒss. *Stomachic*; in larger doses, *purgative and emetic*.

TINCTURA FORMICARUM. G. Ants recently collected, cleansed and bruised ʒij, rect sp. ʒiij by wt.; digest 8 days.

TINCTURA GALANGÆ. AMST. PH. Galangal root ʒj tr., proof spirit ʒvj. Dose, 30 to 60 drops.

TINCTURA GALBANI. Galbanum ʒij, proof spirit fʒxxxij; digest for 7 days, and filter.

TINCTURA GALLÆ. B. Galls in coarse powder ʒiiss, proof spirit Oj. As Tinct. Aconiti. Dose, fʒss to fʒij. U. S. 1 in 7½. G. 1 to 5.

TINCTURA GEI COMPOSITA. Avens root ʒiss tr., angelica root ʒj tr., tormentil root ʒj tr. (all bruised), stoned raisins ʒij tr., French brandy Oij. Macerate for a month in a warm place, and filter. Dose, fʒss.

TINCTURA GELSEMI SEMPERVIRENS. Yellow jasmine  $\mathfrak{zj}$ , rect. sp. Oj. Dose,  $\mathfrak{mxx}$  to  $\mathfrak{mxx}$ . St. B. H. Yellow jasmine  $\mathfrak{zj}$ , rect. sp.  $\mathfrak{zxxvj}$ .

TINCTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA. B. Gentian cut small and bruised  $\mathfrak{zias}$ , bitter-orange peel cut small and bruised  $\mathfrak{z}\frac{3}{4}$ , cardamoms freed from pericarps and bruised  $\mathfrak{z}\frac{1}{4}$ , proof spirit Oj.; As Tinct. Aconiti Dose,  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$ — $\mathfrak{zj}$ . U. S. 1 in 15, percolation. P. as B. G. a simple tincture, 1 in 5.

TINCTURA GENTIANÆ AMMONIATA. *Elixir Antiscrofuleux*. Gentian  $\mathfrak{zj}$ , carbonate of ammonia  $\mathfrak{zj}$ , proof spirit  $\mathfrak{zxxij}$ .

TINCTURA GERANII. Dried roots of geranium maculatum  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}$ , proof spirit Oj. *Astringent*; chiefly used in gargles.

TINCTURA GINGIVALIS. PORT. PH. Myrrh  $\mathfrak{zj}$  tr., catechu  $\mathfrak{zj}$  tr., tincture of Peruvian balsam  $\mathfrak{zj}$ , spirit of scurvy-grass  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{iv}$ , rectified spirit  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{iv}$ : digest 4 days.

TINCTURA GRANI PARADISI. Grains of paradise  $\mathfrak{zj}$  tr., proof spirit Oj; macerate for 10 days.

TINCTURA GRATIOLÆ. DR. REECE. Dried hedge-hyssop  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{iv}$ , proof spirit  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{xxxij}$ .

TINCTURA GUAIACI. L. Guaiacum resin  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{vij}$  tr., rectified spirit Oj; macerate for 7 days. Dose,  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{zj}$  to  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{zj}$ .

TINCTURA GUAIACI ALKALINA. DR. DEWEES. Guaiacum  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}$  tr., carbonate of potash (or of soda)  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ij}$ , pimento  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ij}$  tr., proof spirit Oj. A teaspoonful 3 times a day, in *dysmenorrhœa*, &c.

TINCTURA GUAIACI AMMONIATA. B. Macerate guaiacum resin in powder  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{iv}$ , aromatic spirit of ammonia  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{xv}$ , for 7 days, in a well-closed vessel, and filter, then add sufficient aromatic spirit of ammonia to make Oj. Dose,  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$  to  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{zj}$ . U. S. same, G. same strength, but uses Liq. Ammonia and spirit.

TINCTURA GUAIACI FENICULATA. SWED. PH. Guaiacum resin  $\mathfrak{zj}$  tr., oil of fennel  $\mathfrak{zss}$  tr.; digest with a gentle heat for 24 hours, and add  $\mathfrak{thj}$  of spirit of wine of '900 sp. gr.

TINCTURA GUMMI RUBRI. MR. SQUIRE. Gum 1, rectified spirit 4; digest, and strain. Dose,  $\mathfrak{mxx}$  to  $\mathfrak{mxx}$ .

TINCTURA HAMAMELIS VIRGINICÆ. Tincture of the witch hazel. Dose,  $\mathfrak{mj}$  or  $\mathfrak{ij}$  every 2 or 3 hours. In *phlegmasia dolens*. DR. PUSTON has employed it in bleeding from the nose. Given also in *hæmoptysis*, and in dysentery accom-

- panied with much *discharge of blood*; also employed in *bleeding piles*, both externally and by mouth.
- TINCTURA LIGNI GUAIACI. P. One part of the rasped wood to five parts, by weight, of proof spirit.
- TINCTURA LIGNI GUAIACI COMPOSITA. PRUS P. *Essentia Lignorum*. Rasped guaiacum  $\text{ʒiij}$  tr., sassafras  $\text{ʒij}$  tr., rhodium  $\text{ʒss}$  tr., red and yellow santal, each  $\text{ʒj}$  tr., rectified spirit  $\text{℔ij}$ .
- TINCTURA HELLEBORI [NIGRI]. L. Black hellebore root  $\text{ʒv}$  tr., proof spirit Oj; macerate for 7 days, and filter. Dose,  $\text{mxxx}$  to  $\text{fʒj}$ , with caution.
- TINCTURA HELLEBORI ALBI. See Tinctura Veratri.
- TINCTURA HIPPOCASTANEI. Horse-chestnut bark  $\text{ʒiv}$ , proof spirit Oj; macerate for 10 days, and filter.
- TINCTURA HUMULI. See Tinctura Lupuli.
- TINCTURA HYOSCYAMI. B. Hyoscyamus leaves dried and in coarse powder  $\text{ʒiiss}$ , proof spirit Oj. As Tinct. Aconiti. Dose,  $\text{mxx}$  to  $\text{fʒj}$ . U. S. 1 in  $7\frac{1}{2}$  percol., P. 1 in 5.
- TINCTURA HYOSCAMA ÆTHEREA. As Tinctura Digitalis Æther.
- TINCTURA HYPERICI. Flowering tops of St. John's wort  $\text{ʒv}$ , rectified spirit Oj; digest for 3 days.
- TINCTURA IMPERATORIE. Masterwort root  $\text{ʒij}$  tr., proof spirit  $\text{fʒxvj}$ . Digest, and strain. (*Pharm. Journ.*)
- TINCTURA INULÆ. P. Powdered elecampane  $\text{ʒiv}$ , proof spirit Oj. Digest for 10 days.
- TINCTURA IODI. B. *Tinctura Iodini Composita*. B. Dissolve iodine  $\text{ʒss}$  and iodide of potassium  $\text{ʒ}\frac{1}{4}$  in rectified spirit Oj. Dose, from  $\text{mv}$  to  $\text{xx}$ . U. S. 1 in 15, P. 1 in 12, no iodide. G. 1 in 10, no iodide.
- TINCTURA IODINEL. E. Iodine  $\text{ʒiiss}$  tr., rectified spirit Oj; dissolve by gentle heat and agitation, and keep the tincture in well-closed bottles. It alters spontaneously, and is decomposed by water. Dose, 4 to 8 drops (COINDET).
- TINCTURA IODI DECOLORATA. G. Iodine  $\text{ʒx}$ , hyposulphite of soda  $\text{ʒx}$ , dist. water  $\text{ʒx}$ ; digest with gentle heat, occasionally shaking, and when the solution is completed, add liq. ammoniæ (960)  $\text{ʒxvj}$  wt.; shake together, and add sp. rect.  $\text{ʒlxxxv}$  by wt.
- TINCTURA IODINII ÆTHEREA. M. Iodine  $\text{ʒij}$ , sulphuric ether  $\text{ʒj}$  ( $\text{fʒiiss}$ ).



TINCTURA IODOFORMI ÆTHEREA. ODIN and LEYMAIRE.

Crystallized iodoform gr. xv, ether at 60° Baumé ʒj by wt.

TINCTURA IPECAGUANHÆ. P. Ipecac. ʒiv, proof spirit Oj.

[The Vinum Ipecac. is so named in E. 1744.]

TINCTURA IRIDIS. Freshly-powdered orris-root 1 part, proof spirit 5 parts. (Sold as *Esprit de Violette*.)

TINCTURA JALAPÆ. B. As Tinct. Aconiti. Dose, ʒj—iv.

U. S. 1 in 5. P. 1 in 5.

TINCTURA JALAPÆ COMPOSITA. E. 1744. Jalap root ʒvj, black bellebore root ʒiij, juniper berries ʒss, guaiacum shavings ʒss, French brandy fʒxxiv; digest for 3 days, and strain. [P. *Eau-de-Vie Allemande*. Jalap ʒviiij, turpeth root ʒj, scammony ʒij, proof spirit ʒxcvj by wt. Dose, fʒiv.]

TINCTURA JALAPÆ COMFORTANS. AMST. PH. Jalap ʒij, lemon peel ʒj, cinnamon ʒss, aniseed ʒij, rectified spirit ʒviiij, proof spirit ʒviiij. Macerate for 8 days.

TINCTURA JAPONICA. See Tinctura Catechu.

TINCTURA JUGLANDIS. DAN. PH. Green shells of walnut ʒvj, proof spirit fʒxxiv; digest for 6 days.

TINCTURA JUGLANDIS FOLIORUM. MR. INCE. ʒxvj of dried walnut leaves macerated for 7 days in a gallon of proof spirit. Dose, 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls; to prevent sickness or to cover the taste of cod liver-oil.

TINCTURA JUSTICIÆ. DR. AINSLIE. Root of panicked justice ʒiij, proof spirit Oij. Used as Tinct. Calumbæ.

TINCTURA KALINA. See Solutio Potassæ Alcoholica.

TINCTURA KALMIÆ. DR. STABLER. Leaves of mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*) ʒij, rectified spirit fʒxxvj. Dose, 30 drops, 4 or 6 times a day; as an arterial sedative.

TINCTURA KINO. B. Macerate kino in coarse powder ʒij in rect. spirit Oj, for 7 days, filter, and add sufficient rect. spirit to make Oj. Dose fʒss—ij. U. S. 1 in 7½. P. 1 in 5. G. 1 in 5.

TINCTURA KRAMERIÆ. B. As Tinct. Aconiti. P. 1 in 5. G. 1 in 5.

TINCTURA LACCÆ. E. 1744. Gum lac ʒj, myrrh ʒss, solution of carbonate of potash q. s.; rub together to a soft paste, dry, and digest in Oiss of spirit of scurvy-grass.

TINCTURA LACTUCARII. E. Powdered lactucarium ʒiv tr., proof spirit Oij; digest, or percolate. Dose, mxx to ʒj.

**TINCTURA LACTUÆ VIROSÆ.** P. From the fresh l as *Tinctura Aconiti Recentis*.

**TINCTURA LABICIS.** B. Larch bark in coarse powder rect. spirit Oj; macerate the bark for 48 hours in f $\frac{3}{4}$  the spirit in a closed vessel, agitating occasionally; transfer to a percolator, and when the fluid ceases to continue the percolation with the remaining  $\frac{3}{4}$  v of s. Afterwards subject the contents of the percolate pressure, filter the product, mix the liquids, and add spirit q. s. to make Oj. Dose, mxx to mxxx.

**TINCTURA LAVANDULÆ COMPOSITA.** B. Oil of E lavender f $\frac{3}{4}$ ss, oil of rosemary m x, cinnamon bruise cl, nutmeg bruised gr. cl, red sandal-wood gr. ccc, fied spirit Oij. Macerate the cinnamon, nutmeg, an sandal-wood in the spirit for 7 days, then press ou strain; dissolve the oils in the strained tincture, an rectified spirit q. s. to make Oij. Dose, f $\frac{3}{4}$ ss to f $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. (*Sp. Lavand. Co.*) ol. lavender  $\frac{3}{4}$ j o. m., ol. rosemary cinnam.  $\frac{3}{4}$ ij tr., cloves  $\frac{3}{4}$ ss tr., red saunders gr. ccc rect. Ov $\frac{1}{2}$  o. m., water Oij o. m., dil. alcohol (see Spi q. s. Dissolve the oils in the spirit, and add the water the powders into a percolator, and pour on the spiri solution, and afterwards the diluted alcohol, until o. m. have passed.

**TINCTURA LIMONIS.** B. Fresh lemon peel sliced thin proof spirit Oj. Macerate for 7 days, press, and s. Make up to Oj. Dose,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ss— $\frac{5}{4}$ j.

**TINCTURA LIRIODENDRI.** Digest  $\frac{3}{4}$ v of bruised tuli bark in Oj of proof spirit for 7 days. *Tonic and phoretic.* Dose, f $\frac{3}{4}$ j.

**TINCTURA LOBELIÆ.** B. As *Tinct. Aconiti*. Dos to f $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. U. S. 1 in  $\frac{7}{8}$ . P. 1 in 5. G. 1 in 10.

**TINCTURA LOBELIÆ ÆTHEREA.** B. Macerate 1 bruised  $\frac{3}{4}$ ss in spirit of ether Oj for 7 days, press and strain, and add q. s. spirit of ether to ma Dose, m x to xxx.

**TINCTURA LUPULI.** B. As *Tinct. Aconiti*.

**TINCTURA LUPULINÆ.** D. and U. S. (*Tinct. Lupu Lupuline*  $\frac{3}{4}$ v, rectified spirit Oij; macerate for 14 and filter. [Or by percolation, E.] Dose,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ss to  $\frac{5}{4}$ i

TINCTURA LUPULI COMPOSITA. F. H. *Liqueur des teigneux.*

Hops 3j, smaller centaury 3j, orange peel 5ij, carbonate of potash gr. xij, proof spirit 3xviiij wt.

TINCTURA MACIDIS. As Tinct. Aloes. G.

TINCTURA MAGNOLIE. Recent dried bark or cones of *Magnolia glauca* 3iv, proof spirit or brandy Oj. *In chronic rheumatism.*

TINCTURA MARTIS CYDONIATA. Impure malate of iron (Extractum Martis Cydoniatum) 3j, spirituous cinnamon water 3vj.

TINCTURA MARTIS TARTARIZATA. See Tinct. Ferri Tartarizata.

TINCTURA MASTICHES. Mastic 3ij tr., rectified spirit f3ix. Used in making Eau de Luce or Tinctura Ammoniae Composita. If for stopping hollow teeth, double the strength.

TINCTURA MATICO. D. Matico leaves in coarse powder 3viij, proof spirit Oij. Macerate for 14 days, express, and filter. Dose, f3ss to 5ij. *Styptic and astringent in hæmorrhage.*

TINCTURA MONESIE. Mr. DONOVAN. Monesia 3j, proof spirit f3ixss, water f3ij; macerate, and decant.

TINCTURA MOSCHI. D. 1826. Musk 3ij, rectified spirit f3xvj; macerate for 7 days.

TINCTURA MOSCHI ARTIFICIALIS. VAN MONS. Artificial musk 3j, rectified spirit f3ij [3x, BERZELIUS].

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ. B. Myrrh in coarse powder 3iiss, rectified spirit Oj. As Tinct. Aconiti. U. S. 1 in 10. P. 1 in 5. G. as Tinct. Aloes. G.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ ÆTHEREA. P. As Tinct. Castorei Ætherea.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ ET ALOES. E. 1744. Myrrh 3ij, aloes 3j, rectified spirit Oiss; digest for 8 days.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ ALKALIZATA. E. 1744. Powdered myrrh 3iiss, solution of carbonate of potash q. s.; mix into a soft paste, dry it, and add rectified spirit Oj; digest for 6 days, and strain.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ ET BORACIS. Myrrh 3j, eau de cologne Oj, borax 3j (dissolved in glycerine 3j), syrup ½ oz.

TINCTURA NERVOSA RIEMERII. Volatile liquor of hartshorn 3iv, rectified spirit 3ij, oil of juniper 3j.

**TINCTURA NICOTIANÆ. PRUS. PH.** Fresh leaves of tobacco lbj, rectified spirit lbj; bruise the leaves in an earthen mortar, and digest with the spirit for 4 days; express, and filter. Dose, not more than 30 drops.

**TINCTURA NICOTIANÆ ÆTHEREA. P.** Powdered tobacco leaves ℥iv, sulphuric ether ℥xvj wt. By percolation.

**TINCTURA NUCIS VOMICÆ. B.** Nux vomica ℥ij, rectified spirit Oj. Apply steam to the nux vomica until it is thoroughly softened, then dry rapidly, and reduce it to fine powder. Proceed as for Tinct. Aconiti. Dose, mx—xx. U. S. ℥viiij tr., spirit Oij o. m. P. 1 in 5, G. 1 in 10.

*Antidotes.*—*The same as for Strychnia.*

**TINCTURA NUCIS VOMICÆ ÆTHEREA. G.** Coarsely powd. nux vomica ℥j, sp. ether ℥x by wt.; macerate for 8 days.

**TINCTURA ODONTALGICA.** Tincture of opium ℥j, sulphuric ether ℥iiij, oil of cloves 3 drops. See Tinct. Pyrethri, and  
\* *Guttæ Odontalgicæ.*

**TINCTURA OPII. B.** Macerate opium in coarse powder ℥iss in proof spirit Oj for 7 days, strain, express, and filter; then add sufficient spirit to make Oj. 33 gr. of opium, nearly to f℥j. Dose, mv—xl. L. similar. U. S. 1 in 12. P. 1 ext. in 12; also as in B. G. 1 in 10.

*Antidotes.*—*Op sulph. zinc dissolved in water, then forced exercise so as to prevent sleep, cold water to the head and chest, and very strong coffee.*

**TINCTURA CUM EXTRACTO OPII. P.** Extract of opium ℥j, proof spirit ℥xij wt.; dissolve, and filter.

**TINCTURA OPII ACETATA. U. S.** Opium ℥ij tr., dist. vinegar f℥xij o. m., rectified spirit f℥viiij o. m.; rub the opium with the vinegar, then add the spirit, and, having macerated for 7 days, express and filter. *Vinaigre d'opium*, P. is identical, except that the liquids are by weight. mx, U. S., or gr. x, P., represent gr. j of opium.

**TINCTURA OPII AMMONIATA. B.** Macerate for 7 days in a well-closed vessel opium in coarse powder gr. 100, saffron cut small gr. 180, benzoic acid gr. 180, oil of anise f℥j, strong solution of ammonia f℥iv, and rectified spirit f℥xvj. Agitate occasionally, strain, express, filter, and add sufficient rectified spirit to make 1 pint. Dose, f℥ss—j. *E. Scotch Paregoric.* Similar.

**TINCTURA OPII AROMATICA.** *Alcoolé d'opium cinnamomé.*

GUIBOURT. Extract of opium 2 parts, rectified spirit 11 parts, cinnamon water 11 parts; dissolve, and filter.

TINCTURA OPII CAMPHORATA. E. *Paregoric Elixir*.

See Tinctura Camphoræ Composita.

TINCTURA OPII CROCATÀ. See Vinum Opii.

TINCTURA OPII DEODORATA. U. S. Opium dried and in mod. fine powd.  $\mathfrak{z}$ iiss tr., ether, rect. sp., of each  $\mathfrak{z}$ viiij o. m., water q. s. Macerate the opium with Oss o. m. of the water for 24 hours, and express. Repeat this operation twice with the same quantity of water, mix the expressed liquids and evaporate to  $\mathfrak{z}$ iv o. m.; let cool and shake repeatedly in a bot. with the ether. When it has separated by standing pour off the ethereal solution and evaporate the remaining liquid till all the ether has disappeared. Mix the residue with  $\mathfrak{z}$ xx o. m. of water, and filter. When the liquid has ceased to pass, add enough water to make the filtrate measure Oss o. m. Lastly, mix in the spirit.

TINCTURA OPII ECCARDI. ECCARD'S or BAMBERG'S *Thebæic Tincture*. Opium  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, cloves  $\mathfrak{z}$ j, cinnamon water  $\mathfrak{f}$ zviij, rectified spirit  $\mathfrak{z}$ iv. Digest in a warm room for 6 days, and strain.

TINCTURA OPII FETIDA. *Elixir Fétida*. FULDA PH.

Castor  $\mathfrak{z}$ iv, assafetida  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, salt of hartshorn  $\mathfrak{z}$ j, dry opium  $\mathfrak{z}$ iv, rectified spirit (sp. gr. '850)  $\mathfrak{z}$ xxxij. Dose,  $\mathfrak{m}$ xv to  $\mathfrak{z}$ j.

TINCTURA OREOSELINI. VAN MONS. Fresh spignel leaves  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, spignel seeds  $\mathfrak{z}$ j, proof spirit  $\mathfrak{z}$ xiv; macerate for some days.

TINCTURA PAREIRE. Sir B. BRODIE. Pareira brava root  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, French brandy Oj; digest for 7 days.

TINCTURA PAULLINIÆ. DORVAULT. Alcoholic extract of paullinia  $\mathfrak{z}$ j, proof spirit  $\mathfrak{z}$ xvj; dissolve.

TINCTURA PHELLANDRII. NIEMANN. Seeds of water-fennel (*phellandrium aquaticum*)  $\mathfrak{z}$ ss, rectified spirit  $\mathfrak{z}$ vj; digest for 24 hours, and add burgundy wine  $\mathfrak{z}$ vj; digest, and filter. Dose, 10 to 60 drops.

TINCTURA PHOSPHORI ÆTHEREA. P Sliced phosphorus  $\mathfrak{z}$ j, sulphuric ether  $\mathfrak{z}$ l by wt.; macerate for a month in the dark, and decant. Dose, 5 drops.

TINCTURA PHYSALIS ALKAKENGÆ. Take of the whole plant dried  $\mathfrak{z}$ iv, rect. spirit, Oj. Digest for 10 days, strain and filter. Dose,  $\mathfrak{f}$   $\mathfrak{z}$ ss— $\mathfrak{z}$ j. *Diuretic and febrifuge*.



**TINCTURA PIPERIS.** Black pepper ʒj, rectified spirit  
**TINCTURA PIPERIS STOMACHICA.** *Essentia Stomachica*  
*Polychresta.* SPIELMAN. Capsicum ʒj, black pepper  
 long pepper ʒij, white pepper ʒij, solution of acetate of  
 potash ʒvj, spirit of ammonia ʒj; digest, and filter.  
**TINCTURA PIPERIS ANGUSTIFOLIAE.** See Tinct. Mat.  
**TINCTURA PISCIDIAE ERYTHRINAE.** Dr. HAMILTON. J.  
 dogwood ʒj, rectified spirit fʒiv; digest for 7 days  
 dose, *as a narcotic*, fʒj.  
**TINCTURA POPULI.** VAN MONS. Poplar buds ʒiv, rectified  
 spirit ʒxxiv; macerate, and filter.  
**TINCTURA POTASSII SULPHURETI.** *Tinctura Sulphureti*  
 QUINCY. Sulphuret of potassium ʒiv, spirit of wine  
 digest 24 hours, and strain.  
**TINCTURA PRUNI VIRGINIANAE.** Wild cherry bark 1  
 ʒij, proof spirit Oj; digest 14 days, press, and filter.  
 also be made by percolation.  
**TINCTURA PYRETHRI.** B. Pellitory root in coarse  
 ʒiv, rect. spirit 1 pint. As Tinctura Aconiti. P.  
 tory ʒiv, spirit of wine (863 sp. gr.) Oj.  
**TINCTURA PURGANS.** See Tinctura Jalapae Comp.  
**TINCTURA QUASSIAE.** B. Quassia wood in chips ʒij  
 spirit Oj. As Tinctura Aurantii. Dose, fʒss—ʒij  
 1 to 15. P. 1 to 5.

the quinine in the sp. with a gentle heat, and add the sol. of ammonia. Dose, fʒss to ʒij.

**TINCTURA RHATANIÆ.** See *Tinctura Krameræ*.

**TINCTURA RHEI.** B. Rhubarb in coarse powder ʒij, cardamoms freed from pericarps and bruised ʒʒ, coriander bruised ʒʒ, saffron ʒʒ, proof spirit Oj. As *Tinct. Aconiti*. Dose, fʒj—ʒij. U. S. Rhubarb ʒiij tr., cardam. ʒss tr., percolate with dil. alcohol (see *Spiritus*) to make Oij. P. 1 (Rhei only) in 5, and as in B. G. made with cardam., orange peel, sugar, and sherry.

**TINCTURA RHEI COMPOSITA.** L. Rhubarb ʒiiss tr., liquorice root ʒvj, ginger ʒiij, saffron ʒiij, proof spirit Oij; macerate for 7 days, and strain. Dose, fʒj to ʒss.

**TINCTURA RHEI ET ALOES.** E. *Elixir Sacrum*. Rhubarb in moderately fine powder ʒiss tr., aloes (E. I. or Soc.) ʒvj, cardamom seed bruised ʒv, proof spirit Oij. Mix the powders, and proceed as directed for *Tinctura Cinchonæ*. Dose, fʒiv to fʒj.

**TINCTURA RHEI AQUOSA.** G. Rhubarb ʒx, borax ʒj, carb. potash ʒj, boiling water ʒlxxxv. Infuse for ¼ hour, then add rect. sp. ʒx by wt., let stand 2½ hours, and add cinnamon water ʒxv.

**TINCTURA RHEI ET GENTIANÆ.** E. Rhubarb (in moderately fine powder, if by percolation) ʒij tr., gentian (coarsely powdered) ʒss tr., proof spirit Oij. By percolation or digestion. Dose, ʒj—ij, as a stomachic.

**TINCTURA RHEI ET SENNÆ.** U. S. *Warner's Gout Cordial*. Rhubarb ʒj tr., senna ʒij tr., coriander seed ʒj, fennel seed ʒj, liquorice (ext.) ʒss, raisins (stoned) ʒvj tr., proof spirit fʒxlviij, o.m.; macerate for 7 days, express, and filter. Dose, fʒiv to fʒiss.

**TINCTURA RHODII.** GRAY. Rhodium wood ʒiv, rectified spirit fʒxvj; digest for 14 days.

**TINCTURA RHODODENDRI.** NIEMANN. Leaves of rhododendron chrysanthum ʒij, French brandy fʒss, sherry fʒss; digest for 15 days.

**TINCTURA RHOIS** [*TOXICODENDRI vel RADICANTIS*]. P. From the fresh leaves, as *Tinct. Aconiti cum fol. rec.* Dose, 5 to 10 drops, gradually increasing to 25. It may also be made from the dried leaves, as *Tinct. Aconiti*, P.

**TINCTURA RICINI.** Castor-oil seeds, bruised, are digested, in five times their weight of rectified spirit. This tincture is stated to be four times the strength of the oil.

**TINCTURA ROSÆ.** Dried red rose  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ , proof spirit Oj; digest for 10 days.

**TINCTURA ROSMARINÆ.** BRUNS. PH. Flowering tops of rosemary  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iss}$ , spirit of rosemary  $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$ ; digest, express, and filter.

**TINCTURA SABADILLÆ.** Dr. TURNBULL. Digest the seeds of cevadilla (freed from their capsules [as directed in preparing Veratria, E.] and bruised) for 10 days in as much rectified spirit as will cover them; express, and filter.  
*For external use only, in rheumatism, &c.*

**TINCTURA SABINÆ.** B. Savin tops dried and coarsely powdered  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiiss}$ , proof spirit Oj. As Tinct. Aconiti. Dose,  $\text{mxx} - \mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ .

**TINCTURA SALUTIFERA.** E. 1744. Angelica root, calamus aromaticus, galangal, gentian, zedoary, bay berries, cardamom seed, cinnamon, long pepper, of each,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , French brandy Oij.

**TINCTURA SANGUINARIÆ.** U. S. Blood root in mod. fine powder,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$  tr., dil. spirit  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{xxx}\text{ij}$  o.m.; by percolation. Dose, as a *stimulant and alterative*, 30 to 60 drops; as an *emetic*,  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij} - \text{iv}$ .

**TINCTURA SAPONIS.** P. White soap  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiij}$ , carbonate of potash  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , proof spirit  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xv}$  by wt.; dissolve.

**TINCTURA SAPONIS CAMPHORATA.** U. S. Soap shavings  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$  tr., camphor  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$  tr., oil of rosemary  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ , rectified spirit  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{xxx}\text{ij}$  o. m., water  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ . Dissolve the soap in the water and spirit by water-bath, filter, and add the camphor and oil.

**TINCTURA SAPONIS TEREBINTHINATA.** *Baume de vie externe.* White soap  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiij}$ , oil of turpentine  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiij}$ , spirit of wild thyme  $\text{ibij}$ , water of ammonia  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ .

**TINCTURA SARCOCOLLÆ.** SARD. PH. Sarcocol  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , rectified spirit  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xvj}$ ; digest for 7 days, and strain.

**TINCTURA SARZÆ COMPOSITA.** *Liqueur dépurative.* FRANCOIS. Sarsap., guaiacum, China root, sassafras, of each  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , proof spirit  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{xvj}$ . A table-spoonful every morning.

**TINCTURA SCAMMONI.** P. Scammony  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ , rectified spirit  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{xx}$  by wt.

- TINCTURA SCILLÆ.** B. As Tinct. Aconiti. Dose,  $\text{m}\bar{x}$ — $\text{xxx}$ .  
U. S. 1 in 7½. P. 1 in 5. G. 1 in 5.
- TINCTURA SCILLÆ ALKALINA.** G. Squill 8 parts, caustic potash 1 part, rectified spirit 50 parts; macerate 8 days.
- TINCTURA SEMINIS COLCHICI.** See Tinct. Colchici.
- TINCTURA SENEGÆ.** B. Senega bruised 3iiss, proof spirit Oj. As Tinct. Aconiti. Dose, f3ss—5ij.
- TINCTURA SENNÆ.** B. Senna broken small 3iiss, raisins freed from seeds 3ij, caraway 3ss, coriander 3ss, proof spirit Oj. As Tinct. Aconiti. Dose, f 3j—5iv. P. has a simple tinct.; also as B.
- TINCTURA SENNÆ COMPOSITA.** L. Senna 3iiss, caraway seed 3iiss, cardamom 3j, raisins 3v, proof spirit Oij; macerate for 7 days, and strain. [The old Elixir Salutis contained guaiacum wood, which is said to increase the activity of senna.] Dose, f3ij to f3j.
- TINCTURA SENNÆ COMPOSITA.** E. *Tinctura Sennæ et Jalapæ.* Sugar 3iiss, coriander seed bruised 3j, jalap in moderately fine powder 3vj, senna 3iv, caraway seed 3v, cardamom seed 3v, raisins bruised 3iv, proof spirit Oij; digest for 7 days, or percolate.
- TINCTURA SENNÆ AROMATICA.** See Tinct. Rhei et Sennæ.
- TINCTURA SERPENTARIÆ.** B. As Tinct. Aconiti. Dose, f 3ss—5ij. U. S. 1 in 7½.
- TINCTURA SOLANI ÆTHEREÆ.** P. Powdered leaves of garden nightshade 3iv, sulphuric ether 3xvj; by percolation.
- TINCTURA SPARTII.** Dr. PEARSON. Spanish broom seeds 3ij, proof spirit f3vij; macerate for 10 days. Dose, from f3j to f5ij or f3iij daily.
- TINCTURA SPILANTHI COMPOSITA.** Paracress dried and bruised 3ij, pyrethrum root in coarse powder 3ij, spirit 893, 3x, by wt.; digest 8 days. *Sialagogue.*
- TINCTURA STAPHISAGIÆ CONCENTRATA.** Dr. TURNBULL. Digest stavesacre seeds in twice their weight of rectified spirit. *For external use only, in neuralgic and rheumatic affections,* as a substitute for Solutio Delphinia.
- TINCTURA STRAMONII.** B. Stramonium seeds bruised 3iiss, proof spirit Oj. As Tinct. Aconiti. Dose,  $\text{m}\bar{x}$ — $\text{xxx}$ . U. S. 1 in 7½. P. 1 to 5. G. 1 to 10.
- TINCTURA STYPTICA.** L. 1746. Calcined sulphate of iron 3j, French brandy coloured by the cask 1ij.

TINCTURA SUCCINI. P. Amber in fine powder  $\mathfrak{zj}$ , rectified spirit  $\mathfrak{zvj}$ ; digest for 6 days, and filter. [The *Æthereal* tincture, as Tinct. Castorei *Ætherea*.] Dose, 20 to 30 drops.

TINCTURA SUCCINI ALKALINA. E. 1744. Rub  $\mathfrak{zj}$  of amber with q. s. solution of carbonate of potash to form a soft paste; dry this, and digest it in  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{vj}$  of rectified spirit for 8 days. See also Potestates Succini.

TINCTURA SUDORIFICA. E. 1744. Serpentry root  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}$ , cochineal  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{iv}$ , castor  $\mathfrak{zj}$ , saffron  $\mathfrak{Oj}$ , opium  $\mathfrak{Oj}$ , spirit of mindererus  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{vj}$ ; digest for 3 days, and strain.

TINCTURA SUMBUL. B. As Tinct. Aconiti. Dose,  $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ — $\mathfrak{xxx}$ .

TINCTURA SUMBULI *Ætherea*. As the last, substituting spirit of sulphuric ether for rectified spirit. Dose,  $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ — $\mathfrak{xx}$ .

TINCTURA TEREBINTHINÆ. P. Venice turpentine  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{iv}$ , rectified spirit  $\mathfrak{Oj}$ .

TINCTURA THEBAICA. See Tincture Opii. P.

TINCTURA TOLUTANA. B. Balsam of Tolu  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{ss}$ , rectified spirit  $\mathfrak{Oj}$ ; macerate for 6 hours in  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{v}$  of the sp., or until the balsam is dissolved, then filter, and add rectified spirit q. s. to make  $\mathfrak{Oj}$ . Dose,  $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}$ — $\mathfrak{xl}$ . U. S. 1 to 10. P. 1 to 5.

TINCTURA TOLUTANA *Ætherea*. As Tinct. Assafœtid. *Æther*.

TINCTURA TOXICODENDRI. See Tinctura Rhois Toxicodendri.

TINCTURA TUYAYÆ. Tuyaya root in powder  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{ij}$ , proof sp.  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{vj}$ ; macerate 14 days. If for internal use it must be diluted with 4 times its vol. of sp. Dose,  $\mathfrak{mj}$  to  $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ . In *sypilis*.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ. B. Bruised valerian  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{ss}$ , proof spirit  $\mathfrak{Oj}$ . As Tinct. Aconiti. Dose,  $\mathfrak{zj}$ — $\mathfrak{iij}$ . U. S. 1 in  $\mathfrak{7}\mathfrak{4}$ . P. 1 in 5. G. 1 in 5.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ AMMONIATA. B. Valerian root  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{ss}$ , aromatic spirit of ammonia  $\mathfrak{Oj}$ ; macerate for 7 days. Make up to  $\mathfrak{Oj}$ . Dose,  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$  to  $\mathfrak{zj}$ . U. S. 1 in  $\mathfrak{7}\mathfrak{4}$ .

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ *Ætherea*. P. As Tinct. Digitalis *Æther*. Dose, 20 to 50 drops.

TINCTURA VANILLÆ. G. As Tinct. Absinth., G., with pods. Dose,  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$  to  $\mathfrak{zj}$ .

TINCTURA VERATRI. E. Tinct. *Hellebori Albi*. White hellebore  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{iv}$  tr., proof spirit  $\mathfrak{Oj}$ . Dose, from  $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ .



**TINCTURA VERATRÆ.** M. Veratria gr. iv, rectified spirit  $\text{℥j}$ . Dose, 10 to 25 drops. [For *external use*, Dr. TURNBULL dissolves from  $\text{℥j}$  to  $\text{℥iij}$  in  $\text{℥\ij}$  of rectified spirit.]

**TINCTURA VERATRI VIRIDIS.** B. Green hellebore root in coarse powder  $\text{℥iv}$ , rectified spirit Oj. As Tinctura Aconiti. Dose,  $\text{m\ss}$ —xx. U. S. American Hellebore 16 oz. tr., rect. sp. Oij by percol. G. 1 in 10.

**TINCTURA VETIVERÆ.** Vittie-vayr (roots of *Andropogon muratiacum*)  $\text{℥j}$ , proof spirit Oss. Dose, a teaspoonful; *stimulant and sudorific*.

**TINCTURA VULNERARIA.** P. Fresh leaves of wormwood, angelica, basil, calamint, fennel, hyssop, marjoram, balm, peppermint, origanum, rosemary, rue, savory, sage, wild thyme, St. John's wort tops, lavender tops, of each  $\text{℥j}$  (all cut up), spirit ( $\text{°860}$ )  $\text{℥xx}$ , by wt. Digest 10 days.

**TINCTURA WARBURGHII.** WARBURGH'S *Fever Drops*. A secret remedy, said to be exactly imitated by the following:—Aloes, zedoary, each  $\text{℥ij}$ , camphor, angelica root, each gr. ij, saffron gr. iij, proof spirit  $\text{℥iij}$ . Put the tincture into 5-drachm bottles, adding to each gr. vj of sulphate of quinine.

**TINCTURA ZEDOARIÆ.** AMST. PH. Zedoary root 1 part, rectified spirit 8; digest and filter.

**TINCTURA ZEDOARIÆ COMPOSITA.** (WEDEL'S *Essentia Carminativa*.) Zedoary  $\text{℥iv}$ , calamus, galangal, each  $\text{℥j}$ , chamomile, aniseed, caraway seed, each  $\text{℥j}$ , bay-berries and cloves, each  $\text{℥vj}$ , orange peel and mace, each  $\text{℥iv}$ , peppermint water and rectified spirit, each  $\text{℥xxiv}$ . In 6 days strain, and add hydrochloric ether  $\text{℥iv}$ .

**TINCTURA ZINCI ACETATIS.** D. 1806. Sulphate of zinc 1 part, acetate of potash 1 part, rub together, and add 16 parts of rectified spirit; macerate for a week, agitating occasionally, and filter.

**TINCTURA ZINGIBERIS.** B. Ginger in coarse powder  $\text{℥iiss}$ , rectified spirit Oj. As Tinct. Aconiti. Dose,  $\text{m\ss}$ — $\text{℥j}$ . [D. directs a stronger tincture:—Ginger in coarse powder  $\text{℥viiij}$ , rectified spirit Oij. This is the *Essence of Ginger* of the shops]. U. S. 8 to 30. P. 1 to 5. G. 1 to 5.

TINCTURA ZINGIBERIS FORTIOR. B. *Essence of Ginger.*

Pack tightly in a percolator ginger in fine powder  $\frac{3}{4}$ , and pour over it carefully  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of rectified spirit. After 2 hours add more spirit, and let it percolate slowly till one pint of tincture has been collected. Dose,  $\text{m}\nu$ —xx.

TROCHISCI. *Troches, or Lozenges.* These are small dry masses of confectionery of a determinate form; such as the flat *lozenges* (*Tabellæ, Tablettes, P.*); the hemispherical *drops* (*Pastilli, Pastilles, P.*); pipes, comfits, *grains, &c.* Double refined sugar should be used, and (except for *drops*) should be reduced to a fine powder, as should also the other dry ingredients. Some French pharmaciens apply the term *Pastilles* as a general name for these compounds. Another form of lozenge will be found under PASTA. Only those lozenges which are *medicated* require notice in this work. Ten valuable forms have found a place in the B. P. A considerable number of other formulæ will be found in the *Druggists' General Receipt Book*.

Several compounds, not containing sugar, were formerly prepared in a similar form, but are now obsolete, except a few which are used as external applications (to which alone the word *Trochisci* is now applied in the French Codex), and which are here placed after the rest.

TROCHISCI ACACIÆ. E. *Troch. Amyli vel Gummosi.* Gum arabic  $\text{ʒiv}$  tr., white starch  $\text{ʒj}$  tr., pure sugar  $\text{lbj}$  tr.; pulverize them, and make them into a proper mass with rose water for forming lozenges. P. Powdered gum  $\text{lbj}$ , sugar  $\text{lbix}$ , orange-flower water  $\text{ʒxij}$ . Make a mucilage with the orange-flower water and part of the gum; add the rest of the gum previously mixed with the sugar, and make into lozenges weighing  $15\frac{1}{2}$  grs. each. For another form of gum lozenge, see Pasta Gummi. The *transparent* gum paste or lozenges may be thus made:—Dissolve  $\text{lbvj}$  of picked gum arabic without heat in  $\text{lbviiij}$  of water, and add the solution to  $\text{lbvij}$  of simple syrup. Evaporate by a gentle heat to a very thick syrup, adding towards the end  $\text{fʒiv}$  of orange-flower water. Finish as directed for Pasta Jujubæ.

TROCHISCI ACIDI BENZOICI. TH. H. Benzoic acid in powder gr. clxxv, tragac. in powd. gr. lxx, refined sugar in powd. gr. cclxxx, red currant paste q. s. to make  $\text{lbj}$ ; divide into

350 lozenges, and dry at a mod. heat in a hot air-chamber  
*A valuable stimulant and voice lozenge in nervo-muscular weakness of the throat.*

**TROCHISCI ACIDI CARBOLICI.** TH. H. Carbolic acid gr. cccj, gum acacia cccx, refined sugar ʒxiiss, mucilage ʒj, dist. water q. s. to make ʒbj. Divide into 350 loz., finish as Troch. Acidi Benzoicj. *Antiseptic and stimulant.*

**TROCHISCI ACIDI CITRICI.** P. Citric acid ʒij, sugar ʒxvj tr., essence of lemon 16 drops, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. Mix, and divide into 10-grain lozenges.

**TROCHISCI ACIDI OXALICI.** SOUBEIRAN. Oxalic acid in fine powder ʒj, sugar ʒviiij tr., oil of lemon 12 drops, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. In 10-grain lozenges.

**TROCHISCI ACIDI TANNICI.** B. *Tannin Lozenges.* Tannic acid gr. cccx, tincture of Tolu fʒss, refined sugar in powder ʒxxv, gum arabic in powder ʒj, mucilage of gum arabic fʒij, distilled water fʒj. Dissolve the tannic acid in the water, add this solution to the tincture of Tolu previously mixed with the mucilage; and with the gum and sugar, also previously well mixed, form a proper mass; divide into 720 lozenges, and dry these in a hot-air chamber with a moderate heat. Each lozenge contains gr. ss of tannin. U. S. Double the strength.

**TROCHISCI ACIDI TARTARICI.** E. Tartaric acid ʒij, sugar ʒviij, oil of lemon mxx, mucilage q. s.

**TROCHISCI ALTHÆÆ.** *Tablettes de Guimauve.* P. Cut marshmallow root ʒij, sugar ʒxx, tragac. gr. lxxxvij; boil the marshmallow with 4 times its wt. of water, strain, and reduce to ʒij, with which prepare the mucilage of tragacanth, which add to the sugar. Divide into 15½-gr. loz.

**TROCHISCI ALUMINIS.** DR. T. THOMSON. Alum ʒij, catechu ʒij, p. acacia, white sugar, each ʒij, p. tragacanth ʒiss, rose water q. s. To form a mass for 60 lozenges. *In hæmoptysis, relaxed sore throat, &c.*

**TROCHISCI AMMONII BROMIDI.** Lozenges are made containing about 2 grs. of the salt. *Given in pertussis.*

**TROCHISCI AMMONII CHLORIDUM.** These loz. usually contain 3 grs. of the salt.

**TROCHISCI AMYLI.** L. 1788. *Troch. Bechici Albi.* Starch ʒiss, liquorice powder ʒvj, orris ʒiv, sugar fʒss, mucilage of tragacanth q. s.

**TROCHISCI ANTHELMINTICI.** *PIDELIT.* Sulphate of iron  $\zeta$ ss, worm-seed  $\zeta$ iss, sugar  $\zeta$ vj, mucilage q. s. For 32 lozenges. *PHŒBUS.* Worm-seed  $\zeta$ j, chocolate  $\zeta$ j, sugar  $\zeta$ ij, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. See Troch. Santonini. [Lozenges containing calomel are also employed to destroy worms. The following are said to be the formulæ for CHING's Worm Lozenges:—*Yellow.* Calomel 1 part sugar 28 parts, mucilage of tragacanth (made with infusion of saffron) q. s. Each lozenge to contain 1 grain of calomel. *Brown.* Calomel  $\zeta$ j, resinous extract of jalap  $\zeta$ j, white sugar  $\zeta$ iss, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. For 120 lozenges.]

**TROCHISCI ANISI.** DORVAULT directs them to be prepared from the oil as orange drops. See Tro. Aurantii. They are more frequently sold in the form of pipes, for which Mr. BARTLETT gives the following form:—Sugar  $\mathfrak{h}$ ij, umber (to colour)  $\zeta$ ij, oil of aniseed 50 drops, mucilage q. s.

**TROCHISCI ANTIMONII.** *Tablettes de Kunkel.* Levigated black antimony  $\zeta$ j, sweet almonds  $\zeta$ ij, sugar  $\zeta$ xij, cardamoms  $\zeta$ j, cinnamon  $\zeta$ iv; beat the blanched almonds with the sugar, add the other powders, mix intimately, and make a mass with mucilage of tragacanth. Divide into lozenges of  $15\frac{1}{2}$  grains each.

**TROCHISCI ANTI-CATARRALES.** *Tablettes de Tronchin.* Gum acacia  $\zeta$ vij, oil of aniseed 6 drops, extract of opium gr. xij, mineral kermes  $\zeta$ j, extract of liquorice  $\zeta$ ij, sugar  $\zeta$ xxxij, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. In 10-grain lozenges. *VANDAMME's Tablettes Anticatarrales.* Benzoic acid  $\zeta$ ij, sugar  $\zeta$ xxxij, orris  $\zeta$ iv, gum acacia  $\zeta$ ij, starch  $\zeta$ iv, water  $\zeta$ iv. Divide into lozenges of  $15\frac{1}{2}$  grains each.

**TROCHISCI AURANTII.** Orange lozenges may be made as Troch. Limonis, flavouring with oil of orange peel, and colouring with a little infusion of saffron. The Drops (Pastilli, P.) are thus made:—Sugar in coarse powder (prepared by first passing it through a hair sieve, and then removing the finer powder by a lawn sieve)  $\zeta$ xij, oil of orange flowers  $\zeta$ j, orange-flower water q. s. Make a paste with part of the sugar and the water; heat it to boiling, stir in the rest of the sugar, and, lastly, the oil;

then drop it from a metal rod in small portions on a tinned plate.

**TROCHISCI AURI. CHEESTIEN.** Auro-chloride of sodium. gr. iv, sugar  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , mucilage of tragacanth q. s. For 60 lozenges, 2 daily.

**TROCHISCI AURI CYANIDI. CHEESTIEN.** Cyanide of gold gr. ij, chocolate paste  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$  tr. Make into 24 lozenges. From 1 to 4 in the day.

**TROCHISCI BALSAMICÆ.** See Troch. Tolutani.

**TROCHISCI BECHICI.** (Albi et nigri.) See Troch. Amyli, and Troch. Glycyrrhizæ.

**TROCHISCI BISMUTHI. B.** Subnitrate of bismuth gr. mcccxl, carbonate of magnesia  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ , precipitated carbonate of lime  $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$ , refined sugar  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xxix}$ , gum arabic in powder  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , mucilage of acacia  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , rose water q. s.; add the dry ingredients to the mucilage, and form into a proper mass with rose water. Divide the mass into 720 lozenges, and dry these in a hot-air chamber with a moderate heat. Each lozenge contains two grains of bismuth. P. gr. iss of subnitrate in each loz.

**TROCHISCI BORACIS.** Borax  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , sugar  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ , mucilage of tragacanth q. s. In 30 lozenges.

**TROCHISCI BUTYRI CACAO.** Concrete oil of cacao  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , sugar  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ivss}$ , mucilage of tragacanth made with rose water q. s.

**TROCHISCI CÆRULEI. RODRIGUEZ.** Pure Prussian blue  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , p. gum acacia  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , sugar  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , cinnamon xv gr., syrup of lemon peel q. s. Divide into 20 pastilles.

**TROCHISCI CAFFEINÆ.** Citrate of caffeine  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , sugar  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$  tr., mucilage of tragacanth q. s. Mix, and divide into 60 lozenges.

**TROCHISCI CALOMELANOS. P.** Calomel  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , sugar  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ix}$ , muc. tragac.  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , colour with carmine, and make into 8-gr. loz.

**TROCHISCI CAMPHORÆ.** Powdered camphor  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , sugar  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , mucilage of tragacanth q. s.; for 60 lozenges. They should be kept in a stoppered bottle. They are frequently made with a less proportion of camphor.

**TROCHISCI CANNABIS. M. EBRIARD.** Extract of Indian hemp gr. xij, sugar  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ijj}$  tr., mucilage of tragacanth q. s.; divide into 144 lozenges.

**TROCHISCI CARBONATIS CALCIS.** See Tro. Cretæ.

**TROCHISCI CARBONIS. P.** Vegetable charcoal  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ , sugar



℥iij, mucilage of tragacanth ℥ij; in lozenges of 15½ gr. each.

**TROCHISCI CARBONIS CUM CHOCOLATÂ.** M. CHEVALLER. Prepared charcoal ℥j, sugar ℥j, chocolate ℥iij, mucilage of tragacanth q. s.

**TROCHISCI CARDIALGICI.** See Tro. Cretæ.

**TROCHISCI CATECHU.** B. Pale catechu in powder gr. 720, refined sugar in powder ℥xxv, gum arabic in powder ℥j, mucilage of acacia ℥ij, distilled water q. s.; add to the catechu, sugar, and gum arabic, previously mixed, the mucilage and distilled water q. s. to make a proper mass. Divide into 720 lozenges, and dry these in a hot-air chamber with a moderate heat. Each lozenge contains gr. j of catechu. P. *Tablettes de Cachou*. About gr. iss of ext. in each loz. *Grains de Cachou* are the same mass variously aromatized with essential oil and tincture of ambergris and musk, and formed into small globules or pills; they are frequently silvered. See the *Druggists' General Receipt Book*.

**TROCHISCI CATECHU ET MAGNESIÆ.** Pure magnesia ℥ij, powdered catechu ℥j, p. sugar ℥xiiij, mucilage of tragacanth made with cinnamon water q. s.; make 480 lozenges.

**TROCHISCI CHOCOLATE ET IPECACUANHÆ.** P. Ipecacuanha ℥j, vanilla chocolate ℥xij; liquefy the chocolate by a gentle heat, incorporate with it the ipecac.; roll it into small balls of gr. xij each, and flatten them on a warm tinned plate.

**TROCHISCI CHOCOLATÆ ET FERRI.** BOUCHARDAT. Fine chocolate ℥xiv, iron reduced by hydrogen ℥j. Soften the chocolate by heat, mix with the iron, and divide into lozenges of 15½ grains each. Levigated iron filings are sometimes substituted for reduced iron. Others direct the peroxide. See *Chocolata Martis*.

**TROCHISCI CINCHONÆ.** P. Powdered bark ℥ij, cinnamon ℥ij, sugar ℥xiv, mucilage of tragacanth q. s.; into 15½-gr. lozenges.

**TROCHISCI CRETÆ.** U. S. *Heartburn Lozenges*. Prepared chalk ℥iv tr., gum acacia ℥j tr., nutmeg in fine powder ℥j, sugar ℥vj tr., water q. s.; make into 480 loz. [These are substituted for the old *Tabellæ Cardialgiæ* (*Heartburn Lozenges*).

**OI CUBEÆ.** U. S. Oleoresin of cubeb ℥ss o. m.,

safra  $\text{f}\text{zj}$ , liquorice ext. in powd.  $\text{z}\text{iv}$  tr., gum in powd.  $\text{z}\text{ijj}$  tr., sugar in fine powder  $\text{z}\text{ijj}$  tr., syr. . s. Divide into 480 loz.

**CI EMETINÆ PROTORALES.** M. Sugar  $\text{z}\text{iv}$ , coloured e gr.  $\text{xxxij}$  (or pure emetine gr.  $\text{viiij}$ ), mucilage q. s.; into 256 lozenges. They may be coloured with car. One every hour.

**CI EMETINÆ EMETICI.** M. Coloured emetine gr. sugar  $\text{z}\text{ij}$ , mucilage q. s.; in 64 lozenges. Dose, 1 ildren, 3 or 4 for adults.

**CI FERRI.** P. Levigated iron filings  $\text{z}\text{ij}$ , sugar anamon  $\text{z}\text{ij}$ , mucilage of tragacanth q. s.; in 480 es. See Troch. Chocolatæ et Ferri.

**CI FERRI CITRATIS.** Ammonio-citrate of iron gr. gar of vanilla  $\text{z}\text{iv}$ , mucilage q. s. Mix, and divide 2-grain lozenges.

**CI FERRI IODIDI.** Syrup of iodide of iron (E.) um  $\text{z}\text{ij}$ , sugar  $\text{z}\text{xix}$ ; in 240 lozenges, each contain- ss of iodide of iron.

**CI FERRI LACTATIS.** M. CAP. Lactate of iron gar  $\text{z}\text{vj}$ , mucilage q. s. in 10-gr. lozenges.

**CI FERRI REDACTI.** B. Mix reduced iron 720 grs., l sugar in powder  $\text{z}\text{xxv}$ , and gum acacia in powder l add mucilage of acacia  $\text{f}\text{z}\text{ij}$ , and dist. water  $\text{z}\text{ij}$ , or to form a proper mass. Divide into 720 lozenges, ry in hot-air chamber with moderate heat. Each e contains gr. j of iron.

**CI GLYCYRRHIZÆ.** E. *Tro. Bechici Nigri.* Ex- of liquorice  $\text{z}\text{vj}$ , gum acacia  $\text{z}\text{vj}$ , sugar  $\text{t}\text{ij}$ ; dissolve n hot water, and evaporate to a paste. See Pasta rhizæ Alba, Fusca, Opiata, and Nigra.

**CI GLYCYRRHIZÆ ET OPII.** This was the name of pii in E. 1817. U. S. Ext. of opium in fine powder iv, ext. liquorice in powd.  $\text{z}\text{ij}$  tr., gum arabic  $\text{z}\text{ij}$  tr.,  $\text{z}\text{ijj}$  tr., ol. anise  $\text{m}\text{xv}$ ; divide into 480 loz. See also isci Opii.

**CI GUALACI.** TH. H. Guaiacum resin in powder rains, tragac. 70 grains, sugar 280 grs., black currant q. s.; divide into 350 loz. and finish as Troch. Acidi ici.

**CI GUMMI ARABICI.** See Tro. Acaciæ.

**TROCHISCI GUMMI TRAGACANTHÆ.** E. 1744. Sugar ʒj, composed powder of tragacanth ʒij, rose water ʒiv.

**TROCHISCI IPECACUANTHÆ.** R. Mix ipecacuanha in powder 150 grs., refined sugar in powder ʒxxv, gum acacia in powder ʒj; add mucilage of acacia ʒij, and distilled water ʒj or q. s. to form a proper mass. Divide into 720 lozenges, and dry in a hot-air chamber with a moderate heat. Each lozenge contains gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of ipecacuanha. U.S. Similar. P. contain 1-7th gr., and are flavoured with aq. flor. aurant. G.  $\frac{1}{4}$ th gr. in each.

**TROCHISCI IPECACUANTHÆ ET CAMPHORÆ.** Ipecac. gr. xv, camphor ʒj, sugar ʒj, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. Make 60 lozenges. Each contains 1 grain of camphor and  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a grain of ipecac.

**TROCHISCI IRIDIS.** P. Orris powder ʒj, sugar ʒij, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. Into 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ -gr. loz.

**TROCHISCI JUJUBÆ.** See Pasta Jujubæ.

**TROCHISCI KERMETIS.** P. Kermes mineral ʒj, sugar ʒxlvi, gum acacia ʒiv, orange-flower water ʒiv; mix, and divide into 8-gr. lozenges.

**TROCHISCI KRAMERIZ.** TH. H. Ext. rhatany in powder 1050 grs., tragac. 70 grs., sugar 280 grs., red currant paste q. s.; mix, and divide into 350 lozenges and finish as Troch. Acidi Benzoic.

**TROCHISCI LACTUÆ.** SPRAGUE. Concentrated extract of lettuce, extract of liquorice, gum acacia, of each equal parts. Mix, and divide into lozenges.

**TROCHISCI LACTUCARII.** E. & Dr. DUNCAN. Prepared as Tro. Opii, substituting lactucarium for opium.

**TROCHISCI LICHENIS.** P. Saccharated Iceland moss ʒss, sugar ʒj, gum arabic gr. xxij, water q. s. Into 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ -gr. lozenges.

**TROCHISCI LIMONIS.** Oil of lemon ʒj sugar ʒxxij; mix, and form into lozenges with mucilage of tragacanth; or into drops, as those of orange. See Troch. (Pastilli) Aurantii.

**TROCHISCI MAGNESIÆ [CARBONATIS].** E. Carbonate of magnesia ʒvj, sugar ʒijj, nutmeg ʒj; pulverize them, and form a mass with mucilage of tragacanth.

**TROCHISCI MAGNESIÆ [CALCINATÆ].** U.S. Magnesia ʒijj tr., sugar ʒix tr., nutmeg ʒj, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. Mix, and divide into 480 lozenges.

**TROCHISCI MAGNESIÆ CITRATIS.** M. MARCHAND. Soluble

citrate of magnesia  $\text{ʒiiss}$ , sugar (aromatized with a little oil of lemon peel)  $\text{ʒxiiss}$ , mucilage of tragacanth q. s. Divide into 100 tablets.

**TROCHISCI MANNÆ.** P. Gum arabic  $\text{ʒss}$ , sugar  $\text{ʒviij}$ , manna  $\text{ʒiss}$ , orange-flower water  $\text{ʒʒ}$ . (Mannite may be substituted for manna.) Make into  $15\frac{1}{2}$ -gr. loz.

**TROCHISCI MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ.** U. S. Sugar  $\text{lbj tr.}$ , oil of peppermint  $\text{fʒj}$ , mucilage of tragacanth q. s. Rub the oil with the sugar until they are thoroughly mixed, then with the mucilage to form a mass to be divided into 480 lozenges. P. Sugar  $\text{ʒx}$ , oil of peppermint  $\text{m̄xliv}$ , mucilage of tragacanth q. s.; make into  $15\frac{1}{2}$ -gr. loz. [The drops (pastilli) are made with sugar  $\text{ʒxij}$ , oil  $\text{ʒj}$ , peppermint water q. s.; as those of orange.]

**TROCHISCI MORPHÆ.** B. Hydrochlorate of morphia gr. xx, tincture of Tolu  $\text{fʒss}$ , refined sugar in powder  $\text{ʒxxiv}$ , gum arabic in powder  $\text{ʒj}$ , mucilage of gum arabic q. s., distilled water  $\text{fʒss}$ . Dissolve the hydrochlorate of morphia in the water; add this solution to the tincture of Tolu, previously mixed with  $\text{fʒij}$  of the mucilage; then add the gum and the sugar, also previously well mixed, and more mucilage if necessary to form a proper mass. Divide into 720 lozenges, and dry these in a hot-air chamber with a moderate heat. Each lozenge contains  $\frac{1}{36}$ th of a grain of hydrochlorate of morphia. G.  $\frac{1}{14}$  gr. acetate in each loz.

**TROCHISCI MORPHÆ ET IPECAOUANHÆ.** B. As the last, adding gr. lx of ipecaouanha. U. S.  $\frac{1}{10}$  gr. morph. sulph., and  $\frac{1}{10}$  ipecac., each loz. flavoured with ol. gaultheria.

**TROCHISCI NAPHTHALINÆ.** DUPASQUIER. Naphthaline  $\text{ʒv}$ , sugar  $\text{ʒxx}$ , oil of aniseed to flavour; form a mass with mucilage of tragacanth, and divide into lozenges of gr. xv each. [Expectorant; may be taken to the extent of 20 in the day.]

**TROCHISCI E NITRO.** E. 1783. Nitre  $\text{ʒiij}$ , sugar  $\text{ʒix}$ , mucilage of tragacanth q. s.

**TROCHISCI NITRI CAMPHORATI.** CHAUSSIER. Opium gr. vj, camphor gr. xxiv, nitre gr. xlvij, sugar  $\text{ʒiij}$ , mucilage q. s.; mix, and divide into 48 lozenges.

**TROCHISCI OPII.** B. Extract of opium gr. lxxij, tincture of Tolu  $\text{fʒss}$ , refined sugar in powder  $\text{ʒxvj}$ , gum arabic in powder  $\text{ʒij}$ ; extract of liquorice  $\text{ʒvj}$ ; distilled water q. s.

Add the extract of opium, first softened by means of a little water, and the tincture of Tolu, to the extract of liquorice heated in a water-bath. When the mixture is reduced to a proper consistence remove it to a slab, add the sugar and gum previously rubbed together, and mix thoroughly. Divide the mass into 720 lozenges, and dry these in a hot-air chamber with a moderate heat. Each lozenge contains 1-10th of a grain of extract of opium. U. S.  $\frac{1}{10}$  gr. in each.

**TROCHISCI PAPAVERIS.** Extract of poppies  $\text{ʒij}$ , sugar  $\text{ʒvii}$ , tragacanth powder  $\text{ʒiv}$ , water q. s.

**TROCHISCI PAULLINIAE.** Dr. GAVRELLE. Extract of paulinia (guarana)  $\text{ʒj}$ , sugar with vanilla  $\text{ʒxxiv}$ , mucilage of tragacanth q. s. Divide into lozenges of gr.  $\text{xij}$  each. 16 to 20 daily.

**TROCHISCI POTASSÆ CHLORATIS.** B. Mix chlorate of potash in powder 3600 grs. with same ingredients as in Troch. Ferri Redacti, divide into 720 lozenges, and dry. Each lozenge contains 5 gr. There would probably be danger of an explosion in making these on a large scale. P. gr.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in each.

**TROCHISCI PYRETHRI.** LACOMBE. Tinct. Pellitory  $\text{ʒj}$ , sugar  $\text{ʒxss}$ ; mix, dry, and make into 150 loz., with muc. of tragac.

**TROCHISCI QUININÆ SULPHATIS.** SOUBEIRAN. Sulphate of quinine gr.  $\text{xxxij}$ , sugar  $\text{ʒxvj}$  tr., mucilage of tragacanth q. s. Divide into lozenges of 10 grains each.

**TROCHISCI RHEI.** P. Rhubarb  $\text{ʒj}$ , sugar  $\text{ʒxj}$ , mucilage of tragacanth q. s. Divide into lozenges of 10 grains each.

**TROCHISCI RHEI AROMATICI.** Turkey rhubarb  $\text{ʒij}$ , cinnamon  $\text{ʒj}$ , sugar  $\text{ʒxj}$ , mucilage of tragacanth q. s. In 480 lozenges.

**TROCHISCI SANTONINI.** P. Santonin  $\text{ʒj}$ , sugar  $\text{ʒl}$ , carmine 11 grs., muc. tragac.  $\text{ʒivss}$ ; make into 8-gr. loz.

**TROCHISCI SCAMMONII.** BOUBIÈRES. Resin of scammony  $\text{ʒiv}$ , calomel  $\text{ʒiv}$ , sugar  $\text{ʒvj}$ , tragacanth  $\text{ʒss}$ , tincture of vanilla  $\text{ʒij}$ . In 300 lozenges. One or two for a child; 2 to 4 for an adult.

**TROCHISCI SCILLÆ.** Squill in powder  $\text{ʒj}$ , extract of liquorice  $\text{ʒj}$  tr., sugar  $\text{ʒx}$  tr., mucilage of tragacanth q. s. For 480 lozenges. Eight lozenges contain gr.  $\text{j}$  of squill.



**IIICI SODÆ BICARBONATIS.** B. Mix bicarbonate of soda in powder 3600 grs. with same ingredients as in Troch. ri Redacti, dry, and divide into 720 lozenges. Each lozenge contains 5 gr. E. Similar. *Pastilles de Vichy*, P., carb. soda 3ss, sugar 3iixss, muc. tragacanth 3j½; make into 15½-gr. loz., with the addition either of oils of aniseed, lemon-peel, mint, orange-flower, rose, or vanilla. U. S. 1ss. in each loz.

**IIICI SODÆ CHLORINATÆ.** Solution of chloride of soda sugar 3x, gum arabic 3ij, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. [of camphor may be added.] To be held in the mouth when exposed to infection.

**IIICI SODÆ CUM ZINGIBERE.** Bicarbonate of soda 3ij 3iv tr., ginger 3j tr., sugar 3x tr., mucilage of tragacanth q. s. For 480 lozenges.

**IIICI SPONGIÆ.** P. Burnt sponge 3iv, sugar 3xvj, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. with cinnamon water, to form mass. Divide into 8-grain lozenges.

**IIICI S SULPHURÆ.** L. 1788. Washed sulphur 3ij, ar 3iv, mucilage q. s. P. Sulphur 3j, sugar 3ix, tragacanth grs. xlv, orange-flower 3j; make into 15½-grain

**IIICI TARTARI SOLUBILIS.** GUIBOUT. Borotartarate potash 3j, sugar 3vij, mucilage of tragacanth q. s.; coloured with lemon.

**IIICI TOLUTANI.** P. Balsam of Tolu 3j; digest 3ij of water for 2 hours, in a water-bath; filter; and mix a mucilage with the filtered liquor and 3iv gum arabic, add sugar 3xx, and form a paste for lozenges 15½ grs.

**IIICI VANILLÆ.** GUIBOUT. Vanilla 3j, sugar 3vij, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. The vanilla must be powdered with the sugar.

**IIICI VIOLARUM.** SARD. PH. Sugar 3viiij, juice of lemons 3iij, orris powder 3j.

**IIICI ZINCI.** Dr. COPLAND. Sulphate of zinc 3iv, ar 3xvj, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. Mix, and divide into 480 lozenges.

**IIICI ZINGIBERIS.** U. S. Tinct. ginger. (U. S.) 3ij o. m., sac. in powder 3ss tr., sugar 3xx tr., syrup ginger 8.) q. s. to make into 480 loz.

*The following are for outward use :*

TROCHISCI ALBI RHANIS. E. 1744. White lead ʒx, arsenic ʒij, tragacanth ʒij, starch ʒij, camphor ʒss, rose water q. s. Make them into troches, s. A.

TROCHISCI ECHINATICI. P. Bichloride of mercury ʒij, starch ʒiv, mucilage of tragacanth q. s. Porphyries the sublimate, add the rest, and form the paste into 3-gr. troches of the form of a grain of oat.

TROCHISCI MINII. E. 1744, and P. 1837. Bichloride of mercury ʒij, red lead ʒj, crumb of bread ʒj tr., distilled water (rose water, E.) q. s. As the last.

TROCHISCI ECHINATICI ZINCI. See Causticum Zinci.

UNGUENTA. *Ointments.* As a general rule, the fats, resins, and wax should be melted by the heat of a water-bath, then the powders, liquors, &c., added, and the whole stirred with a wooden spatula till cool. Note—by *lard* is here intended hog's lard properly prepared and washed; by *suet*, prepared mutton suet; and by *wax*, yellow bees' wax. Both the *Pommades* and the *Onguents* of the Paris Codex are placed under this division of the work.

UNGUENTUM. U. S. *Ointment.* Lard ʒviij, yellow wax ʒij.

UNGUENTUM ACETI. Dr. CHESTON. White wax ʒiv tr., olive oil ʒij tr.; melt together, add ʒij of vinegar, and stir till cold.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI CARBOLICI. U. S. Carbolic acid gr. lx, ointment gr. cccxxx.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI MURIATICI. Dr. CORRIGAN. Hydrochloric acid ʒj, spermaceti ointment ʒj. Mix. For *scald heads*, night and morning, after the scabs have been removed by a poultice.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI NITRICI. P. *Pommade Oxygénée.* Lard ʒl, nitric acid (1·42), ʒvj by wt.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI PHOSPHORICI. SOUBEIRAN. Phosphoric acid (sp. gr. 1·454) ʒj, lard ʒj. *In frictions on osseous tumours.*

UNGUENTUM ACIDI SULPHURICI. D. 1826. Sulphuric acid ʒj (by weight), lard ʒj tr.; mix.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI TANNICI. U. S. Tannic acid ʒss, lard ʒj tr.

UNGUENTUM ACONITI. Dr. TURNBULL. Alcoholic extract of aconite ʒj, lard ʒj. *In neuralgia*, as a substitute for Ung. Aconitæ.

UNGUENTUM ACONITILE. B. Aconitia gr. viij, rectified spirit f $\overline{5}$ ss, prepared lard  $\overline{3}$ j. Dissolve the aconitia in the spirit, add the lard, and mix thoroughly. [Dr. TURNBULL. Aconitine gr. ij, triturate with 6 drops of alcohol, and add  $\overline{3}$ j of lard.] It must not be used where there is the slightest abrasion of the skin.

UNGUENTUM ADIPIS. L. 1787. Beat lbij of prepared lard with f $\overline{3}$ ij of rose water; melt with a gentle heat, set aside, pour off the lard from the water, and stir it till cold.

UNGUENTUM ÆRUGINIS. E. Resinous ointment  $\overline{3}$ xv, verdigris in fine powder  $\overline{3}$ j. D. Ointment of white wax  $\overline{5}$ viiss, prepared verdigris  $\overline{5}$ ss.

UNGUENTUM ALBUM. That of L. 1746 is Unguentum Cetacei; that of E. 1744, Ung. Plumbi Carbonatis.

UNGUENTUM ALBUM CAMPHORATUM. L. 1746. Spermaceti ointment lbij, camphor (rubbed with a little oil)  $\overline{5}$ iss. E. White lead ointment lbviiss, powdered camphor  $\overline{3}$ j.

UNGUENTUM ALKALINUM. CAZENAVE. Carbonate of potash  $\overline{5}$ ij, lard  $\overline{3}$ ij. CULLERIER. Carbonate of soda  $\overline{3}$ ij, wine of opium  $\overline{3}$ j, lard  $\overline{3}$ j. DEVERGIE uses from 9 to 15 grains of carbonate of soda with  $\overline{3}$ j of lard, in *lichen*; 15 to 30 in *lepra*, *ichthyosis*, and *psoriasis*; and 30 to 60 in *porrigio favosa*.

UNGUENTUM ALLII. Equal parts of fresh garlic and lard beaten together. It is applied to the feet in *hooping-cough*.

UNGUENTUM ALOES. DUPUYTREN. Aloes  $\overline{5}$ j, lard  $\overline{3}$ iv.

UNGUENTUM ALOES COMPOSITUM. BAT. P.H. Aloes  $\overline{5}$ j. ox-gall  $\overline{3}$ ij, petroleum  $\overline{3}$ ij, lard  $\overline{3}$ ij. *Vermifuge*. Applied over the abdomen of children.

UNGUENTUM ALTHÆÆ. L. 1746. *Dialthæa*. Oil of mucilage lbij, yellow wax lbss, resin  $\overline{3}$ ij, Venice turpentine  $\overline{5}$ ss.

UNGUENTUM ALUMINIS. SUNDELIN. Alum  $\overline{5}$ j, fresh butter washed  $\overline{3}$ j; mix. *For hæmorrhoids*.

UNGUENTUM ALUMINIS COMPOSITUM. BANYEE'S Ointment. Powdered litharge lbss, burnt alum  $\overline{3}$ ij, calomel  $\overline{3}$ iss, Venice turpentine lbss, lard lbj. To be ground together till perfectly smooth, and diluted with more lard at the time of using.

UNGUENTUM AMMONIACALE. P. *Pommade de Gondret*. Mutton suet  $\overline{3}$ j, lard  $\overline{3}$ j; melt together in a wide-mouthed

bottle, and when nearly cold add  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$  of solution of ammonia (sp. gr. .923), close the bottle, and shake till cold. *Rubefacient*, and, if covered with a compress, *vesicant*, in from 3 to 5 minutes.

UNGUENTUM AMMONIÆ HYDRIODATIS. ELLIS. Iodide of ammonium  $\mathfrak{O}\text{j}$ , lard  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$  tr. [GIBERT,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$  to  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ .]

UNGUENTUM ANTHEMIDIS. M. BAZIN. Freshly powdered chamomile flowers, olive oil, and lard, in equal quantities. For the cure of *itch*.

UNGUENTUM ANTHRAXOKALI. Dr. POYLA. Anthraxokali 1 part, lard 30 parts.

UNGUENTUM ANTIMONII TARTARATI. B. (POTASSIO-TARTARATIS, L.). (*Ung. Antimoniale*, E.) B. Mix thoroughly tartarated antimony in fine powder  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$  and simple ointment  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ . U. S. same. P. (*Pomade stibée*.) 1 to 3 benz. lard. G. 1 to 4.

UNGUENTUM ANTIHÆMORRHOIDALE. See Ung. Hæmorrhoidale.

UNGUENTUM ANTI-HERPETICUM. CHEVALLIER. Chloride of lime  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiij}$ , subsulphate of mercury  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , oil of almonds  $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$ , lard  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ . ALIBERT. Red sulphuret of quicksilver  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iss}$ , camphor  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , cerate  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ .

UNGUENTUM ANTIPERIODICUM. Lard  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiij}$ , sulphate of quinine  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , subcarbonate of iron  $\mathfrak{O}\text{ss}$ , opium gr.  $\text{ij}$ . To be rubbed on the skin previously washed with soap.

UNGUENTUM ANTIPSORICUM. E. 1744. Elecampane root  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiij}$  tr., sharp-leaved dock  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiij}$  tr.; bruise and boil with water Oliss, vinegar  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{xv}$ , till reduced to half; add to the liquor  $\mathfrak{z}\text{x}$  tr. of watercress and  $\mathfrak{h}\text{iv}$  tr. of lard; boil till the moisture is exhaled, express, and add  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$  tr. of wax and  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$  tr. of oil of bay. [With  $\mathfrak{z}\text{viij}$  of strong mercurial ointment it forms Unguentum Antipsoricum Compositum. The Ung. Sulphuris was substituted in E. 1792.]

UNGUENTUM AQUÆ ROSÆ. U. S. Oil of almonds  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiiss}$  tr., spermaceti  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$  tr., white wax  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ ; melt together, add  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$  o. m. of rose water, and stir constantly until it is cold.

UNGUENTUM ARABOÆ. Araroba in powder (see Appendix) 20 grains, acetic acid  $\text{mx}$ , benzoated lard  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ .

UNGUENTUM ARCÆI. Ung. Elemi.

UNGUENTUM ARGENTI NITRATIS. GUY'S H. Nitrate of silver  $\mathfrak{O}\text{j}$ , lard  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ ; mix. M. JOBERT'S Ointments (for

(*white swellings*), Nos. 1, 2, and 3, contain respectively 4, 8, and 12 parts of nitrate of silver to 30 of lard. Mr. MACDONALD prescribes 1 part of the nitrate with 7 and a half of lard to smear bougies in *gonorrhœa*. Mr. GUTHRIE's ophthalmic ointment consists of—nitrate of silver gr. x, liquid subacetate of lead mxxv, lard ʒj. VELPEAU's; gr. j of the nitrate to ʒj of lead. MACKENZIE's; gr. v to ʒj.

UNGUENTUM ARGENTI OXYDI. SERRE. Oxide of silver gr. xvj, lard ʒj tr.

UNGUENTUM ARSENICI IODIDI. BIETT. Iodide of arsenic gr. iiss, lard ʒj tr. Not more than ʒj should be used.

UNGUENTUM ARSENIATIS SODÆ. F. H. Arseniate of soda ʒj, lard ʒij.

UNGUENTUM ASTRINGENS. GUIBOUT. Cypress and gall-nuts, pomegranate peel, sumach, and mastic, of each ʒj, rose ointment ʒix. For *hernia*.

UNGUENTUM AURI. M. LEGRAND. Powdered gold gr. xij, lard ʒj tr. M., for *endermic use*. Gold divided by mercury ʒj, lard ʒj tr.; when the blisters become dry, substitute auro-chloride of gold gr. viij, lard ʒss tr. The latter form is used to relieve *rheumatic pains*.

UNGUENTUM ATROPIÆ. B. Atropia gr. viij, rectified spirit fʒss, prepared lard ʒj. Dissolve the atropia in the spirit, add the lard, and mix thoroughly.

UNGUENTUM BALSAMI PERUVIANI. Balsam of Peru ʒj, lard ʒj troy. *Very effective in cracked nipples*.

UNGUENTUM BALSAMI PERUVIANI COMPOSITUM. Dr. COLLAND. Lard ʒij, white wax ʒiv; melt in a water-bath, and add balsam of Peru ʒij, oil of lavender mxij. *To restore the hair*.

UNGUENTUM BARIÏ IODIDI. FOY. Iodide of barium gr. iij to iv, lard ʒj.

UNGUENTUM BASILICUM. See Unguentum Resinæ.

UNGUENTUM BASILICUM NIGRUM. See Ung. Picis Nigræ.

UNGUENTUM BASILICUM VIRIDE. L. 1746. Prepared verdigris ʒj, olive oil ʒiij, resin ointment ʒviij.

UNGUENTUM BELLADONNÆ. B. Extract of Belladonna gr. lxxx, prepared lard ʒj. Rub the extract smooth with a few drops of distilled water, then add the lard, and mix thoroughly. U. S. 1 in 8, aq. q. s. G. 1 to 9.



UNGUENTUM BELLADONNÆ ASTIMOSIATUM. M. ROLES.

Antimonial ointment 3j, extract of belladonna 5j.

UNGUENTUM BENZOIN. U.S. Tinct. benzoin 3ij o.m., lard 3vj tr.; melt the lard over a water-bath, add the tincture, stirring constantly, and when the spirit has evaporated, remove from water-bath, and stir whilst cooling.

UNGUENTUM BISMUTHI. PEREIRA. Trisnitrate of bismuth 3j, spermaceti cerate 5iv. Mix.

UNGUENTUM BORACIS. Powdered borax 5j to 5ij, lard 3j. Mix.

UNGUENTUM BROMINII COMPOSITUM. M. Bromide of potassium ʒj, bromine 10 drops, lard 3j. Mix.

UNGUENTUM CADINUM. SULLY. *Huile de cade* (see Oleum Cadinum) 5iv, lard 5vj, with a few drops of oil of anise, or other oil, to conceal the smell. *In ringworm.*

UNGUENTUM CADMII. RADIUS. Sulphate of cadmium gr. j to ij, lard 3j. *For removing specks from the cornea.*

UNGUENTUM CADMII IODIDI. B. Mix thoroughly iodide of cadmium in fine powder gr. lxij with simple ointment 3j.

UNGUENTUM CÆRULEUM. Mercurial ointment is so termed; so also is Ung. Cobalti Oxydi.

UNGUENTUM CAFFEINÆ. Citrate of caffeine gr. viij, lard 3j. mix.

UNGUENTUM CALAMINÆ. See Ceratum Calaminæ.

UNGUENTUM CALCIS OPIATUM. GUIBOURT. Cucumber ointment 3ij, slaked lime 3ij, wine of opium 3ij. Mix. *For piles.*

UNGUENTUM CALCIS CHLORIDI. Chlorinated lime ʒj to 3j, lard or fresh butter 3j. Mix.

UNGUENTUM CALCIS MURIATIS. *Unguentum Calcii Chloridi.* SUNDELIN. Chloride of calcium 5j, digitalis powder 3ij, concentrated vinegar ʒij, lard 3j. *For chronic glandular swellings.*

UNGUENTUM CALOMELANOS. B. 1864. See Ung. Hyd. Subchloridi.

UNGUENTUM CALOMELANOS COMPOSITUM. BANYER'S ointment for milk scall. Calomel 3ij, burnt alum 3iv, carbonate of lead 3iv, Venice turpentine 5vj, spermaceti ointment 3iss.

UNGUENTUM CAMPHORÆ. CUT. H. Camphor 3ss, powder

with spirit of wine q. s., and add lard ʒxxxxs. RASPAIL.  
Powdered camphor ʒj, lard ʒiij.

UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS. B. Cantharides ʒj, yellow wax ʒj, olive oil fʒvj. Digest the cantharides in the oil, in a covered vessel for 12 hours, then place the vessel in a water-bath at 212° for 15 minutes, strain through muslin with strong pressure, add the product to the wax previously melted, and stir constantly until the mixture solidifies. U. S. 1 to 9. P. (*Pomatum viride cum Canthar.*) 1 in 33. G. 1 in 7.

UNGUENTUM CUM EXTRACTO CANTHARIDIS. M. CAP. Alcoholic extract of cantharides gr. viij, oil of roses ʒj, beef marrow ʒij, oil of lemon ʒxl. *To promote the growth of the hair.*

UNGUENTUM TINCTURÆ CANTHARIDIS. DUPUYTREN. Tincture of cantharides [P.] ʒj, lard ʒix. It may be coloured and perfumed at pleasure.

UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS CUM HYDRARGYRO. Lard 65 parts, powdered flies 29, strong mercurial ointment 6 parts. Mix. Used in Normandy to *indolent tumours*.

UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDINÆ. SOUBEIRAN. Cantharidine gr. j, lard ʒj½. Mix accurately.

UNGUENTUM CAPSICI. DR. TURNBULL. Evaporate concentrated tincture of capsicum to the consistence of a jelly, and mix ʒiij of the extract with ʒvj of lard. For external use, as a stimulant. Dr. T. states that it is of importance that the capsicum be free from salt, otherwise it will vesicate.

UNGUENTUM CARBONIS. ALIBERT. Charcoal ʒiij, lard ʒf troy. *For scalled head.*

UNGUENTUM CATECHU. Catechu ʒiv tr., alum ʒix, resin ʒiv tr., olive oil ʒx tr., water q. s. Used in India to *ulcers*.

UNGUENTUM CERÆ ALBÆ. D. White wax lbj, lard lbiv.

UNGUENTUM CERÆ FLAVÆ. D. 1826. Purified yellow wax lbj, lard lbiv.

UNGUENTUM CERUSSÆ ACETATIS. Ceratum Plumbi Acetatis.

UNGUENTUM CETACEL. B. Spermaceti ʒv, white wax ʒij, almond oil Oj or q. s.; melt together with a gentle heat, remove the mixture, and stir constantly until it solidifies.

UNGUENTUM CHLORINII. Solution of chlorine ʒij, lard ʒj tr.

UNGUENTUM CHLOROFORMI. P. Chloroform ʒij by wt., white wax ʒj, lard ʒix. *In neuralgia.*

UNGUENTUM CHLORAL HYDRAS. DORVAULT. Chloral 5 parts, water 2 parts, lard 20 parts. *Stimulant, stronger, if required as a rubefacient.*

UNGUENTUM CITRINUM. E. Ung. Hydrargyri Nitratia.

UNGUENTUM CINCHONÆ. BIETT. Red bark ʒij, almond oil ʒij, beef marrow ʒvj. *In porrigo decalvans.*

UNGUENTUM COBALTI OXYDI. AMST. PH. Simple cerate ʒxvj, liquid subacetate of lead ʒiv, powdered smalt ʒiv.

UNGUENTUM COCCULI. B. 1864. The seeds of cocculus indicus gr. lxxx, prepared lard ʒj; beat the seeds well in a mortar, and rub them with the prepared lard. *To destroy pediculi.*

UNGUENTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS. Powdered colocynth ʒj, lard ʒviiij; mix. *In frictions on the abdomen as a purgative.*

UNGUENTUM CONII. L. Fresh hemlock ʒij, lard ʒij; boil the leaves in the lard until they begin to become crisp, and strain through linen.

UNGUENTUM COSMETICUM. QUINCY. Oil of almonds ʒij, spermaceti ʒiiij, trisnitrate of bismuth ʒj, oil of rhodium 6 drops. See also Ceratum Cosmeticum.

UNGUENTUM CREASOTI. B. Creasote fʒj, simple ointment ʒj; mix thoroughly. U. S.  $\frac{1}{4}$  strength.

UNGUENTUM CRETÆ. Prepared chalk ʒj, lard ʒiv.

UNGUENTUM CRINISCOM. QUINCY. Labdanum ʒvj, bear's grease ʒij tr., powdered southernwood ʒiiij, oil of mace ʒj, balsam of Peru ʒij.

UNGUENTUM CROTONIS. CAVENTOU'S *Rubefacient Pommade*: Lard 2ʒ, wax  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; melt together, and, when cool, scrape it, and mix without heat with one part of croton oil.

UNGUENTUM CUCUMIS. P. *Pomade de Concombres*. Lard ʒx, veal suet ʒvj, bals. Tolu grs. ix, rosewater mxxliij, cucumber juice ʒxij by wt. Melt the lard and the suet over a water-bath, and add the Tolu previously dissolved in a little alcohol, and then the rosewater. When clear decant it into a tinued basin; then add to a third of the cucumber juice, and stir continually for 4 hours; pour off the juice and add another third, stir as before, then pour off, and add the remainder of the juice; separate as much as possible the fat from the liquid, melt by a water-bath,

and after some hours skim and pour into pots. [Beat when in a semi-liquid state with a wooden spatula, when it will become much lighter and nearly double in bulk.]

UNGUENTUM CUPRI SUBACETATIS. D. Prepared verdigris ʒss, ointment of white wax ʒviiss; triturate till they are intimately mixed. See Ung. *Æruginis* for E.

UNGUENTUM DELPHINÆ. Dr. TURNBULL. Delphine gr. x to xxx, olive oil ʒj; rub together, and add ʒj of lard.

UNGUENTUM DEPIIATORIUM. CAZENAVE. Carbonate of soda 6, slaked lime 4, lard 30.

UNGUENTUM DIGESTIVUM. P. Swiss turpentine ʒij, yolk of egg ʒj; mix, and add ʒss olive oil. With an equal weight of mercurial ointment it forms *Digestif Mercuriel*; or, with an equal weight of liquid styrax, *Digestif Animé*. ʒiv of simple digestive with ʒj of Vinum Opii form *Digestif Opiaé* of F. H.

UNGUENTUM DIGESTIVUM VIRIDE. Dr. KIRKLAND. Yellow resin ʒj, elemi ʒj, wax ʒj, green oil ʒvj; melt together, and, when nearly cool, add ʒij of oil of turpentine.

UNGUENTUM DIGITALIS. As Ung. Conii.

UNGUENTUM ECTROTICUM. F. H. Mercurial ointment 12 parts, wax 5, black pitch 3. *To prevent the pitting of smallpox pustules.*

UNGUENTUM ELEMI. B. Elemi ʒ¼, simple ointment ʒj; melt, strain through flannel, and stir constantly until the ointment solidifies. P. (*Ung. Arcaei*) Elemi 1½, Swiss turpent. 1½, mutton suet 2, lard 1. G. 1 in 4.

UNGUENTUM EMETINÆ. Dr. TURNBULL. Emetine gr. xv, rectified spirit q. s., lard ʒss. *As a rubefacient.*

UNGUENTUM EPISPASTICUM. See Ung. Cantharidis.

UNGUENTUM ESCHAROTICUM. Sir P. BRODIE. Prepared verdigris ʒij, sulphate of copper ʒij, nitric oxide of mercury ʒij, bichloride of mercury ʒj, lard q. s.

UNGUENTUM EUPHORBII. Dr. NELIGAN. Powdered euphorbium gr. xxv to xxx, lard ʒj; mix. *To keep up a discharge from issues.*

UNGUENTUM FERRI ARSENIATIS. PEREIRA. Arseniate of iron ʒj to ʒss, spermaceti ointment, or lard, ʒj tr.

UNGUENTUM FERRI IODIDI. PIERQUIN. Iodide of iron ʒj, lard ʒj tr.

UNGUENTUM FERRI OXIDI NIGRI. BREFELD. Beef suet

℥xvj, lard ℥xvj, black oxide of iron ℥ij; heat them together in an iron vessel, constantly stirring them with an iron rod till the mixture becomes black; let the sediment subside, pour off the liquid ointment, and add to it Venice turpentine ℥ij, oil of bergamot ℥j, bole (rubbed with a little olive oil) ℥j; mix thoroughly. (A modification of WAHLE's *Ointment for Chilblains*.)

UNGUENTUM FERRI SULPHATIS. M. VELPRAU. Sulphate of iron from ℥j to ℥ij, lard ℥j. *In erysipelas.*

UNGUENTUM DICTUM FLOS UNGUENTORUM. Resin, frankincense, wax, suet, each ℥ss, olibanum ℥iiss, common turpentine ℥iiss, camphor ℥ij, myrrh ℥j, wine Oss; boil together.

UNGUENTUM FULIGINIS. M. BLAUD. Wood soot ℥ij, lard ℥ij; mix. *In cutaneous diseases.*

UNGUENTUM FULIGINIS COMPOSITUM. Acetic extract of wood soot ℥iv, dried salt ℥x, lard ℥xiv. *For tinea.*

UNGUENTUM FULIGOKALI. DESCHAMPS. Fuligokali ℥j to ℥ij, lard ℥iv.

UNGUENTUM FULIGOKALI SULPHURETI. Sulphuretted fuligokali ℥ij, water ℥ij; mix, and add lard ℥iv; mix.

UNGUENTUM FUSCUM. P. Levigated nitric oxide of mercury ℥j, resin ointment ℥xv; mix.

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ. B. Galls in fine powder gr. lxxx, benzoated lard ℥j; mix thoroughly. U. S. 1 in 8.

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ CUM OPIO. B. Ointment of galls ℥j, opium in powder gr. xxxij; mix thoroughly.

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ CUM CAMPHORÆ. Galls ℥ij, camphor ℥ss, lard ℥j tr.

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ CUM CUPRI SULPHATE. Galls ℥j, sulphate of copper ℥j, lard ℥j tr. *An Indian remedy for ringworm of the scalp.*

UNGUENTUM GLYCERINI. Glycerine ℥iv, oil almonds ℥viij, yellow wax and spermaceti, of each ℥ss.

UNGUENTUM GNIDI EXTRACTI. P. Ethereal extract meze-reon gr. clxxvj, lard ℥ix, white wax ℥j, rect. sp. ℥j; dissolve the extract in the alcohol, add the lard and wax, heat moderately, stir until the sp. is driven off, strain and stir till cold.

UNGUENTUM GRAPHITIS. VAN MONS. Black lead ℥j, lard ℥ij. [Dr. PEREIRA says ℥j or ℥ij to ℥j of lard.]

UNGUENTUM HÆMORRHOIDALE. [See Ung. Gallæ, &c.]



Dr. GEDDING'S. Carbonate of lead  $\text{ʒiv}$ , sulphate of morphia gr. xv, stramonium ointment  $\text{ʒj}$ , olive oil q. s. VALLEZ. Extract of elder leaves gr. xvj, burnt alum gr. viij, poplar ointment  $\text{ʒiv}$ . [See Linimentum Hydrargyri Nitratis, Ung. Calcis Opiatum, &c.]

UNGUENTUM HEDERÆ. Bruise fresh ivy leaves and boil them with 2 or 3 times their weight of lard until the leaves become crisp; then strain and press. A stimulating application to *indolent ulcers* and to *corns*.

UNGUENTUM HELLEBORI COMPOSITUM. RAYER. White hellebore  $\text{ʒj}$ , muriate of ammonia  $\text{ʒiv}$ , lard  $\text{ʒviij}$ . [See Ung. Veratri, and Ung. Sulph. Comp.]

UNGUENTUM HELLMUNDI. Vide Ung. Narcotico-balsamic. Hellmundi.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI. B. Mercury  $\text{lbj}$ , prepared lard  $\text{lbj}$ , prepared suet  $\text{ʒj}$ . Rub them together until metallic globules cease to be visible. [The extinction of the quicksilver may be greatly facilitated by triturating it with a portion of *old* mercurial ointment, as recommended by Mr. HIGGINBOTTOM of Northampton in 1814, and as adopted in the last edition of the Prussian Pharmacopœia; or otherwise by employing lard which has been long exposed in a finely divided state to the action of the air. See Adeps Oxygenatus. Several other modes of abridging the time and labour required in accomplishing this object have been proposed; but none of them are more effectual, or freer from objection, than these.] U. S. same. P. (*Onguent Napolitain*) the same. G. 6 in 19.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI COMPOSITUM. B. Melt yellow wax  $\text{ʒiij}$ , with a gentle heat, add olive oil  $\text{ʒiij}$ , and when the mixture is nearly cold add camphor in powder  $\text{ʒiss}$ , and ointment of mercury  $\text{ʒvj}$ . Mix thoroughly. [SCOTT'S contains soap cerate instead of oil and wax.]

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI MITIUS. L. 1836. Stronger mercurial ointment  $\text{lbj}$ , lard  $\text{lbj}$ ; mix. P. 1 to 3 benz. lard.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI CUM AMYLÔ. M. BRIQUET. Mercurial ointment  $\text{ʒj}$ , powdered starch  $\text{ʒij}$ . Mix. To prevent pitting in smallpox; smeared over the face night and morning.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI CUM AMMONIÆ MURIATE. DUPUYTREN. Stronger mercurial ointment  $\text{ʒij}$  tr.; muriate

of ammonia in fine powder ʒj. *Applied to chronic glandular enlargements.*

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI CUM SODÂ. F. H. *Savon Mercuriel.* Mercurial ointment ʒiiiss, solution of caustic soda ʒiij; triturate until they combine.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI AMMONIATI. B. Ammoniated mercury gr. lxij, simple ointment ʒj; mix thoroughly. U. S. 1 to 12. G. 1 to 9.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI. See Ung. Hyd. Subchlor.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI. GUY'S H. Bichloride of mercury gr. iij, spermaceti ointment ʒj tr. The powdered sublimate should be rubbed perfectly smooth with a little of the ointment, and the rest added, and well mixed. The *Pommade de Cirillo*, P., is made with ʒj of sublimate, ʒij chloride ammonium, to ʒj of lard, well ground together. Dr. CORRIGAN uses an ointment containing gr. v of sublimate to ʒj of lard, in the treatment of *porrigo*.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI CHLORO-IODIDI. M. RECAMIER. Chloro-iodide of mercury gr. iij, lard or cerate ʒv; mix accurately.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI CYANIDI. CAZENAVE. Cyanide of mercury gr. viij, lard ʒj tr. A few drops of essence of lemon or bergamot are sometimes added.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI IODIDI. L. (Green) iodide of mercury ʒj, white wax ʒij, lard ʒvj; melt the wax and lard together, and add the iodide in fine powder. P. 1 to 20 benzoat. lard.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI IODIDI RUBRI. B. Red iodide of mercury in fine powder gr. xvj, simple ointment ʒj. Mix thoroughly. U. S. 1 to 30.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS. B. *Ung. Citrinum.* Mercury by weight ʒiv, nitric acid fʒxij, prepared lard ʒxv, olive oil fʒxxxij. Dissolve the mercury in the nitric acid with the aid of a gentle heat; melt the lard in the oil, by a steam or water-bath, in a porcelain vessel capable of holding six times the quantity, and, while the mixture is hot, add the solution of mercury, also hot, mixing them thoroughly. If the mixture do not froth up, increase the heat till this occurs. Keep it stirred until cold. [The

principal causes of failure in making this ointment are, an insufficient quantity of acid (increased in B. 1867) and too low a temperature. (See Mr. SCHACHT's paper, *Pharm. Journ.*, vol. iv.) The heat, however, should not exceed 212° F. Some prefer fresh butter to lard and oil.] U. S. Mercury ʒiiss tr., nitric acid ʒiuiiss tr., lard ʒxxviss tr. P. Lard ʒiv, olive oil ʒiv wt., mercury 175 grs., nitric acid 350 grs.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS MITIUS. L. One part of the nitrated ointment to 7 of lard. It should be used recently prepared.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI OLEATIS. *Linimentum Hydrargyri Oleatis*. (10 per cent.) U. C. H. Yellow peroxide mercury ʒj, pure oleic acid ʒx. To the oleic acid, kept agitated in a mortar, sprinkle in the peroxide gradually, and triturate frequently during 24 hours, until the peroxide is dissolved and a gelatinous sol. is formed. 20 per cent. as above, using double the quantity of yellow oxide. To be applied with a brush or spread lightly over the part with the finger. *In persistent inflammation of the joints* Professor Marshall adds to ʒj of the above preparation one gr. of morphia—the pure alkaloid, not one of its salts, which are insoluble in oleic acid.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI OXYDI FLAVI. U. S. Yellow oxide of mercury ʒj, ointment 420 grains.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI OXYDI RUBRI. B. Red oxide of mercury in very fine powder gr. lxij, yellow wax ʒj, oil of almonds ʒj. U. S. 1 to 7. P. 1 to 15. G. 1 to 9.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI OXYDI CINEREI. E. 1817. Grey oxide of quicksilver 1 part, lard 3 parts; mix.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI. B. Calomel gr. lxxx, prepared lard ʒj. Mix thoroughly. Guy's H. Calomel ʒj, wax ointment ʒj.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI SUBSULPHATIS. BIETT. Turpeth's mineral ʒj, sulphur ʒij, lard ʒxv. *In herpes*.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI BIPHOSPHATIS. ALBANO. Biphosphate of mercury ʒj, lard ʒxj. Mix accurately.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETI RUBRI. ALIBERT. Red sulphuret of mercury ʒj, lard ʒxvj.

UNGUENTUM HYOSCYAMI. G. Ext. 1. Wax ointment 9.

- UNGUENTUM INULÆ. Fresh elecampane root (boiled till soft and pulped) ʒiss, lard ʒj; mix. *In itch.*
- UNGUENTUM IODI. B. Iodine gr. xxxij, iodide of potassium gr. xxxij, proof spirit fʒj, prepared lard ʒij. Rub the iodine and the iodide of potassium well together with the spirit, in a glass or porcelain mortar, add the lard gradually, and mix thoroughly. U. S. double the quantity of iodide.
- UNGUENTUM IODINII. U. S. Iodine ʒj, Iodide Potassium gr. iv, rub together with water mʒj, and add ʒj of lard. [GUY's H. Iodine gr. xv, lard ʒj.]
- UNGUENTUM IODOHYDRARGYRATIS POTASSII. DORVAULT. Iodohydrargyrate of potash ʒj, lard ʒj tr. Mix.
- UNGUENTUM IODO-NARCOTICUM. F. H. Iodide of potassium ʒj, lard ʒj tr.
- UNGUENTUM IODOFORMI. DR. GLOVER. Iodoform ʒss to ʒj, simple cerate ʒviij. Mix.
- UNGUENTUM JATROPHÆ. DR. HAMILTON. The milky juice of the English physic nut (*Jatropha Curcas*), mixed with half its weight of lard. *In piles.*
- UNGUENTUM JUGLANDIS. NEGBIER. Extract of walnut leaves ʒiij, lard ʒiv, oil of bergamot 1 drop. Mix.
- UNGUENTUM JUNIPERI. Juniper leaves 1 part, resinous ointment 6 parts, boil gently, and strain.
- UNGUENTUM LAURO-CERASI. JAMES. Oil of cherry-laurel ʒj, lard ʒj.
- UNGUENTUM LAURINUM. P. Fresh bay-leaves ʒij, bay berries ʒij, lard ʒij; heat the bruised leaves and berries with the lard till the moisture is consumed, and express.
- UNGUENTUM LAVANDULÆ. BAUME. Lard ʒiiss, lavender-flowers ʒix, white wax ʒiij; melt the lard, digest with ʒij of the flowers for 2 hours, and strain; repeat this with fresh flowers till all are used; melt the ointment, and leave it at rest to cool; separate the moisture and dregs, and melt the ointment with wax.
- UNGUENTUM LUPULI. VAN MONS. Dried hops ʒij; lard ʒx; as Ung. Conii.
- UNGUENTUM LUPULINÆ. FREEKE. Lupulin ʒj, lard ʒiij
- UNGUENTUM LYCOPODII. Lycopodium ʒj, lard ʒj. *In excoriations.*
- UNGUENTUM MANGANESII OXIDI. VIREY. Oxide of manganese ʒij, lard ʒj.

- UNGUENTUM MATICO. Mr. YOUNG. Powdered matico  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , opium gr.  $\text{ij}$ , lard  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ . Mix.
- UNGUENTUM MATURENS. CANQUOIN. Acetic infusion of mezereon, treacle, olive oil, each  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iss}$ , ox-gall  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , evaporate to the consistence of honey, and add basilicon and emplastrum fuscum, each  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iss}$ , calomel  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ . *For indolent ulcers, &c.*
- UNGUENTUM MEZEREI. U.S. Fluid ext. mezeron  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$  o.m., lard  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xiv}$  tr., yellow wax  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$  tr. Mix s. a. G. Mix  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$  of the extract of mezereon with  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ix}$  of wax ointment. *To keep up a discharge from blistered surfaces.*
- UNGUENTUM MONESIE. Oil of almonds 4 parts, white wax 2, extract of monesia 1, water 1.
- UNGUENTUM NAPHTHALINI. M. EMERY. Naphthalin  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , lard  $\mathfrak{z}\text{viiss}$ ; mix. *In psoriasis, lepra, &c.*
- UNGUENTUM NARCOTICO-BALSAMICUM HELLMUNDI. G. Acetate lead  $\mathfrak{z}\text{x}$ , extract of hemlock  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xxx}$ , wax ointment  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xxxij}$ , balsam of Peru  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xxx}$ , vin. opii  $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$ .
- UNGUENTUM NERVINUM. P. *Pommade baume neural.* Purified beef marrow  $\mathfrak{z}\text{liiss}$ , oil of almonds  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$  wt., expressed oil of mace  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ivss}$ , oil of rosemary  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , oil of cloves  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , camphor  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , balsam tolu  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , rectified spirit  $\mathfrak{z}\text{v}$  wt. Liquefy with a gentle heat the marrow, the almond oil, and the oil of mace; strain into a warm mortar. Triturate till it becomes of the consistence of a thick oil, then add the volatile oils, the camphor, and the tolu previously dissolved in the spirit.
- UNGUENTUM NUTRITUM. P. Litharge  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , vinegar  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , olive oil  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ix}$ ; heat gently, and stir constantly until they combine.
- UNGUENTUM OLEI ASELLI. This may be made with cod-liver oil, white wax, and spermaceti, in the same proportions as Ung. Cetacei. If the *stearin* of cod-liver oil can be obtained, it may be melted with a fourth of its weight of wax. A little camphor may be added. [M. DESCHAMPS employs a *soap* of cod-liver oil as a plaster or ointment, and as the basis of other preparations. Dissolve  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$  of caustic soda in  $\mathfrak{z}\text{liiss}$  of water, and mix it with  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{viij}$  of the oil.] BREFELD. Oil 10, lard 10, extract of lead 5.
- UNGUENTUM OPHTHALMICUM. The following are selected from the many magistral and hospital formulæ bearing



this name. [N.B. The dry ingredients should be very finely powdered, and triturated with the fatty matters till perfectly smooth.]

1. ACKERMANN'S. Nitric oxide of mercury  $\mathfrak{z}$ j, camphor gr. vj, fresh butter  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.
  2. DESSAULT'S. Red oxide of mercury  $\mathfrak{z}$ j, tutty  $\mathfrak{z}$ j, acetate of lead  $\mathfrak{z}$ j, burnt alum  $\mathfrak{z}$ j, corrosive sublimate  $\mathfrak{z}$ ss, rose ointment  $\mathfrak{z}$ j. Grind for a long time on porphyry.
  3. DUPUYTREN'S. Red oxide of mercury gr. x, sulphate of zinc  $\mathfrak{z}$ j, lard  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.
  4. FRICKE'S. Nitrate of silver gr. x, balsam of Peru  $\mathfrak{z}$ ss, zinc ointment  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.
  5. HUFELAND'S. Black oxide of mercury gr. ij, oil of walnut  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.
  6. JANIN'S. Tutty  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, bole  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, white precipitate  $\mathfrak{z}$ j, lard  $\mathfrak{z}$ ss.
  7. LOHSE'S. Iodine gr. iss, iodide of potassium  $\mathfrak{z}$ j, lard  $\mathfrak{z}$ ss. *In opacity of the cornea.*
  8. PELLIER'S. Nitric oxide of mercury  $\mathfrak{z}$ iss, calamine  $\mathfrak{z}$ iss, tutty  $\mathfrak{z}$ ss, vermilion  $\mathfrak{z}$ j, balsam of Peru 15 drops, lard  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.
  9. REGENT'S. Red oxide of mercury  $\mathfrak{z}$ j, acetate of lead  $\mathfrak{z}$ j, camphor gr. v, washed butter  $\mathfrak{z}$ xviiij.
  10. RUST'S. Liquid subacetate of lead  $\mathfrak{z}$ ss, wine of opium  $\mathfrak{z}$ ss, washed fresh butter  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.
  11. SPIELMANN'S. Acetate of lead  $\mathfrak{z}$ j, spermaceti cerate  $\mathfrak{z}$ v, compound tincture of benzoin  $\mathfrak{z}$ j.
  12. ST. YVES'. Nitric oxide of mercury  $\mathfrak{z}$ j— $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, oxide of zinc  $\mathfrak{z}$ j, fresh butter  $\mathfrak{z}$ j, wax  $\mathfrak{z}$ iv, camphor gr. xv.
  13. H. DES ENFANS. Oxide of zinc gr. xv, calomel gr. xij, camphor gr. viij, fresh butter  $\mathfrak{z}$ j, tincture of catechu  $\mathfrak{z}$ ss. *In scrofulous ophthalmia.*
  14. SCARPA. Tutty  $\mathfrak{z}$ j, aloes gr. xvj, calomel gr. ij, butter  $\mathfrak{z}$ iiiss. See also Ung. Argenti Nitratis, Ung. Hydr. Nitratis Mitius, Ung. Zinci, &c.
- UNGUENTUM OPII. L. Powdered opium  $\mathfrak{z}$ j, lard  $\mathfrak{z}$ j. Rub together. G. Extract of opium  $\mathfrak{z}$ j, water  $\mathfrak{z}$ j, wax ointment  $\mathfrak{z}$ xviiij.
- UNGUENTUM OPIATUM CUM FELLE. AUGUSTIN. Opium  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij. Calves' gall  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, digest for 2 days, add lard  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij, bergamot mxx.
- UNGUENTUM OVORUM. SOUBEIRAN. Yolk of 1 egg, wax

- ʒiv, oil of almonds ʒiss. BEMRENDs. Yolk of egg, honey, fresh linseed oil, of each q. p. Mix.
- UNGUENTUM OXYGENATUM. G. Nitric acid ʒiij by wt., add to lbij ʒij lard, when melted. This ointment should have no acid reaction.
- UNGUENTUM PAULLINIE. Extract of paullinia (guarana) 1 to 8 lard.
- UNGUENTUM AD PERNIONES. *Chilblain ointment*. KAPELER. Oil of almonds ʒij, white wax ʒj, spermaceti ʒij, hydrochloric acid ʒij, Peruvian balsam ʒj. DEVERGIE. Lard ʒviiss, creasote 10 drops, solution of subacetate of lead 10 drops, extract of opium gr. j. Mix.
- UNGUENTUM PHOSPHORATUM. P. Phosphorus 1 part, lard 100 parts; put them into a bottle loosely corked, and heat gradually by means of a water-bath; when the phosphorus melts, take out the bottle, stop it close, and shake it briskly till the ointment is cooled.
- UNGUENTUM PHYTOLACCE. DR. WOOD. Powdered leaves or root of *Phytolacca decandra* (American poke) ʒj, lard ʒj. *In psora, linea capitis, &c.*
- UNGUENTUM OLEI PICIS. GIRAUD. Distilled oil of tar ʒj, lard ʒj.
- UNGUENTUM PICIS LIQUIDE. B. Melt yellow wax ʒij, with a gentle heat, add tar ʒv, and stir the mixture briskly while it cools.
- UNGUENTUM PICIS. L. (*Ung. Picis Nigræ*, 1836.) *Black Basilicon*. Black pitch, wax, resin, of each ʒxj, olive oil Oj; melt together, and strain through linen.
- UNGUENTUM PICROTOXINI. JAEGER. Picrotoxin gr. x, lard ʒj; mix.
- UNGUENTUM PIPERIS NIGRI. D. 1826. Lard lbj, black pepper ʒix; mix.
- UNGUENTUM PIPERIS COMPOSITUM. BATE. Elecampane ʒij, sulphur ʒij, black pepper ʒiss, rose-water ointment ʒxvj, oil of rhodium (or other scent) ʒij. *For the cure of itch.*
- UNGUENTUM PLATINI. HOFFER. Perchloride of platinum gr. xv, extract of belladonna ʒss, lard ʒj.
- UNGUENTUM PLUMBI ACETATIS. B. Mix thoroughly acetate of lead in fine powder gr. xij, and benzoated lard ʒj.

tinned vessel till the moisture is evaporated, strain through linen, and stir now and then whilst cooling. See Ung. Benzoini.

**UNGUENTUM POPULEUM COMPOSITUM.** P. Recently dried and bruised buds of poplar  $\text{ʒvii}$ , lard  $\text{ʒxl}$ , bruised fresh leaves of poppy, belladonna, henbane, black nightshade, of each  $\text{ʒv}$ ; boil all gently together till they become crisp, strain and press.

**UNGUENTUM POTASSÆ SULPHURATÆ.** B. Triturate sulphurated potash gr. xxx, in a porcelain mortar, and gradually add prepared lard  $\text{ʒj}$ , rubbing together till the ointment is smooth and free from grittiness. (To be used when recently prepared.)

**UNGUENTUM POTASSII BROMIDI** (*vel* POTASSÆ HYDROBROMATIS). M. Bromide of potassium  $\text{ʒss}$ , lard  $\text{ʒj}$ . GUBOURT directs 1 part to 12. See also Ung. Brominii Compositum.

**UNGUENTUM POTASSII CYANIDI.** LOMBARD. Cyanide of potassium gr. ij, lard  $\text{ʒj}$ . To be rubbed upon the sound skin, to relieve *neuralgic* and *rheumatic pains*.

**UNGUENTUM POTASSII IODIDI.** B. Iodide of potassium gr. lxiv, distilled water  $\text{fʒj}$ , carbonate of potash gr. iv, prepared lard  $\text{ʒj}$ . Dissolve the iodide of potassium and carbonate of potash in the water, and mix thoroughly with the lard. [By dissolving the salt in water a smooth ointment is procured. But in mixing this salt with mercurial ointment this expedient must not be adopted, unless a reaction between them is desired.]

**UNGUENTUM PRECIPITATI ALBI.** See Ung. Hydrarg. Ammoniat.

**UNGUENTUM PROPOLIS.** Strained propolis  $\text{ʒj}$ , olive oil  $\text{ʒiss}$ . Melt together. *In hæmorrhoidal disorders*.

**UNGUENTUM PURGATIVUM.** See Ung. Colocynthidis. BOERHAAVE's Ung. Purgans contains aloes  $\text{ʒj}$ , ox-gall  $\text{ʒj}$ , althæa ointment  $\text{ʒj}$ . *To be applied about the navel*.

**UNGUENTUM QUININÆ SULPHATIS.** ANTONINI. Sulphate of quinine  $\text{ʒj}$ , alcohol  $\text{ʒij}$ , sulphuric acid 10 drops, lard  $\text{ʒss}$ . To be rubbed on the groin, *in intermittents*.

**UNGUENTUM QUININÆ FORTIUS.** Sulphate of quinine  $\text{ʒj}$ , lard  $\text{ʒij}$ . Used in frictions for the cure of *intermittents*.

**UNGUENTUM RESINÆ.** B. Melt with a gentle heat resin in

stantly while it cools. U. S. see Unguentum. P. 1 ol. almonds, 3 wax.

UNGUENTUM SINAPIS COMPOSITUM. Dr. FERRIAR. Resin ointment  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , soap  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , mustard flour  $\mathfrak{g}\text{j}$ , camphor  $\mathfrak{g}\text{ij}$ .

UNGUENTUM STANNI CHLORIDI. M. NAUCHE. Perchloride of tin gr. iss, lard  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ ; mix.  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$  to be rubbed in daily.

UNGUENTUM STANNI OXIDI. BATE. Oxide of tin rubbed with oil of St. John's-wort was formerly applied for the cure of *blindness*; with Locatelli's balsam and honey, for *indolent ulcers*.

UNGUENTUM STAPHISAGRIÆ. SWEDIAUR. Powdered staves-acre  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , lard  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ ; digest for 3 hours, and strain.

UNGUENTUM STRAMONII. U. S. Extract stramonium  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , water  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , lard gr. cccxxx.

UNGUENTUM STRYCHNIE NITRATIS. WENDT. Nitrate of strychnia gr. iss, lard  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ .

UNGUENTUM STYRACIS. P. Olive oil  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xij}$ , liquid storax  $\mathfrak{z}\text{viij}$ , resin  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xivss}$ , elemi  $\mathfrak{z}\text{viij}$ , yellow wax  $\mathfrak{z}\text{viij}$ ; melt together, and strain.

UNGUENTUM SUBERIS USTI. Burnt cork gr. iv, acetate of lead gr. xv, fresh butter q. s. *For piles*.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS. B. Sublimed sulphur  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , benzoated lard  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ , mix thoroughly. U. S. 1 to 2 lard. P.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in  $5\frac{1}{4}$ . G. 1 to 2 lard.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS COMPOSITUM. L. *Itch ointment*. Sulphur  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$  tr., white hellebore  $\mathfrak{z}\text{x}$ , nitre  $\mathfrak{g}\text{ij}$ , soft soap  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ , lard  $\mathfrak{lb}\text{j}$ ; mix. P. Washed and sublimed sulphur  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , carb. potash  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , dist. water  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , ol. almonds  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$  wt., lard  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iiiss}$ .

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS ALKALINUM. BATEMAN. Carbonate of potash  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$ , rose water  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , vermilion  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , oil of bergamot  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ , sulphur  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xj}$ , lard  $\mathfrak{z}\text{xj}$ .

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS SAPONACEUM. F. H. Soap  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , water q. s. Dissolve, and add  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$  of sulphur.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS CUM ZINCÓ. SAX. PH. JASER'S *Ointment for Tinea Capitis*. Sulphur  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ , sulphate of zinc  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , bay ointment  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , lard  $\mathfrak{z}\text{vj}$ .

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS HYPOCHLORIDI. Dr. COPLAND. Hypochloride of sulphur  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ , spermaceti ointment  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ ; mix. PROF. E. WILSON prescribes—hypochloride of sulphur  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ ,

- carbonate of potash gr. x, lard ʒj, essential oil of bitter almonds m℥. Mix.
- UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS IODIDI. B. Iodide of sulphur ʒss, lard ʒj; rub the iodide with a little of the lard, then add the remainder, and mix them. U. S. same. P. 1 to 20.
- UNGUENTUM TABACI. U. S. Tobacco in fine powder ʒss tr., lard ʒviij tr., water q. s.; moisten the tobacco with a little water, put into a percolator, and pour water on until ʒiv o. m. of liquid have passed; evaporate to a soft ext., and mix with the lard. *In frictions for neuralgia.*
- UNGUENTUM TARTARI EMETICI. See Ung. Antimonii Tartarati.
- UNGUENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ. B. Oil of turpentine ʒj, resin in coarse powder gr. lx, yellow wax ʒss, prepared lard ʒss. Mix together by the heat of a steam or water-bath. When they are melted remove the vessel, and stir until the mixture becomes solid. G. Oil turp., yellow wax, and Venice turpentine, p. æ.
- UNGUENTUM AD TINEAM. F. H. Ointment of nitrate of quicksilver ʒiv, tar ointment ʒj. H. OF ST LOUIS. Carbonate of soda ʒiij, sulphuret of potassium ʒiij, lard ʒiij. Mix. HENKE. Hydrochloric acid ʒiv, althæa ointment ʒiv, juniper ointment ʒj; mix.
- UNGUENTUM TRIPHARMICUM. L. 1746. Lead plaster ʒiv, olive oil ʒʒij, vinegar ʒʒj; melt, and stir till they combine.
- UNGUENTUM TUTIÆ. D. 1826. *Ung. Zinci Oxydi Impuri.* Prepared tutty ʒij, white wax ointment ʒx; mix.
- UNGUENTUM VERATRI. L. White hellebore powder ʒij, lard ʒviij, oil of lemon m℥x; mix. D. ʒiij of hellebore to ʒbj of lard.
- UNGUENTUM VERATRINÆ. B. Veratria gr. viij, prepared lard ʒj, olive oil ʒss; rub the veratria and the oil together, then mix them thoroughly with the lard. M. Veratria gr. iv, lard ʒj; mix. U. S. 20 grs. to ʒj troy.
- UNGUENTUM VERMIFUGUM. BATAVIAN PH. Aloes ʒj, inspissated ox-gall ʒiss, lard ʒiss. DOEBFFURT. Inspissated ox-gall, extract of walnut, each ʒiv, lard ʒj; melt together, and add m℥v oil of tansy. To be rubbed over the belly.



UNGUENTUM VIRIDE. L. 1746. Green oil ℥iij, yellow wax ʒx; melt together, and stir till cool.

UNGUENTUM ZINCI. B. Add oxide of zinc gr. lxxx to benzoated lard ʒj, previously melted with a gentle heat, and stir the mixture constantly while it cools. U. S. 80 grs. to 400 grs. Ung. Benz. P. 1 to 9. G. 1 to 9 Ung. Rosæ.

UNGUENTUM ZINCI CYANIDI. CUNIER. Cyanide of zinc gr. xij, lard ʒv, butter of cacao ʒv; mix.

UNGUENTUM ZINCI IODIDI. Dr. URE. Iodide of zinc ʒj, lard ʒj.

UREA. Evaporate urine to the consistence of a syrup; when cold, add nitric acid until a crystallized mass is obtained, wash this repeatedly with cold water, and press it between blotting-paper. Neutralize by a solution of carbonate of potash in three parts of water, and evaporate to dryness. Treat the residue with alcohol, and concentrate, that the urea may crystallize. *Diuretic*. Dose, ʒss to ʒj. See the next article.

UREA FACTITIA. Mix 28 parts of well-dried ferro-cyanide of potash with 14 of black oxide of manganese (both in fine powder), and heat them to dull redness on an iron plate. Lixivate with cold water; add 20½ parts of dry sulphate of ammonia, concentrate by evaporation with a heat not exceeding 212° F., decant the concentrated liquid, treat it with rectified spirit, and crystallize. [As a cleanly substitute for the preceding.]

UREÆ NITRAS. Nitric acid throws down this salt from a concentrated solution of urea. Dose, gr. iss, 3 times a day, in *anasarca*.

VAPOR ACIDI CARBOLICI. TH. H. Carbolic acid gr. ccccx, water ʒj; 20 drops in Oj water at 140° F. for each inhalation, for *syphilitic and carcinomatous ulcerations*.

VAPOR ACIDI HYDROCYANICI. B. Mix dilute hydrocyanic acid m℥ to m℥v, with cold water fʒj, in a suitable apparatus, and let the vapour that arises be inhaled.

VAPOR ACIDI LACTICI. TH. H. Lactic acid m℥x, dist. water ʒj; mix. For spray inhalation. *Dissolves the membranous exudation in diphtheria*.

VAPOR ACIDI SULPHUROSI. TH. H. Sulphurous acid m℥, water ʒj. For spray inhalation, *stimulant, and antiseptic*.

VAPOR AMMONIÆ. TH. H. Sol. ammoniæ (959), water p. 8.; a teaspoonful in Oj water at 80° F., for each inhalation; *in chronic laryngitis and functional aphonia.*

VAPOR AMYL NITRITIS. TH. H. Nitrite amyl mviij, sp. rect. 3j; a teaspoonful in Oj water at 100° F., for each inhalation. *In asthma and spasm of the glottis.*

VAPOR BENZOINI. TH. H. Compd. tinct. benzoin 3j; a teaspoonful to Oj water at 140° F. *In acute inflammation of the pharynx and larynx.*

VAPOR CHLORI. B. Put chlorinated lime 3ij into a suitable apparatus, moisten it with cold water, and let the vapour that arises be inhaled.

VAPOR CONIÆ. B. Mix extract of hemlock gr. lx, solution of potash f3j, and distilled water f3x. Put mxx of the mixture on a sponge in a suitable apparatus, that the vapour of hot water passing over it may be inhaled.

VAPOR CREASOTI. B. Mix creasote mxij, and boiling water f3viiij, in an apparatus so arranged that air may be inhaled through the solution.

VAPOR IODI. B. Mix tincture of iodine f3j, and water f3j, and having applied a gentle heat, let the vapour that arises be inhaled.

VAPOR JUNIPERI ANGLICI. TH. H. English oil juniper mxx, light carb. magnesia gr. x, water 3j; a teaspoonful to Oj of water at 140° F. for each inhalation; *for vocal weakness.*

VAPOR LUPULI. TH. H. Ol. hops mvj, light carb. magnesia gr. x, water 3j; a teaspoonful to Oj of water at 140° F. for each inhalation. *Sedative.*

VAPOR MYRTI. TH. H. Ol. myrtle mvj, light carb. magnesia gr. vj, water 3j; a teaspoonful in Oj water at 140° F. for each inhalation. *In acute tonsillitis.*

VAPOR PINI PLUMILIONIS. TH. H. Ol. mountain pine 3ss, light carb. magnesia gr. xv, water 3j; 3j to Oj water at 140° F. for each inhalation. *In chronic laryngitis.*

VAPOR PINI SYLVESTRIS. TH. H. Oil Scotch pine (fir-wood oil) mxl, light carb. magnesia grs. xx, water 3j; 3j to Oj of water at 140° F. for each exhalation. *In chronic laryngitis.*

VAPOR THYMOLIS. TH. H. Thymol. gr. vj, rect. sp. 3j, light carb. magnesia gr. iij, water 3j—5j to Oj water at

140° F. for each inhalation. *In pharyngitis and laryngitis, when associated with exanthemata.*

THE THROAT HOSPITAL PHARMACOPŒIA contains instructions for administering a great variety of inhalations, such as hot, cold, dry, spray, and fuming.

VASELIN. *Vaselin.* The patentee of this preparation states that "it is the residue of the distillation of petroleum, purified by filtration through animal charcoal." He terms it "petroleum jelly." Its indisposition to change by exposure to the air, as well as its negative properties, commend it as a substitute for lard in the preparation of ointments, &c. Cosmolin appears to be, if not the same, a variety of the same substance.

VEGETABILIA PRÆPARATA. L. The purified gum-resins and the pulps of fruit are noticed elsewhere. See *Cassia Præparata*, *Pulpæ*, &c. The mixture should be *constantly stirred*. Mr. BRANDE recommends reducing the gum-resins to powder in cold weather, and passing the product through a sieve. M. GOBLEY heats them in a tinned copper vessel, with 3-8ths their weight of proof spirit, stirring with a wooden spatula, and strains through a linen cloth.

VEGETABILIA DECERPENDA ET CONSERVANDA. The following are the general directions given in the L. Pharmacopœia for collecting and preserving vegetable substances. A few additions from other sources are included in brackets. No directions are given in the British Pharmacopœia.

Vegetables should be collected in dry weather, when neither wet with dew nor rain. They should not be kept longer than a year.

Most *Roots and Rhizomes* should be dug up when the old leaves and stalks have fallen off, and before the new ones shoot forth. [*Annual* roots, just before the time of flowering; *biennial*, after the vegetation of the first year has ceased; *perennial*, in the spring, before vegetation has commenced. Dr. WOOD.] Lay up the roots that are to be kept fresh, in sand. Cut the corni of meadow-saffron, and the bulbs of squill, before drying them, into thin transverse slices, after removing their dry coats. L. 1836. [Fleshy roots may be sliced, and, after drying in the air,

exposed to a heat of 100° F.; the sliced bulbs should be dried at the same temperature. Dr. WOOD. Dr. HOULTON says that colchicum may be dried by placing the cormi, without slicing them, in a dry situation, after removing the loose coats, and carefully extracting the eye or bud, the rudiment of the future plant.]

*Barks* are to be collected at the season in which they are most readily separated from the wood. [This, with few exceptions, is late in the spring, or early in the summer. BRANDE.]

*Herbs and leaves* are to be gathered after the flowers are fully blown, and before the seeds ripen. *Fruits and seeds* when fully ripe [and kept in their seed vessels. 1836.] *Flowers* when recently blown.

Keep the parts of vegetables dry for use, unless otherwise directed. Let those you wish to dry be placed, soon after they are gathered, in shallow wicker trays, exposed to a gentle heat in a current of air, the light being excluded; then as the moisture evaporates, gradually raise the heat to 150° F., that they may be dried. Keep the more delicate parts, as the flowers and leaves, in well-stopped black glass bottles, and the rest in suitable vessels, protected from damp and light.

[Opium should be carefully freed from extraneous substances; and kept *soft* for pills, and *hard* (dried by water bath) for powders. L. 1836.]

**VERATRIA.** B. Cevadilla lbj, distilled water q.s., rectified spirit q.s., solution of ammonia q.s., hydrochloric acid q.s., purified animal charcoal gr. lx. Macerate the cevadilla with half its weight of boiling distilled water in a covered vessel for 24 hours. Remove the cevadilla, squeeze it, and dry it thoroughly with a gentle heat. Beat it now in a mortar, and separate the seeds from the capsules by brisk agitation in a deep narrow vessel, or by winnowing it gently on a table with a sheet of paper. Grind the seeds in a coffee-mill, and form them into a thick paste with rectified spirit. Pack this firmly in a percolator, and pass rectified spirit through it till the spirit ceases to be coloured. Concentrate the spirituous solution by distillation, so long as no deposit forms, and pour the residue, while hot, into 12 times its volume of cold distilled water. Filter through

calico, and wash the residue on the filter with distilled water, till the fluid ceases to precipitate with ammonia. To the united filtered liquids add the ammonia in slight excess, let the precipitate completely subside, pour off the supernatant fluid, collect the precipitate on a filter, and wash it with distilled water till the fluid passes colourless. Diffuse the moist precipitate through f̄xij of distilled water, and add gradually, with diligent stirring, sufficient hydrochloric acid to make the fluid feebly but persistently acid. Then add the animal charcoal, digest at a gentle heat for 20 minutes, filter, and allow the liquid to cool. Add ammonia in slight excess, and, when the precipitate has completely subsided, pour off the supernatant liquid, collect the precipitate on a filter, and wash it with cold distilled water till the washings cease to be affected by nitrate of silver acidulated with nitric acid. Lastly, dry the precipitate first by imbibition, with filtering paper, and then by the application of a gentle heat. *For external use.* The sulphate, tartrate, and other salts of veratria are obtained in the same manner as the corresponding salts of morphia. The Pharmacopœias of U.S., P. and G. contain processes.

**VINA.** The medicated wines are prepared in the same manner as tinctures: they should be made in well-closed glass vessels, and shaken frequently during maceration. The L. College, in the pharmacopœia of 1824, substituted a *diluted spirit* for wine, still retaining the name; but the wine (*sherry*) was restored in that of 1836.

**VINUM ABSINTHII.** P. Dried wormwood leaves ʒiij, white wine Ov, proof spirit ʒvj. Macerate the leaves in the spirit; in 24 hours add the wine, macerate for 10 days, and strain.

**VINUM ALKALINUM DIURETICUM.** SYDENHAM. Ashes of broom ʒxij, Rhenish wine Oiv. Dose, f̄z iij, twice a day.

**VINUM ALOES.** *Tinct. Sacra. Tinct. Hieræ Picræ.* B. Socotrine aloes ʒiss, cardamoms bruised gr. lxxx; ginger in coarse powder gr. lxxx, sherry Oij. Digest for 7 days, filter, and make up to Oij. Dose, f̄z j to ʒij. U.S. 1 in 15.

**VINUM ALOETICUM ALKALINUM.** L. 1746. Carbonate of potash ʒviij, aloes ʒj, myrrh ʒj, saffron ʒj, muriate of



**VINUM CINCHONÆ MARTIATUM.** Ammonio-citrate of iron ʒss, wine of pale Peruvian bark Oj (made with double the quantity of bark contained in the yellow); dissolve the ammonio-citrate in twice its wt. of dist. water, and add to the wine.

**VINUM CINNAMOMI.** BERAL. Cinnamon ʒj, Alicant wine ʒxvj. Macerate, and filter. Sugar is sometimes added.

**VINUM COLCHICI.** B. Sliced and dried colchicum cormus ʒiv, sherry wine Oj; macerate for 7 days, and filter. Make up to Oj. Dose, mx—mxxx. U.S. 1 in 2½.

*Antidotes for Colchicum.*—ʒj Sulph. zinc dissolved in water followed by a brisk dose of castor oil, and then stimulants and also charcoal. "Subcutaneous injection of ʒvth gr. of atropia."—GARROD.

**VINUM COLCHICI SEMINIS.** U.S. Colchicum seeds bruised ʒiv tr., o.m., white wine ʒxxxij o.m.; macerate for 7 days, occasionally shaking; express, and filter. [Dr. WILLIAMS says it is unnecessary to bruise the seeds, and that British wines will not answer.] Dose, fʒas to fʒj.

**VINUM COLOCYNTHIDIS.** VAN MONS. Colocynth ʒij, white wine ʒxxiv; macerate for 8 days, and filter.

**VINUM CORNUS CIRCINATÆ.** REECE. Extract of round-leaved dogwood (by cold water) ʒlij, white wine Oiss.

**VINUM DIGITALIS.** PORT. PH. Dried foxglove ʒj, good white wine fʒxxxij. Macerate for 4 days, and strain.

**VINUM DULCAMARÆ.** DR. CURRIE. Dulcamara stalks and leaves lbj, sherry Oij; macerate for 14 days, and strain.

**VINUM ERGOTÆ.** U.S. Fluid ext. ergot ʒij o.m., white wine ʒxiv o.m.; mix, and filter.

**VINUM EUPATORII.** GESNER. Hemp agrimony ʒj, white wine Oj; digest, and strain.

**VINUM FERRI.** B. Fine iron wire (about No. 35) ʒj, sherry Oj. Macerate for 30 days in a closed vessel, the iron being almost but not quite immersed in the wine, the vessel frequently shaken, and the stopper removed. Then filter. Dose, fʒj—ʒiv. B. 1864. Dissolve tartarated iron gr. clx in sherry Oj. L. Iron wire ʒj, sherry wine Oij. Digest for 30 days, and strain.

**VINUM FERRI ACETATIS.** M. SOUBEIRAN. Acetate of iron gr. xxxij, white wine ʒxvj.

VINUM FERRI CITRATIS. B. Dissolve citrate of iron and ammonia gr. clx in orange wine Oj, let the solution remain for 3 days in a closed vessel, shaking occasionally; then filter. Dose, fʒj—iv.

VINUM FERRI IODIDI. PIERQUIN. Iodide of iron ʒiv, Bourdeaux wine Oj.

VINUM FERRI MALATIS. Iron wire steeped in cyder.

VINUM GENTIANÆ. E. Gentian ʒss tr., yellow bark ʒj tr., canella ʒj (each in coarse powder), dried orange peel sliced ʒij, proof spirit fʒivss; digest for 24 hours, add fʒxxxiv of sherry, digest for 7 days, express, and filter. Dose, ʒss to ʒj.

VINUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ. FULLER'S *Sweet Tincture*. Liquorice (Italian juice) ʒj, cochineal ʒij, canary wine Oij. Sometimes ʒj of saffron is added.

VINUM GRATIOLÆ. NIEMANN. Hedge hyssop ʒij, white wine ʒxvj. Digest at a gentle heat for 4 hours, and strain. Dose, fʒj, frequently, *in hypochondriasis*.

VINUM ILICIS. M. ROUSSEAU. Powdered holly leaves ʒij, white wine ʒvj; infuse for 12 hours.

VINUM INULÆ. P. As Vin. Absinthii.

VINUM IPECACUANHÆ. B. Ipecacuanha bruised ʒj, sherry Oj. Macerate for 7 days, with occasional agitation, strain, express, and filter. Make up to Oj. U.S. Fluid ext. of ipecac. ʒij tr. Sherry ʒxxx o.m. P. same as B. G. 1 in 10.

VINUM LIEIODENDRI. Fresh bark of tulip wood ʒij, rectified spirit ʒij, white wine Oj. Macerate for 8 days.

VINUM OLIVÆ. LOUIS. Fresh olive leaves ʒij, white wine ʒxxxij. Half a glass twice a day.

VINUM OPII. B. SYDENHAM'S *Liquid Laudanum*. B. Macerate extract of opium ʒj, cinnamon bark bruised and cloves bruised, of each, gr. lxxv, in sherry Oj, for 7 days in a closed vessel, with occasional agitation, and filter. SYDENHAM'S was the same, with the addition of ʒj of saffron, and he directed it to be digested in a water-bath for 2 or 3 days, until it acquired a due consistence. P. 1 in 9½. G. *Tinct. Opii Crocata*, with saffron 1 gr. opium in 10. Dose, mx to mxl.

VINUM OPII FERMENTATIONE PARATUM. P. ROUSSEAU'S *Laudanum*. Choice opium ʒiv, honey ʒxij, hot water Oij, yeast ʒviss. Dissolve the opium and honey separately in

hot water, mix and add the yeast. Keep it at about 80° F. until fermentation is complete, express, filter, and evaporate the residuum to ʒij. add to it ʒiv proof spirit, mix and filter; 4 drops are considered equivalent to ½ grain of extract of opium, or nearly 1 grain of crude opium. [This must not be confounded with Dr. LANE's preparation. See Liqueores Vinosi.]

VINUM PEPSINI. G. Remove by hard scraping by means of a bone knife the pepsin from the mucous membrane of a previously washed, freshly killed, pig's or ox's stomach, and mix ʒx of it with ʒv by wt. of glycerine diluted with ʒv of water; put into a large flask and shake up vigorously with ʒxiiiss by wt. of white wine and ʒss (by wt.) of hydrochloric acid. Macerate for 3 days at 68° F., frequently shaking, and filter. PHARMAC. JOURN. Bullock's pepsin gr. cclvj, hydrochloric acid ʒj, sherry ʒxvj. Mix.

VINUM PERSIMMONIS. Crushed persimmons (green fruit of the *Diospyros Virginiana*) lbj, port wine Oiss; place it daily in the sun for 14 days, strain, and filter. Dose, fʒij to fʒiv; astringent.

VINUM PIMPINELLE. SOBERNHEIM. Burnet saxifrage ʒiss, white wine Oj.

VINUM QUINLE. B. *Quinine Wine*. Dissolve citric acid gr. xxx in orange wine Oj, then sulphate of quinia gr. xx; let it rest for 3 days in a closed vessel, shaking occasionally. Finally, filter. [A more palatable wine is made with ʒss quinine to a bottle of sherry.] Dose, ʒss—ʒj.

VINUM QUINLE AROMATICUM. Dr. COLLIER'S *Aromatic Quinine Wine*. Disulphate of quinine gr. xvij, citric acid gr. xv, sound orange wine 1 bottle (fʒxxiv).

VINUM RHEI. B. *Rhubarb Wine*. Macerate for 7 days in a closed vessel, with occasional agitation, rhubarb root in coarse powder ʒiss and canella bark in coarse powder gr. lx in sherry Oj; strain, press, filter, and make up with sherry to Oj. Dose, fʒj—ij. U.S. Rhub. ʒij tr., canella ʒj, sherry to yield by percol. Oj o.m. G. see Tinct. Rhei.

VINUM SARSAPARILLE. BERAL. Alcoholic extract of sarsaparilla ʒj, white wine ʒxvj. fʒiv equal to fʒij of the decoction.

VINUM SENNE. SWED. PH. Senna ʒiv, coriander seed ʒij,

funnel root  $\mathfrak{zj}$ , cherry wine; digest for 3 days, add strained rhubarb  $\mathfrak{zj}$ ; macerate for 24 hours, and strain with expression. For Dr. LANE'S, see Liqueur Vinous.

VINUM SCILLA. P. Dried squill  $\mathfrak{zj}$ , Malaga wine Osm. Macerate for 10 days.

VINUM SCILLA COMPOSITUM. RECHER. Dried squill  $\mathfrak{z}$ , orange peel  $\mathfrak{zj}$ , juniper berries  $\mathfrak{zj}$ , white wine Osm, digest for 3 days, filter, and add  $\mathfrak{zj}$  of extract of squilla.

VINUM SCILLARUM AMERUM. P. Pale Peruviana bark  $\mathfrak{zj}$ , winter's bark  $\mathfrak{zj}$ , lemon peel  $\mathfrak{zj}$ , swallow wort  $\mathfrak{zss}$ , angelica root  $\mathfrak{zss}$ , squill  $\mathfrak{zss}$ , wormwood  $\mathfrak{zj}$ , bals  $\mathfrak{zj}$ , juniper berries  $\mathfrak{zss}$ , mace  $\mathfrak{zss}$ , white wine 24 gals., good spirit  $\mathfrak{ss}$ . Macerate 10 days.

VINUM STIMULANS. See VINUM ANTIMONII POTASSIO-IODATI (VINUM ANTIMONIALE).

VINUM STRAMONII. NATAV. PH. Stramonium seed  $\mathfrak{zj}$ , Malaga wine  $\mathfrak{zviij}$ , rectified spirit  $\mathfrak{z}$ ; digest, and filter.

VINUM TABACI. P. Tobacco leaves  $\mathfrak{zss}$  tr., cherry wine  $\mathfrak{ssj}$ ; digest for 7 days, express strongly, and filter. Dose, from  $\mathfrak{m\ss}$  to  $\mathfrak{x}$ .

VINUM VERATRI. L. White hellebore root  $\mathfrak{zviij}$ , white wine (cherry)  $\mathfrak{ssj}$ ; macerate for 7 days, and strain. Dose,  $\mathfrak{m\ss}$ — $\mathfrak{x}$ .

VINUM VERATRI OPIATUM. Mr. MOORE'S substitute for *Rex Melleinale*. Wine of white hellebore  $\mathfrak{zj}$ , tinct. opium  $\mathfrak{z}$ .

VINUM VIPERINUM. L. 1746. Dried vipers  $\mathfrak{zj}$ , white wine  $\mathfrak{ssij}$ ; macerate for 7 days.

VITRIOLIUM CAMPHORATUM. PORT. PH. Nearly identical with *Lapis Divinus*, P.

VITRUM ANTIMONII. See Antimonium Vitrifactum.

ZINCI AURUM. B. Add carbonate of zinc  $\mathfrak{zj}$  in successive portions to  $\mathfrak{zviij}$  of acetic acid previously mixed with distilled water  $\mathfrak{zj}$  in a flask; heat gently, add by degrees  $\mathfrak{zj}$  of acid or  $\mathfrak{q.s.}$  till the carbonate is dissolved; boil for a few minutes, filter while hot, and set it aside for two days to crystallize. Decant the mother liquor; evaporate to one half, and again set it aside for two days to crystallize. Place the crystals in a funnel to drain, then spread them on filtering paper on a porous tile, and dry them by exposure to the air at ordinary temperatures.

ZINCI CARBONAS. B. Dissolve carbonate of soda  $\mathfrak{zss}$  with

Oj of boiling distilled water in a capacious porcelain vessel, and pour into it sulphate of zinc ℥x, also dissolved in Oj of water, stirring diligently. Boil for 15 minutes after effervescence has ceased, and let the precipitate subside. Decant the supernatant liquor, pour on the precipitate Oij of boiling distilled water, agitating briskly; let the precipitate again subside, and repeat the process of affusion of hot distilled water and subsidence till the washings are no longer precipitated by chloride of barium. Collect the precipitate on calico, let it drain, and dry it with a gentle heat.

**ZINCI CHLORIDUM.** B. Put granulated zinc ℥xvj into a porcelain basin, add by degrees hydrochloric acid ℥xxiv, previously mixed with Oj of distilled water, and aid the action by gently warming it on a sand-bath until gas is no longer evolved. Boil for half an hour, supplying the water lost by evaporation, and allow it to stand on a cool part of a sand-bath for 24 hours, stirring frequently. Filter the product into a gallon bottle, and pour in solution of chlorine q. s. by degrees, with frequent agitation, until the fluid acquires a permanent odour of chlorine. Add carbonate of zinc ℥ss or q. s., in small quantities at a time, and with renewed agitation, until a brown sediment appears. Filter through paper into a porcelain basin, and evaporate until a portion of the liquid, withdrawn on the end of a glass rod and cooled, forms an opaque white solid. Pour it out now into proper moulds, and, when the salt has solidified, but before it has cooled, place it in closely-stoppered bottles.

**ZINCI CHLORIDI LIQUOR.** D. Sheet zinc lbj tr., hydrochloric acid Oilss, water Oilss; heat in a porcelain capsule until the metal is dissolved; filter through calico, and, having added ℥j of solution of chlorinated lime, boil down to Oj. When the solution has cooled, place it in a bottle with ℥j tr. of prepared chalk, and, having added sufficient distilled water to make up Oij, shake the mixture occasionally for 24 hours. Finally filter, and preserve the product in a well-stopped bottle. Sp. gr. 1.593.

**ZINCI CYANIDUM.** P. *Cyanide of Zinc.* To a solution of pure sulphate of zinc gradually add a solution of cyanide

of potassium; collect the precipitate, and carefully wash and dry. Dose, from a quarter of a grain.

**ZINCI FERROCYANIDUM.** To a strong solution of sulphate of zinc add a solution of ferro-prussiate of potash or of ferro-cyanic acid; collect the precipitate, wash it, and dry it. The solutions should be hot. Dose, gr. j.

**ZINCI IODIDUM.** Digest iodine with half its weight of finely divided zinc with a little water, and agitate frequently till the solution is colourless. Evaporate with a gentle heat. M. directs it to be prepared by sublimation, from 170 parts of iodine and 20 of zinc. It must be kept from the air.

**ZINCI LACTAS.** P. Obtained by saturating a warm solution of lactic acid with moist hydro-carbonate of zinc well washed, filtering the hot liquor, and concentrating if needful by evaporation.

**ZINCI OXIDUM.** B. Heat the carbonate in a covered crucible at a low red heat, until a portion taken from its centre ceases to effervesce when dropped into dilute sulphuric acid. Dose, gr. ij to x. KELLER asserts that it is inert.

**ZINCI OXIDUM HYDRATUM.** The *hydrated* oxide is obtained by precipitating a solution of pure sulphate of zinc by solution of potash, avoiding excess.

**ZINCI SULPHAS.** B. Pour sulphuric acid f ʒxij, previously mixed with distilled water, Oiv, on granulated zinc ʒxvj, contained in a porcelain basin, and, when effervescence has nearly ceased, aid the action by a gentle heat. Filter the fluid into a gallon bottle, and add gradually, with constant agitation, solution of chlorine until the fluid acquires a permanent odour of chlorine. Add now, with continued agitation, carbonate of zinc ʒss or q. s. until a brown precipitate appears; let it settle, filter the solution, evaporate till a pellicle forms on the surface, and set aside to crystallize. Dry the crystals by exposure to the air on filtering paper placed on porous tiles. More crystals may be obtained by again evaporating the mother liquor. Dose, gr. j—ij; *as an emetic*, from gr. x to xxx.

**ZINCI SULPHO-CARBOLAS.** The acid prepared as in Sodæ Sulpho-carbolas is saturated by aid of a gentle heat with oxide of zinc, filtered, and crystals allowed to form. The crystals should be dried by exposure to the air.



**ZINCI TANNAS.** Saturate a solution of tannic acid with hydrated oxide of zinc, freshly precipitated and still moist; filter the solution, and evaporate to dryness. *Astringent*; chiefly used in *injections*.

**ZINCI VALERIANAS.** B. Dissolve sulphate of zinc  $\text{3v}\frac{3}{4}$  and valerianate of soda  $\text{3v}$  each in Oij of distilled water; raise both solutions to near the boiling-point, mix them, cool, and skim off the crystals which are produced. Evaporate the mother liquor at a heat not exceeding  $200^{\circ}\text{F}$ ., till it is reduced to  $\text{3iv}$ ; cool again, remove the crystals which have formed, and add them to those which have been already obtained. Drain the crystals on a paper filter, and wash them with a small quantity of cold distilled water, till the washings give but a very feeble precipitate with chloride of barium. Let them now be again drained, and dried on filtering-paper at ordinary temperatures. Dose, gr. j to gr. iij.

**XYLOL.** One of the products of the fractional distillation of tar, coming over at about  $284^{\circ}\text{F}$ . Dr. ZUELZER states that he has given it with considerable advantage in *small-pox*. 3 to 5 drops to children, 10 to 15 to adults. Its most convenient form of administration is in capsules.

### TESTS.

*List of articles employed in Chemical Testing. From the British Pharmacopœia.*

Alcohol; Benzol; Boracic Acid; Chloride of Barium; Copper Foil; Ferridcyanide of Potassium; Fine Gold; Hyposulphite of Soda; Indigo; Isinglass; Litmus; Blue and Red Litmus Paper, and Litmus Tincture; Oxalic Acid; Oxalate of Ammonia, Plaster of Paris, Platinum Black; Platinum Foil; Commercial Verdigris; Sulphate of Copper, anhydrous; Sulphide of Iron; Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas; Granulated Tin; Turmeric; Turmeric Paper and Tincture.

*Test solutions. From the British Pharmacopœia.*

Sol. Subacetate of Copper (verdigris, 1 part) previously dissolved in 2 parts of acetic acid (in 10 of distilled water); Sol. Acetate Potash (1 in 10); Sol. Acetate Soda (1 in 10); Sol. Albumen (fresh white of 1 egg, in  $\text{ʒiv}$ ); Sol. Ammonio-nitrate Silver ( $\frac{3}{4}$ , and  $\text{ʒss}$  liq. ammoniæ in  $\text{ʒx}$ ); Sol. Ammonio-sulphate Copper ( $\text{ʒss}$ , and liq. ammoniæ q. s. in  $\text{ʒx}$ ); Sol. Ammonio-sulphate Magnesia (sulph. magnesia  $\text{ʒj}$ , chloride ammonium  $\text{ʒss}$ , liq. ammoniæ  $\text{ʒss}$  in  $\text{ʒx}$ ); Sol. Chloride of gold 60 grs. (dissolved in aqua regia, in  $\text{ʒv}$ ); Sol. Boracic Acid (gr. 50 in f  $\text{ʒj}$  rect. spirit); Sol. Bromine ( $\text{mxx}$  in  $\text{ʒv}$ ); Sol. Carbonate Ammonia ( $\text{ʒss}$  in  $\text{ʒx}$ ); Sol. Chloride Ammonium (1 in 10); Sol. Chloride Barium (1 in 10); Sol. Chloride Calcium (1 in 10); Saturated ditto (4 in 5); Sol. Chloride Tin (tin  $\text{ʒj}$ , hydrochloric acid  $\text{ʒij}$ , to  $\text{ʒv}$ ); Sol. Ferrideyanide Potassium ( $\frac{3}{4}$  in  $\text{ʒv}$ ); Sol. Ferrocyanide Potassium ( $\frac{3}{4}$  in  $\text{ʒv}$ ); Sol. Gelatine (isinglass gr. 50, warm water  $\text{ʒv}$ ); Sol. Sulphide Ammonium (liq. ammoniæ, saturated with sulphuretted hydrogen gas); Sol. Iodate Potash (iodine gr. 50, chlorate potash gr. 50, nitric acid  $\text{mviij}$ , distilled water  $\text{ʒss}$ , heated to dryness, and dissolved in  $\text{ʒx}$ ); Sol. Iodide Potassium (1 in 10); Sol. Oxalate Ammonia ( $\text{ʒss}$  in  $\text{Oj}$ ); Sol. Perchlor. Platinum ( $\frac{3}{4}$  in  $\text{ʒv}$ ); Sol. Phosphate Soda (1 in 10); Sol. Sulphate Indigo (gr. v, dissolved in sulph. acid f  $\text{ʒx}$ ); Sol. Sulphate Iron (gr. x in  $\text{ʒj}$ , to be recently prepared); Sol. Sulphate Lime ( $\frac{3}{4}$  in  $\text{Oj}$ ); Sol. Tartaric Acid ( $\text{ʒj}$ , water  $\text{ʒviij}$ , rectified spirit  $\text{ʒij}$ ); Sol. Terchloride Gold (leaf gold gr. 60, dissolved in aqua regia, in  $\text{ʒv}$ ).

The vehicle for all these test solutions, except where otherwise specified, is to be distilled water.

*Test solutions for Volumetric Analysis. British Pharmacopœia.*

Volumetric solutions, before being used, should be shaken, in order that they may be throughout of uniform strength. They should also be preserved in stoppered bottles.

The apparatus used with these solutions is a graduated cylindrical glass jar, which, when filled to 0, holds 10,000 grs.

of distilled water at 60° F., and is divided into 100 parts of equal capacity; a flask holding 10,000 grain measures of distilled water at 60° F., and a burette holding 1000 grain measures of distilled water, and which is divided into 100 parts.

**VOLUMETRIC SOLUTION OF BICHROMATE OF POTASH.** Used to estimate the amount of Protoxide of Iron. (Bichromate of potash,  $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 = 147.5$ .) 147.5 gr. dissolved in dist. water to make 10,000 grain-measures.

**VOLUMETRIC SOLUTION OF HYDROSULPHITE OF SODA.** Used to estimate the amount of Iodine. (Hyposulphite of Soda, crystallized,  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_4 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O} = 124$ .) Take of hyposulphite of soda in crystals 290 grains, and dissolve in 10,000 grain-measures dist. water.

**VOLUMETRIC SOLUTION OF IODINE.** Used to estimate Sulphurous and Arsenious Acids. (Iodine,  $\text{I} = 127$ .) Take iodine 127 grains, iodide of potassium 180 grains, and make up with dist. water to 10,000 grain measures.

**VOLUMETRIC SOLUTION OF NITRATE OF SILVER.** Used to estimate Hydrocyanic Acid in solution. (Nitrate of Silver,  $\text{AgNO}_3 = 170$ .) Take of nitrate of silver 170 grains, and make up with dist. water 10,000 grain-measures.

**VOLUMETRIC SOLUTION OF OXALIC ACID.** Used to estimate Alkalies. (Oxalic Acid, crystallized,  $2\text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} = 126$ .) Take of purified oxalic acid in crystals, quite dry, but not effloresced, 630 grains, and make up with dist. water to 10,000 grain-measures.

**VOLUMETRIC SOLUTION OF SODA.** Used to estimate Acids. (Soda,  $\text{NaOH} = 40$ .) 40 grains of hydrate of soda in each 1000 grain-measures.

For further particulars consult B.P. The above are given in the old notation, but B.P. contains them also in the new.

## APPENDIX I.

N.B.—*Unless otherwise stated, the Weights and Measures in the foregoing Formulae are those of the British Pharmacopœia 1867.*

*Weights and Measures.*

The weights and measures of the British Pharmacopœia, with their symbols, are as follows :

## WEIGHTS.

## (AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.)

1 pound	lb.	=	16 ounces	=	7000 grains.
1 ounce	oz.	=	. . .	=	437·5 grains.
1 grain	gr.	=	. . .	=	1 grain.

(The drachm and scruple weights to be no longer used.  
B. P.)

## MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

## (IMPERIAL MEASURE.)

1 gallon	. . C.	=	8 pints	. . .	O. viij.
1 pint	. . O.	=	20 fluid ounces	fl. oz.	xx.
1 fluid ounce	fl. oz.	=	8 fluid drachms	fl. drs.	viii.
1 fluid drachm	fl. dr.	=	60 minims	. .	min. lx.
1 minim	. . min.	=	1 minim	. .	min. j.

## MEASURES OF LENGTH.

1 line	. . . . .	=	$\frac{1}{12}$ inch.
1 inch	. . . . .	=	$\frac{1}{3600}$ seconds pendulum.
12 "	. . . . .	=	1 foot.
36 "	. . . . .	=	3 " = 1 yard.

Length of pendulum vibrating seconds of  
mean time in the latitude of London, in } 39·1393 inches.  
a vacuum at the level of the sea . . . }

## RELATION OF MEASURES TO WEIGHTS.

1 minim is the measure of		0.91 grs. of water
1 fluid drachm	"	54.68 "
1 fluid ounce	" 1 ounce or	437.5 "
1 pint	" 1.25 pounds or	8750. "
1 gallon	" 10 pounds or	70,000. "

The imperial gallon = 277.276 cubic inches of distilled water at 60° F.; which temperature (unless stated to the contrary) is that at which all fluids are to be determined, and also that at which specific gravities are to be taken.

All liquids by measure, unless otherwise stated.

To find the weight of any given measure of a liquid, multiply the weight of water it will contain by the specific gravity, water being 1.000. The weight of a gallon of any liquid in avoirdupois lbs. and decimal parts is at once seen from its density, merely removing the decimal point one place to the right. Thus a gallon of ether at .750 weighs 750 (7½) lbs.; a gallon of nitric acid at 1.50 weighs 15 lbs.

\* \* \* For the conversion of avoirdupois into troy weights, and of imperial into old measure, see "Weights and Measures of other countries, UNITED STATES," below.

*Weights and Measures of Other Countries Employed in the Preparation of Medicines.*

THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE UNITED STATES PHARMACOPŒIA are derived from the troy lb. and the old wine gallon, and are exhibited in the following table:

## WEIGHTS.

The pound . lb. }	contains	twelve ounces ̄3
The ounce }		eight drachms ̄5
The drachm }		three scruples ̄9
The scruple }		twenty grains gr.

The ounce is always printed *troy ounce*, and contains four hundred and eighty grains.

Avoirdupois weights can be made available as substitutes for troy weights, by bearing in mind that 42.5 grains added to the avoirdupois ounce will make it equal to the troy



ounce; and that 1240 grains deducted from the avoirdupois pound will reduce it to the troy pound.

#### MEASURES.

These are derived from the *wine gallon*, and are given in the following table, with their signs annexed.

The gallon	. C	} contains	eight pints	O
The pint			sixteen fluid ounces	f 3.
The fluid ounce			eight fluid drachms	f 3
The fluid drachm			sixty minims	m

At the temperature of 60° F. a pint of distilled water weighs 7291·2 grains; a fluid ounce 455·7 grains.

\*.\* The fluid ounce o. m. = one fluid ounce imperial measure and 20m.

In FRANCE the decimal system is now the only legal one, and the weights of substances employed in the Paris Codex are expressed in grammes.

#### *Weights and Measures of the Metrical System.*

##### WEIGHTS.

1 milligramme	= the thousandth part of 1 grm. or 0·001 grm.	
1 centigramme	= the hundredth	0·01 "
1 decigramme	= the tenth	0·10 "
1 gramme	= weight of a cubic centimetre of water at 4° C.	1·0 "
1 decagramme	= ten grammes	10·0 "
1 hectogramme	= one hundred grammes	100·0 "
1 kilogramme	= one thousand grammes	1000·0 "

##### MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

1 millilitre	=	1 cub. centim. or the meas. of 1 grm. of water.
1 centilitre	=	10 "
1 decilitre	=	100 "
1 litre	=	1000 (1 kilo.)



## MEASURES OF LENGTH.

1 millimetre	=	the thousandth part of 1 metre or 0.001 metre.
1 centimetre	=	the hundredth " " 0.010 "
1 decimetre	=	the tenth " " 0.10 "
1 metre	=	the tenth millionth part of a quarter of the meridian of the earth.

*Relation of the Weights of the British Pharmacopœia to the Metrical Weights.*

1 pound	=	453.5925 grammes
1 ounce	=	28.3495 "
1 grain	=	0.0648 "

*Relation of Measures of Capacity of the British Pharmacopœia to the Metrical Measures.*

1 gallon	=	4.543487 litres
1 pint	=	0.567936 " or 567.936 cubic centimetres.
1 fluid ounce	=	0.028396 " 28.396 "
1 fluid drachm	=	0.008549 " 3.549 "
1 minim	=	0.000059 " 0.059 "

*Relation of the Metrical Weights to the Weights of the British Pharmacopœia.*

1 milligramme	=	0.015432 grains.
1 centigramme	=	0.15432 "
1 decigramme	=	1.5432 "
1 gramme	=	15.432 "
1 kilogramme	=	2 lbs. 3 oz. 119.8 grs. or 15432.348 "

*Relation of the Metrical Measures to the Measures of the British Pharmacopœia.*

1 millimetre	=	0.03937 inches.
1 centimetre	=	0.39371 "
1 decimetre	=	3.93708 "
1 metre	=	39.37079 " or 1 yard 3.7 inches.
1 cubic centimetre	=	15.432 gr. measures.
1 litre	=	1 pint 15 oz. 2 drs. 11.7 or 15432.348 grain-measures.

The medical weights previously in use in France, and

which were finally abolished in 1840, were the *grain*; the *scrupule* (scruple) of 24 grains; the *gros* (drachm) of 3 scruples; the *once* (ounce) of 8 drachms; and the *livre* (pound) of 16 ounces.

The unit of the BRITISH INDIA ponderary system is the *tola*, equal to 180 troy grains. 32 tolas are equal to 1 lb. troy. The *maund* is equal to 100 troy ounces.

The GERMAN PHARMACOPŒIA directs parts or proportions, solids and liquids, alike by weight.

The *Loth* (in GERMANY, &c.) is half an ounce. The *quentchen*, a drachm. The *obolo* (Spanish) half a scruple. The Turkish *killo* is 4 grains, or the  $\frac{1}{16}$  of a drachm.

The Prussian *quart* is equal to Oij f̄z̄ij imp. The Austrian *mass* 2½ imp. pints, within 40 minims. The *mass* of Wurtemberg Oij f̄z̄iv½ imp. The *Kanna* of Sweden about Oiv f̄z̄xij imp.

## APPENDIX II.

## GAUBIUS' TABLE.

*Regulating the ordinary Proportion of Doses according to the Age of the Patient.*

For an adult, suppose the dose to be . 1, or 1 drachm.				
<i>Under</i> 1 year	will require .	.	$\frac{1}{12}$	" 5 grains.
" 2 "	"	"	$\frac{1}{6}$	" 8 "
" 3 "	"	"	$\frac{1}{4}$	" 10 "
" 4 "	"	"	$\frac{1}{3}$	" 15 "
" 7 "	"	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	" 1 scruple.
" 14 "	"	"	$\frac{2}{3}$	" $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
" 20 "	"	"	$\frac{5}{6}$	" 2 scruples.
From 21 "	to 60 the full dose	.	1	" 1 drachm.
<i>Above</i> 60 years an inverse gradation should be observed.				

Dr. YOUNG gives the following simple formula :

For children under 12 years the doses of most medicines must be diminished in the proportion of the age to the age increased by 12. Thus, at 2 years, the dose will be 1-7th of that for an adult, viz.—

$$\frac{2}{2+12} = \frac{1}{7} \text{th.}$$

Sex, temperament, constitutional strength, and the habits and idiosyncrasies of individuals must be taken into account. Nor does the same rule apply to all medicines. *Calomel*, for instance, is generally borne better by children than by adults; while *Opium* affects them more powerfully, and requires the dose to be diminished considerably below that indicated in the Table.

## APPENDIX III.

*Showing the Proportion of Active Ingredients in certain potent Medicinal Preparations.*

## TARTARATED ANTIMONY.

One grain in f ʒiv of the *Wine*; and in gr. v of the *Ointment*.

## ARSENIOUS ACID.

One grain of arsenious acid is contained in f ʒij (110 grains) of *Solution of Arsenite of Potash* (*Liq. Arsenicalis*, B.); in 320 minims of VALANGIN'S *Solution* (*Liquor Arsenici Chloridi*, L.); in 100 grains *Solution d'Arseuite de Potasse*, P.; in 13 grs. *Asiatic Pills*; in gr. xxij of the *Cerate* (U. S.).

## IODIDE OF ARSENIC.

One grain is contained in 116 m of DONOVAN'S *Solution* (*Liq. Hydriodatis Arsenici et Hydrargyri*); in f ʒj of WACKENRODTER'S (*Liq. Arsenici Periodidi*); and in 192 grains of BIETT'S *Ointment*.

## ARSENIATES.

One grain of Arseniate of Ammonia is contained in f ʒj of BIETT'S *Solution* (H. ST. LOUIS); and one of Arseniate of Soda in f ʒj of PEARSON'S, or ʒij of the *Liquor Sodæ arseniatis*, B.

## CHLORIDE OF BARIUM, OR MURIATE OF BARYTES.

One grain is contained in ℥viii, of the *Solution* (*Liquor Barii Chloridi*, L. & D.; *Solutio Barytæ Muriatis*, E.).

## MERCURY AND ITS SALTS.

One grain of Quicksilver is contained in 3 grains of *Mercurial Pill*, B., in 3 grains of *Quicksilver with Chalk*; B.

One grain is also contained in 2 of the stronger B. and in 6 of the weaker *Ointment*; in 6 of the *Mercurial Liniment*, B., and 4 of the *Plaster*, B.

One grain of Perchloride of Mercury is contained in f ʒij (or 875 grains) of the *Solution (Liquor Hydrargyri perchloridi, B.)*, and in 1000 grains of that of P.

Three-fourths grain of the Periodide in 10 pills (M.).

One grain of Iodide of Mercury is contained in gr. v of the pills (L.).

One grain of the Red Iodide of Mercury is contained in 27 of the *Ointment of the Red Iodide (B.)*.

#### OPIMUM AND MORPHIA.

One grain of opium is used in making  $\pi x$  of the U. S., and gr. x of P. *Acetated Tincture of Opium*. It is probable that the whole of the active principles of the Opium are not taken up either in the Tincture, Wine, or Vinegar of Opium; and that, consequently, the above quantities do not exactly represent one grain of Crude Opium. Dr. CHRISTISON says that f ʒj of good Tincture of Opium should leave on evaporation, from 17 to 22 grains of extract.

*Confectio Opii*, B., 1 in 40, nearly. *Emp. Opii*, B., 1 in 10. *Enema Opii*, B., f ʒss *Tinct.* to f ʒij; *Ext. Opii* about 1 part from 2; *Extract Opii Liquidum*, B., 22 grs. ext. in f ʒj, nearly; *Lin. Opii*, B., 1 vol. of *Tinct.* in 2 vols.; *Morphiæ Acetas* about 1 part from 8 or 10; *Liq. Morphiæ Acetat.*, B., 4 grains in f ʒj; *Syr. Morphiæ Acet.*, D., 1 gr. in f ʒiv; *Syr. Morphiæ Hydrochl.*, D., 1 gr. in about f ʒiv; *Morphiæ Hydrochloras*, about 1 part from 8 or 10; *Liq. Morphiæ Hydrochlor.*, B., 4 grs. in f ʒj; *Pil. Ipecac. cum Scilla*, B., 1 part in 23½, nearly; *Pil. Plumbi cum Opio*, B., 1 in 8; *Pil. Sapon. Co.*, B., 1 in 6, nearly; *Pulv. Cretæ Arom. c. Opio*, B., 1 in 40; *Pulv. Ipecac. Co.*, B., 1 in 10; *Pulv. Kino Co.*, B., 1 in 20; *Pulv. Opii Co.*, B., 1 in 10; *Tinct. Camph. Co.*, B., gr. ij to the f ʒj; *Tinct. Opii*, B., 33 grs. to f ʒj, nearly; *Tinct. Opii Ammoniata*, B., 5 grs. to f ʒj; *Troch. Opii*, B., ⅓ gr. in each; *Ung. Galla c. Opio*, B., 32 grs. to ʒj; *Vin. Opii*, B., 22 grs. of fluid ext. in f ʒj nearly.

The other preparations of Opium and Morphia must be sought for in the body of the work.

PRUSSIC ACID (*Hydrocyanic Acid*).

One grain of (anhydrous) Prussic Acid is contained in 50 grains (about 55m) of *Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid*, L., D. & B.; in about 30 grains of *Hydrocyanic Acid*, E. The acid of the UNITED STATES is of the same strength as the B. P. The Medicinal Prussic Acid of MAGENDIE and of PARIS CODEX contains 1 grain of acid in 10 grains, or 10 per cent. Mr. LAMING's Acid contains 1 grain in f<sub>3j</sub>. Bitter Almond Water is uncertain in strength. See Aq. Amygd. Amar. G. and U. S.

## STRECHNIA.

One grain of *Strychnia* in 120 m; 5 m =  $\frac{1}{24}$ th gr. *Strychnia*.



## APPENDIX IV.

*List of English and French Synonyms, showing under what Latin names they are placed in this work.*

The alphabetical arrangement of *The Pocket Formulary* renders a general Index unnecessary. The following list is intended to facilitate reference in those instances in which the Latin names attached to the compounds in the body of the work do not represent the English or French names by which they are generally known. The French names are printed in *Italics*. This table also includes some other formulæ, not placed in their proper alphabetical order.

Abernethy's Pills. See Pil. Aloes et Hydrarg.

Acid of Sugar. See Acid. Oxalic.

Acid Phenic. See Acid. Carbolic.

*Alcoolés*. Tinctures. See Tincturæ.

*Alcool Sulphurique Alcoolisé*. See Acidum Sulphuricum Alcoholisatum.

*Alcoolats*. Distilled Spirits. See Spiritûs.

*Alcoolatures*. See Succî Alcoholati.

Algaroth's Powder. See Antimonii Oxychloridum.

Alibert's Anti-herpetic Cerate. See Ceratum Cinnabaris.

Alibert's Purgative Pills. See Pil. Jalapæ cum Cal.

Althein. See Asparaginum.

Antidotes. These must be sought for under the different poisons in the body of the work.

Antimonii Cerussa Solaris. See Antimonii Cerussa.

Aqua Anthos. See Aqua Rosmarini.

Aqua Benedicta Comp. See Aq. Calcis Comp.

Aqua Cinnamomi Vinosa. See Aqua Cinnamomi Spirituosa.

Aqua Styptica. See Sol. Cupri Sulph. Co.

Aqua Vulneraria Thedin. See Mist. Vulneraria Acida.

*Arquebusade*. Spiritus Vulnerarius.

Arnica Opodeldoc. See Liniment. Arnica.

Aromatic Spirit of Vinegar. See Acet. Arom.

Aromatic Syrup. See Syr. Rhei Arom.

Artificial Goat's Milk. See Decoctum Sevi.

Artificial Musk. See Oleum Succini Oxydat.

- Asiatic Pills. See Pil. Arsenici.  
*Bains Antisyphilitiques.* See Bal. Hydrarg. Bichlor.  
 Balsamum traumaticum. See Tinct. Benzoini Co.  
 Barèges water. See Aqua Sodii Sulphuret.  
 Bates' Camphorated Lotion. See Lotio Cupri Sulph. Camphorata.  
 Bath Electuary. See Electuar. Anticachecticum.  
 Battley's Sedative Solution. See Liquor Opii Sedat.  
*Baume de Lausanne.* Linimentum Iodoretum Gelatinosum.  
*Baume de Vie.* See Dec. Aloës Compositum.  
*Baume de Vie externe.* See Tinct. Saponis Terebinthinat.  
 Bayner's Ointment. See Ung. Aluminis Co.  
 Beef Tea. See Infusum Carnis Bubulæ.  
 Black Drops. See Guttæ Nigræ, and Vinum Opii Fermentatione Paratum.  
 Blistering Tissue. See Sparadrapum Vesicans, and Tela Vesicatoria.  
 BOUCHARDAT's *Eau Iodurée.* See Liq. Potassii Iodidi Comp.  
 Boyle's Syrup. See Syr. Symphyti.  
*Café Quininé.* See Mist. Quinæ et Caffæ.  
 Calx of Antimony. See Antimonium Calcinatum.  
 Calx Lunæ. See Argenti Chloridum.  
 Camera's Sudorific Infusion. See Inf. Ayæ-Panæ Compositum.  
 Canquoin's Caustic. Causticum Zinci.  
*Capillaire.* Syrupus Adianti.  
 Carron Oil. See Lin. Calcis.  
*Carton Antiasthmatique.* See Charta fumifera.  
*Cataplasme neutrale.* See Cataplasma. Potasse Acetat.  
*Cataplasme Galvanique.* Cataplasma Galvanicum.  
*Caustiques de Filhos.* See Pasta Viennensis.  
 Caventon's Rubefacient Pomade. See Unguent. Crotonis.  
 Cephalic snuff. Pulvis Asari Compositus, and Pulvis Sternutatorius.  
 Ceratum Cretæ Acetatis. See Ceratum Neutrale.  
 Charpie. See Lint.  
 Chelsea Pensioner. See Electuarium Anti-rheumaticum.  
 Cheselden's Sticking Plaster. See Emp. Lithargyri Burgund.  
*Cire vert.* See Emp. Ceruginis.

- Coagulum Aluminis. See Cataplasma Aluminis.  
 Cobbs's Tonquin Powder. See Pulv. Antilyss. Tunquin.  
 Colbatche's Specific. See Pulvis Specificus Astringens.  
 Cold Cream. Ceratum Galeni.  
*Collier de Morand.* See Sacculus Spongii.  
*Collyre de Brun.* See Collyrium Aloeticum.  
 Confectio Japonica. See Elect. Catechu.  
*Confection d'Hyacinthe.* See Electuar. Croci.  
 Conserva Cynorrhodon. See Conf. Rosæ Caninæ.  
 Corn Plaster. Emplastrum Æruginis.  
 Court Plaster. Emplastrum Icthyocollæ.  
 Cream of Taraxacum. See Succus Taraxaci.  
*Crème de Tronchin.* Linctus Cacao.  
 Dalby's Carminative. Mistura Carminativa Infantilis.  
 Debreyne's Pills. See Pil. Belladonnæ et Camph.  
 Degland's Mixture. See Apozema Anti-cholic.  
 Devergie's Alkaline Powder, Pulv. Amyli et Sodæ.  
 De Valangin's Mineral Solvent. Lique Arsenici Hydrochloridi.  
 Dialthæa. See Ung. Althææ.  
 Diaphoretic Antimony. See Antimonium Calcinatedum.  
 Diascordium. See Elect. e Scordiô.  
*Digestif Animé.* See Unguent. Digestivum.  
*Digestif Mercuriel.* Ditto, ditto.  
 Donovan's Solution. See Liq. Arsenici et Hydrargyri Hydriodat.  
*Dupuytren's Pommade.* Unguentum Tincturæ Cantharidis.  
*Dupuytren's Poudre Aromatique.* See Pulvis Aromaticus.  
*Dupuytren's Poudre Caustique.* See Pulvis Calomelanos Arsenicalis.  
*Eau d'Arquebuse.* Spiritus Vulnerarius.  
*Eau de Carmes.* Spiritus Melisæ Compositus.  
*Eau de Casse.* See Mistura Cassiæ.  
*Eau de Casse Emetisée.* See Mist. Cassiæ Antimoniat.  
*Eau de Javelle.* Liquor Potassæ Chlorinatæ.  
*Eau de Luce.* Tinctura Ammonis Composita.  
*Eau Magnésienne Gazeuse.* See Liquor Magnesis Carbo-natis Aerat.  
*Eau Phagedénique.* Lotio Hydrargyri Flava.  
*Eau de Rabel.* Acidum Sulphuricum Alcoholisatum.

- Eau Sedative de Raspail.* See Aqua Sedativa.  
*Eau Sulfurée.* See Aqua Sodii Sulphureti.  
*Eau de Trévez.* Apozema Emeto-catharticum.  
*Eau de Vichy.* Aqua Vicensis.  
*Eau de Vie Allemande.* See Tinct. Jalapæ Co.  
*Eccard's Thebaic Tincture.* See Tinct. Opii Ecard.  
*Elder Rob.* See Ext. Sambuci.  
*Electuary of Clinkers.* See Electuarium Anticachecticum.  
*Elixir Antiscrofulenz.* See Tinct. Gentianæ Ammoniat.  
*Elixir Foetida.* See Tinct. Opii Foetida.  
*Elixir Proprietatis.* See Tinct. Aloes Co.  
*Elixir Sacrum.* See Tinct. Rhei et Aloes.  
*Elixir of Vitriol.* Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum.  
*Elixir, Haller's Acid.* Elixir Acidum Halleri.  
*Emplastrum Adhærens.* See Emp. Saponis Co.  
*Emplastrum Aromaticum.* See Emp. Stomachicum.  
*Emplâtre d'André de la Croix.* See Emp. Glutinans.  
*Emplâtre de Canet.* See Emp. Ferri.  
*Emplâtre des quatre fondants.* See Emp. Resolvens.  
*Emplâtre du Pauvre Homme.* See Charta Picata.  
*Epispasticum.* See Acetum Cantharid.  
*Essence of Mustard.* Linimentum Sinapis.  
*Essentia Stomachica Polychresta.* See Tinct. Piperis Stomachica.  
*Essential Salt of Bark.* Extractum Cinchonæ Siccum.  
*Exeter Oil.* See Oleum Excestrense.  
*Farine Emolliente.* See Species Emollientes.  
*Fluid Magnesia.* Liquor Magnesie Carbonatis.  
*Four Thieves' Vinegar.* See Acid. Acetic. Arom.  
*Frankfort Pills.* See Pilula Angelic.  
*Fuller's Sweet Tincture.* See Vin. Glycyrrh.  
*Gall, inspissated.* Extractum Fellis.  
*Gascoigne's Powder.* See Pulvis e Chelis Compositus.  
*Gazogene powders.* See Pulveres Effervesc.  
*Gelée pour le Goutte.* Linimentum Ioduretum Gelatinosum.  
*Goat's Milk, artificial.* Decoctum Sevi.  
*Gout Cordial.* Tinctura Rhei et Sennæ.  
*Gowland's Lotion.* Lotio Hydrargyri Amygdalina.  
*Grains de Cachou.* See Trochisci Catechu.  
*Grains de Santé.* Pilulæ Aloes Rosatæ.  
*Grains de Vie.* Pilulæ Aloes cum Mastiche.



- Granules de Digitaline.* See *Pilulæ Digitalini*.  
*Granville's (Dr.) Counter-irritant.* *Linimentum Ammonia Compositum*.  
*Gregory's Mixture.* See *Mistura Rhei Composita*.  
*Gregory's Powder.* *Pulvis Rhei Compositus*.  
*Hahnemann's Soluble Mercury.* *Hydrargyri Precipitatum Nigrum*.  
*Hahnemann's Prophylactic Solution.* *Solutio Belladonnæ*.  
*Haller's Acid Elixir.* *Elixir Acidum Halleri*.  
*Heberden's Ink.* *Mistura Ferri Aromatica*.  
*Hive Syrup.* *Syrupus Scillæ Compositus*.  
*Hoffman's Elixir Viscerale.* See *Tinct. Centaurii Co.*  
*Huile de Morue.* *Oleum Morrhuæ*.  
*Hufeland's Quinine factice.* See *Pulv. Salicis Compositus*.  
*Huxham's Tincture of Bark.* See *Tinctura Cinchonæ Composita*.  
*Ioduretted Sarsaparilla.* *Mistura Iodinii cum Sarzæ*.  
*Jadelot's Anti-croupal Mixture.* See *Mist. Senegæ*.  
*James's Pills.* See *Pilula Analeptica*.  
*Jarave Spanish.* See *Cerevisia Sarzæ*.  
*Jesuits' Drops.* See *Elixir Antivenereum*.  
*Johnson's Lotion for Nipples.* See *Lotio Boracis et Cretæ*.  
*Juices (preserved).* See *Succi Alcoholati*.  
*Jujubes.* See *Pasta Jujubæ*.  
*Julep Calmant.* See *Mistura Anodyna*.  
*Justamond's Caustic.* *Arsenicum Antimoniatum*.  
*Kentish's Liniment.* *Linimentum Terebinthinatum*.  
*Kimbel's Anticroupal Mixture.* *Mistura Scillæ et Valerianæ*.  
*Kirkland's Cerate.* *Ceratum Neutrale*.  
*Kirkland's Neutral Ointment.* See *Ung. Plumbi Co.*  
*Kirkland's Volatile Plaster.* See *Emp. Ammonia*.  
*Kirschwasser.* See *Aq. Amygdalar. Amar. G.*  
*Kitchener's Peristaltic Persuaders.* *Pil. Rhei et Carui*.  
*Kopp's Anti-herpetic Pills.* See *Pil. Hydrarg. Bichlor cum Coniô*.  
*Labarraque's Solution.* *Liquor Sodæ Chlorinatæ*.  
*Lagaraye's Essential Salt of Bark.* See *Ext. Cinchon. Siccum*.  
*Lady Hesketh's, or Lady Webster's Pills.* See *Pilula Aloes et Mastiches*.  
*Lancaster Black Drop.* *Guttæ Nigræ*.

- LANE's Medicated Wines.** See Liquores Vinosi.  
**Lartigue's Gout Pills.** See Pil. Coloc. et Colchici.  
**Lausanne Compound.** See Pulvis Sulphuris Compositum.  
**Lemon and Kali.** See Soda tartarizata Effervescens.  
**Lip Salve.** Ceratum Rosatum, P.  
**Liquamen Silicum.** See Liq. Potass. Silicat.  
**Liqueur Dépurative.** Tinct. Sarzæ Composita.  
**Liqueur des Teigneux.** See Tinct. Lupuli Comp.  
**Liqueur Mercurielle Normale.** See Liq. Hydrarg. Perchlori Comp.  
**Liquid Blister.** Acetum Cantharidis.  
**Liston's Plaster.** See Emplastrum Ichthyocollæ.  
**Marmalade de Zanetti.** Lohoc Expectorans.  
**Marshall's Iodized Oil.** See Ol. Iodatum.  
**Matiere Perlée de Kerkringuis.** See Antimonium Calcinatum  
**Mineral Crystal.** See Potassæ Nitras fusa.  
**Mithridate.** See Confect. Damocritis.  
**Napoleon's Medicine.** See Mistura Laxativa.  
**Neutral Mixture.** See Liquor Potassæ Citratis  
**Nichol's Muriate of Opium.** See Liq. Opii Hydrochlor.  
**Oil of Flints.** Liquor Potassæ Silicatis.  
**Olivier's Biscuits.** Panes Biscoti Mercuriales.  
**Onguent de la Mère.** Empl. Fuscum.  
**Onguent Napolitain.** See Unguentum Hydrargyri.  
**Pastilles de Vichy.** See Trochici Sodæ Bicarb.  
**Pâte Contre les Epididymites.** See Pasta Tormentillæ Composita.  
**Pâte de Guimauve.** Pasta Althææ.  
**Pearson's Arsenical Solution.** See Liq. Sodæ Arseniatis.  
**Perhyllis Elixir.** See Tinct. Gent. Ammon.  
**Phenol.** See Acid. Carbolic.  
**Pilules Angeliques.** See Pil. Aloes Rosata.  
**Pilules Fondantes.** See Pil. Resolvens.  
**Pilules Gazifères.** See Pil. Acidi Carbonici.  
**Pilulæ Gummosæ.** See Pilula Galbani Composita.  
**Pilulæ Italiciæ Nigræ.** See Pil. Aloes et Ferri.  
**Pilulæ Majores Hoffmanni.** See Pil. Hydrargyri Bichloridi  
**Pilulæ Martiales.** See Pil. Ferri cum Absinthio.  
**Pilules de Sainte Marie.** See Pil. Hydrargyri Proto-nitratis  
**Pilula Pacifica.** See Pil. Matthei.  
**Pilulæ Thebaicæ.** See Saponis Comp., E.



Plummer's Pills. Pil. Hydrargyri Subchloridi Composita.  
 Plunket's Caustic. See Causticum Anticancerosum.

*Pommades.* See Unguenta.

*Pommade d'Autenrieth.* Unguentum Antimonii.

*Pommade baume nerval.* See Ung. Nervinum.

*Pommade de Cerillio.* See Ung. Hydrargyri Bichloridi.

*Pommade de Dupuytren.* Ung. Tincturæ Cantharidis.

*Pommade du Frère Cosme.* See Ceratum Camphoratum.

*Pommade de Gondret.* Unguentum Ammoniacale.

*Pommade de Jadelot.* See Linimentum Sulphuro-saponaceum.

*Pommade en Crème.* See Ceratum Cosmeticum.

Porter's Liquor Morph. Cit. See Liq. Morph. Citric.

Portland's, Duke of, Powder. Pulvis Antiarthritis.

*Potion Antimigraine.* See Mist. Caffin. Cit.

*Potion gazeuse de Riviere.* See Mist. Effervesc.

*Poudre d'Ailhaut.* See Pulv. Scammon. cum Fuligo.

*Poudre de Carignan.* See Pulvis Visci Comp.

*Poudre du Frère Cosme.* See Pulvis Escharoticus Arsenicalis.

*Poudre de Guttète.* See Pulvis Antiepilepticus.

*Poudre de Pihorel.* Pulvis Antipsoricus.

*Poudre de Ragola.* See Pulv. Antiepilept.

*Poudre Ocytique.* Pulvis ad Partum.

Pulvis Galactopæus. See Pulvis Fœniculi Compositus.

Pulvis Parturificiens. See Pulvis ad Partum.

Pulvis Stypticus. See Pulvis Aluminis Comp.

Purple of Cassius. Aurum Stanno Paratum.

Queen of Hungary's Water. See Aqua Hungarica.

Roche's Embrocation. Linimentum Succini.

Rousseau's Laudanum. See Vinum Opii Ferm. Paratum.

*Saccharures*, and *Saccharoles.* See Sacchara.

*Sachets.* See Sacculi.

Sal Alembroth. See Hydrargyri et Ammoniae Mur.

Sal Sylvii. See Potassii Chlorid.

*Sapinette.* See Cerevisia Antiscorbutica.

Schlippe's Antimonial Salt. See Antimonii et Sodii Sulphuretum.

*Schmidt's Poudre Ocytique.* See Pulv. ad Partum.

Scot's Pills. See Pilulae Andersonis.

Scotch Paregoric. See Tinct. Opii Ammon.

Scudamore's Solution. See Sol. Iodinii cum Coniô.

*Sel de Guindre.* Pulvis Sodæ Sulphatis Compositus.  
*Sharp's Pulvis Angelicus.* See Pulvis Escharoticus Aluminosus.

*Sirop de Chantre.* See Syrupus Erysimi Comp.  
*Sirop de Cuisinier.* See Syrupus Sarsæ Compositus.  
*Sirop de Karabé.* Syrupus Opii Succinatus.

*Sirop d'Orgeat.* See Syrupus Amygdalæ.  
*Sirop de Vêlar.* Syrupus Erysimi Compositus.  
*Sirop Diacode.* See Syrupus Papaveris Albi.  
 Solidified Nitric Acid. See Causticum Nitricum.

Soluble Cream of Tartar. Potassæ Boro-tartras.  
*Solution Atropique.* See Mistura Potassii Iodidi.  
 Solutions. See Liquor, and Solutio.

Speediman's Pills. Pilula Rhei et Anthemidis.  
 Stevens' Pepper Medicine. See Infusum Capsici Comp.  
*Sucre Ferrugineux.* Ferri Carbonas Saccharatum.

*Sucre Orangé Purgatif.* See Pulvis Jalapæ Aurant.  
 Suffumigatio Guytoniana. See Fumigatio Chlorinii.  
 Sydenham's Liquid Landanum. See Vinum Opii.

*Tablette de Kunkel.* See Trochisci Antimonii.  
 Tablettes. See Trochisci.

*Tablettes de Tronchin.* See Trochisci Anti-catarrhales.  
*Tablettes de Vandamme.* See Trochisci Anti-catarrhales.

*Taffetas Vesicant.* See Sparadrapum Vesicans and Tela Vesicatoria.

Tanjore, or Asiatic Pills. Pilulæ Arsenici.

Tartrum Solubile Ammoniacle. See Potassio-ammonio-tartras.

Tests. See p. 485.

*Thé de St. Germain.* See Species Purgantes.

*Thé de Santé.* See Species Purgantes.

*Thé Suisse.* See Species Vulnerariæ.

Thieves' Vinegar. Acidum Aceticum Aromaticum.

Tinctura Hieræ picræ. See Vinum Aloes.

Tinctura Sacra. See Vinum Aloes.

Tinctura Sennæ et Jalapæ. See Tinct. Sennæ Co.

Tinctura Sulphuris. See Tinct. Potassii Sulphur.

*Tisane de Feltz.* See Decoctum Sarsæ Co.

*Tisane de Vinache.* Decoctum Sarsæ cum Sennâ.

*Tisanes.* See Ptisane.

*Toile de Mai.* See Sparadrap. cum Cerâ.

- Traitement Arabeque.* See Electuarium Arabicum.  
*Trochisci Alhandal.* See Colocynth prepar.  
*Trochisci Bechici Albi.* See Trochisci Amyli.  
*Trochisques Escharotiques avec le minium.* See Causticum Plumbi Oxydi rub.  
*Trochisques Escharotiques avec le Sublimé Corosif.* See Causticum Escharoticum.  
*Tronsseau's Tonic.* Electuarium Nigrum.  
*Vallet's Pills.* Pilulæ Ferri Carbonatis.  
*Venice Treacle.* See Theriaca Andromachi.  
*Vogt's Stomachic Powder.* See Pulv. Nucis Vom. Co.  
*Volatile Liniment.* See Linimentum Ammoniacæ, B.  
*Vesicatoire Volant.* Sparadrapum Vesicans.  
*Warburgh's Fever Drops.* Tinctura Warburgii.  
*Ward's Essence.* Essentia Cephalica.  
*Ward's White Drop.* Liquor Hydrargyri et Ammoniacæ Nitratiss.  
*Ward's Paste.* Confectio Piperis.  
*Warner's Gout Cordial.* Tinctura Rhei et Sennæ.  
*Warwick's Powder.* See Pulvis Carnachini.  
*Wedel's Essentia Carminativa.* See Tinct. Zedoariæ Co.  
*Whitlaw's Tincture.* Tinctura Lobeliæ Ætherea.  
*Willis's Syrup.* See Syrupus Allii Compositus.  
*Wood's Brown Cough Mixture.* See Mistura Fusca.  
*Young's Purging Mixture.* Liquor Sodæ Tartarizatæ Effervesens.

## APPENDIX V.

## ECLECTIC REMEDIES.

THESE are medicines chiefly employed by a set of American practitioners self-styled "Eclectics." The medicinal properties appended to each of these preparations are those ascribed to them by the Eclectics themselves.

**APOCYNIN.** From the root of *Apocynum* and *rosamifolium*.

In jaundice, hepatic torpor, and constipation. Dose  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 grains.

**ASCLEPEDIN.** From *Asclepias tuberosa*. Expectorant, diaphoretic, and tonic. 1 to 5 grains, 3 times a day.

**BAPTISTIN.** From *Wild Indigo*. In liver affections.  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain.

**BAROSMIN.** From *Buchu*. Diuretic, alterative, antispasmodic. 2 to 4 grains.

**CAULOPHYLLIN.** From *Caulophyllum thalictroides*. Tonic and alterative, acts on the uterus.  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 grain 3 times a day; as a parturient, from 2 to 4 grains.

**CHEASEIN.** From the *Cerasus virginiana*. As a substitute for quinine where this latter is inadmissible. 5 to 10 grains.

**CIMICIFUGIN—Macrotin.** From Black Snakeroot. Tonic, alterative, nervine, antiperiodic, and in chorea. 1 to 6 grains.

**CORNINE.** From *Cornus florida* (Dogwood). Antiperiodic. 10 grains.

**EUPATORINE.** From *Eupatorium purpureum*. Duretic. 3 to 5 grains.

**EUPHORBIN.** From *Euphorbia corollata*. Emetic, cathartic, expectorant, and vermifuge. 1 grain or less.

**GELSEMIN.** From *Gelsemium sempervirens*. In pneumonia, hysteria, and dysmenorrhœa.  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 2 grains. Must not be confounded with the powerful alkaloid Gelsimia.

**GERANIN or GERANIIN.** From *Geranium maculatum*. Astringent. 1 to 5 grains.

**HAMAMELIN.** From *Hamamelis virginica* (Witch hazel). Astringent. 5 grains.

**HYDRASTIN.** From *Hydratis Canadensis*. Tonic. 3 to 5 grains. This must not be confounded with the alkaloid Hydrastia.

**IBIDIN.** From the *Blue flag*. Alterative, sialagogue, anthelmintic.  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 grains.

**JUGLANDIN.** From *Butter Nut*. In chronic hepatic disorders and constipation. 2 to 4 grains.

**LEPTANDRIN.** From *Leptandra virginica*. In liver affections, chronic dysentery, diarrhoea, and typhus. 2 to 4 grains.

**LYCOPIN.** From *Lycopus virginicus*. In hemorrhage, diabetes, and dysentery. 2 to 3 grains.

**MYRICIN.** From *Myrica cerifera*. Stimulant, astringent, and antispasmodic. 2 to 10 grains.

**POPULIN.** From *Populus tremuloides*. Tonic and febrifuge. 4 to 8 grains.

**PEUNIN.** From *Wild cherry bark*. Stimulant, tonic, and expectorant. 1 to 2 grains.

**RUMIN.** From *Rumex crispus*. Action like rhubarb. 3 grains.

**SANGUINARIN.** From *Sanguinaria Canadensis*. Hepatic and alterative.  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 grains.

**STILLINGIN.** From *Stillingia sylvatica*. In bronchitis and laryngitis. Externally, as a stimulant; internally, one drop with mucilage. In croup, bronchitis, and laryngitis.

## APPENDIX VI.

## MATERIA MEDICA.

The following list of articles of MATERIA MEDICA contains those substances which have been more or less recently introduced into medical practice. For convenience of reference, the order of arrangement—viz. that of placing the Latin title first—has been reversed, and priority has been given to the native or English name.

**AGAVE.** *American Aloe.* *The Agave Americana.* The juice of this plant, after it has undergone fermentation, is said to possess valuable antiscorbutic properties.

**AILANTHUS.** The inner bark of the *Ailanthus Glandulosa*, a common tree growing in Northern China, is said by Dr. Hudegun, of Peking, to have been found very successful in dysentery. The natives employ it in gonorrhoea and gonorrhoeum. Given in the form of infusion.

**ARECA NUT.** The seed of *Areca Catechu* (Linn.), the Betel-nut tree. Imported from the East Indies. Dose in powder, ℞ss to ℞. Said to be more effective in coarce than in fine powder. In tapeworm. Also used as a tooth powder.

**ARARIBA.** *Araroba powder.* *Bahia powder.* *Goa powder.* The pith or medulla of the stem and branches of a leguminous tree (a species of *Centrolobium*) growing in Brazil. It has been found of essential service in chloasma, herpes circinatus, ringworm, intertrigo, and mentagra. Used in the form of an ointment. (See Ung. Ararobæ.) Dr. Atfield found the powder to contain from 80 to 84 per cent. of aryaphanic acid, to which substance its remedial powers are doubtless due. Crysophanic acid is now chiefly obtained from Araroba.

**BIUM** (IUM TANN (THE TASMANIAN). Nat. order *Myrtaceæ*. The leaves and bark of the *Encalyptus Globulus* possess stimulant and antiperiodic properties, and have been given with advantage in intermittent fever, bronchitis, and asthma. In the two latter maladies the leaves may be rolled into cigarettes and smoked. Dr. Gilbert employs them instead of lint for dressing wounds, and says that, so used,



they are excellent deodorizers. In the preparations made from this substance Dr. Bentley advises the use of the narrow leaves. Dose,  $\mathfrak{zj}$  to  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$  of the leaves in powder. For the various preparations of Eucalyptus see the body of the book,

**BOLDO.** A shrub growing in the Chilian Andes. Reported to be useful in liver affections, and as a digestive; and also as a tonic in cases where quinine is inadmissible. The powder of the dried leaves is a sternutatory.

**CAENAUBA ROOT.** The root of the *Corypha cerifera* (a palm growing in Brazil) has been employed as an alterative and as a substitute for sarsaparilla.

**COCOA LEAVES.** The leaves of the *Coca Erythroxylon*. Sir R. Christison asserts from his personal experience that by chewing these leaves he was hardly sensible of the fatigue of a mountain ascent; that hunger and thirst were suspended for a long time, but that eventually neither appetite nor digestion were affected. He made trial of from 60 to 90 grains. On the contrary, Mr. Dowdeswell says that the results he obtained after a long series of experiments with cocoa leaves were entirely negative.

**CONDURANGO.** The bark of a South American plant, introduced into Europe as a specific against cancerous and syphilitic ulcers. Dr. De Morgan says that he found it utterly useless. Dr. Granuzzi asserts that it is a strong poison, utterly unfit for therapeutical purposes.

**COTO BARK.** A South American drug, employed in Bolivia in powder, and in the form of an alcoholic extract in diarrhoea, neuralgic toothache, rheumatism, and gout.

**DAMIANA.** (Nat. order, *Turneraceæ*.) A Mexican drug reputed to be a powerful nervous stimulant and aphrodisiac.

**GOLDEN SEAL.** The *Hydrastis Canadensis* (*Ranunculaceæ*). Largely employed in medical practice in America (see Ext. Hydrastis fluid, U. S.). Given in atony, and said to be a palliative in cancer. A decoction is made by boiling 1 oz. of hydrastis in 16 oz. water. A substance termed hydrastin has been extracted from the plant, which is said, when combined with bitters, to have the effect of restoring the normal condition of the stomach in cases of indigestion, and to remove the appetite for stimulants. See *Hydrastin*.

**GUARANA.** The seeds of the *Paullinia sorbilis*, a climbing plant growing in Brazil. The Indians reduce the seeds to powder, after previously roasting them over a charcoal fire. The powder is mixed with water into a paste, which is then rolled into cakes and dried by exposure to the air and sun; and in this form it is exported into Europe. Guarana contains between 4 and 5 per cent. of caffeine, a very much larger proportion than exists either in tea or coffee. In taste Guarana somewhat resembles chocolate. Two kinds are met with in the European market, one of which is said to be considerably adulterated. Stimulant and restorative. 30 grains of the powder, repeated every two hours if necessary, has been found of great service in severe headache. Dr. Wilks directs an extract to be made by first pulverizing the rolls of guarana, and treating the powder with alcohol, and evaporating to an extract, which should be dried and powdered. Dose,  $\mathfrak{ssj}$  to  $\mathfrak{ssv}$ .

**GUTTA PERCHA.** The concrete juice of *Isomandra gutta* (Hooker). Is tough, flexible pieces, of a light brown or chocolate colour. Soluble, or nearly so, in chloroform.

**JABORANDI.** Under this name several plants are used remedially by the natives of South America, and have lately been imported into Europe; many of which, according to M. Hardy, are possessed of different properties, whilst some are nearly inert. The Jaborandi employed by Drs. Coutinho, Gubler, and Sydney Ringer appears to have belonged to the genus *Pilocarpus*. M. Hardy, whose experiments confirm the reports of the physiological action of this drug, as given by the three former practitioners, states that the plant he employed was the *Pilocarpus pinnatus* (*Pilocarpus pennatifolius*). 45 to 60 grains of the stem and leaves administered in the form of infusion produce the most profuse perspiration and salivation. Messrs. Ringer and Gould have found it increase the secretion of milk, and Dr. Gubler has employed it in dropsy, diabetes, and bronchitis. In excessive doses it decreases the power of accommodation of the eye at certain distances. Dr. Coutinho recommends the infusion to be drunk with the suspended leaves. Dr. Laycock prescribes the following in diabetes mellitus:—Leaves and twigs  $\mathfrak{ssj}$ , boiling water

℥vj. ʒij every four hours. In its physiological action Jaborandi is very antagonistic to the salts of atropine.

**KAYA KAYA-AVA.** (*Piper methysticum*.) A plant growing in Tahiti, the Marquesas and Tonga islands. An infusion of this root has been used by the French physicians in gonorrhœa. Scrape ʒj of the root; macerate for 5 minutes in a quart of water, and filter.

**LARCH BARK.** The bark deprived of its outer layer, of *Larix Europæa*, the common larch.

**MUDAR.** The bark of the root of a tree belonging to the species *Calopttris* has been used in India in obstinate skin diseases, and in syphilis, dropsy, and rheumatism. Dose from grs. iij to grs. xij.

**BITTER ORANGE.** The ripe fruit of *Citrus Bigaradia*. Imported from the South of Europe.

**TATUYA.** The root of a Brazilian plant, purgative, resolutive; given in syphilis. An injection of it has been used in gonorrhœa. Tincture. Root in powder ʒxij, proof spirit ʒxxxvj; macerate 14 days. If for internal use it must be diluted with four times its weight of water, when the dose may be made to vary from 1 to 14 drops.

**YELLOW JASMINE.** The *Carolina jasmine*, or *Woodbine*. *Gelsemium sempervirens* (*Loganiaceæ*, De Candolle). A native of North America. The root only is employed in medicine. Given in intermittent, remittent, and typhoid fevers, obscure nervous affections, rheumatism, and obstinate facial neuralgia. Dose, 1 to 2 grains. Dr. Spencer Thompson gives ℥xx of the tincture (which see) in severe headache, and repeats, if necessary, in two hours. A large dose produces double vision, paralysis of the voluntary muscles, and unconsciousness; an overdose, death. For the different preparations of gelsemium see the body of the book.

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